







THE
STATE OF THE POOR:
OR,
AN HISTORY
OF THE
LABOURING CLASSES IN ENGLAND,
FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT PERIOD;

In which are particularly considered,
THEIR DOMESTIC ECONOMY,
WITH RESPECT TO
DIET, DRESS, FUEL, AND HABITATION;
And the various Plans which, from time to time, have been proposed, and adopted, for the
RELIEF of the POOR:

TOGETHER WITH
PAROCHIAL REPORTS
Relative to the Administration of Work-houses, and Houses of Industry; the
State of Friendly Societies; and other Public Institutions; in several
Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing, Districts.

WITH A LARGE APPENDIX;
CONTAINING
A COMPARATIVE AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE PRICES OF LABOUR, OF PROVISIONS,
AND OF OTHER COMMODITIES; AN ACCOUNT OF THE POOR IN SCOTLAND; AND MANY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS ON SUBJECTS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

By SIR FREDERIC MORTON EDEN, BART.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

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STATE OF THE POOR

1840

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

PASSED IN 1839

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

LONDON: PRINTED BY W. CLAY, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

1840



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PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

DUNSTABLE.

THIS parish is supposed to contain about 340 acres of land, and about 1000 inhabitants, who are, chiefly, of the Established Church. There is one small congregation of Quakers, and one of Anabaptists. The number of houses that pay the window-tax is 115: the number exempted, 78. The number of inns, or ale-houses, is 18. The parishioners are employed in agriculture, manufactures, inn-keeping, horse-keeping, &c. One farm consists of 100 acres: the others are small.

The parish is, principally, in pasture. Wheat, barley, and beans, are cultivated, in that part, which is open field. The rent of land is about £3. an acre. The land-tax is at 3s. in the pound; and produces £247. 18s. There are no commons, or waste lands. Farmers chiefly rent their own tithes. The common wages of labour, in husbandry, are, 1s. a day, without board; 20d. a day, has lately been given, on account of the dearneſs

of provisions. In the straw work, which is the staple manufacture of the place, a woman can earn from 6s. to 12s. a week; children, from 2s. to 4s. a week. This business has given employment, for the last 20 years, to every woman, who wished to work: and, for 10 years back, straw work has sold well, particularly in the spring. Earnings in this line, have, for the last four years, been exceedingly great, which, in some measure, perhaps, accounts for the Poor's Rates not having risen during that period. The straw is chiefly manufactured into hats, baskets, &c. A few women in the town make lace. A manufacture of whitening employs about 10 hands. The principal support of the inhabitants, seems to be the great turnpike road, which passes through the town, and which accounts for the number of inns and ale-houses.

The following were the prices of provisions at Dunstable, in September 1795: beef 4½d. the pound; mutton 5d.; veal 6d.; bacon 9d.; butter 1s.; milk 1½d. the quart, (but little sold); potatoes 2s. the bushel; bread 1s. 8d. the half-peck loaf; coals 1s. 10d. the bushel.

Very large charities belong to this parish, which are applied, towards clothing, educating, apprenticing out children; maintaining impotent and aged women; distributing bread to the poor, &c. No satisfactory account of the money, thus annually expended, could be obtained. From various information, however, it seems clear, that in consequence of these donations, poor people from the neighbouring parishes endeavour, by every means in their power, to obtain settlements here, and are often successful. I have generally found, that donations in money and other charities, ease more the Rates of neighbouring parishes, than those of the place in which they are, actually, distributed.

Most of the Poor in Dunstable receive a parish allowance: the weekly pensions to 18 families, at present, amounts to £.1. 12s. 6d.: ten persons are in a poor-house, where they are farmed, at 3s. 6d. each, a-week. The poor in the workhouse have been farmed many years: the farmer finds victuals, and cloaths, &c. and has their earnings: those who can work, are employed in the straw manufacture. The master of the poor-house does not observe any constant rotation of diet. No militia families are, at present, chargeable to the parish.

Of four Friendly Societies in the town, only one has taken the benefit of the late Act of Parliament.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates at Dunstable.

Years.	Baptisms.		Burials.	Marriages.	Net Rates.			Expenditure on the Poor.		Rate in the pound.		
1680	—		—	2.								
1685	48		—	6								
1690	54		—	5								
1691	42		—	5								
1692	27		—	4								
1693	39		—	—								
1694	38		—	—								
1695	36		—	—								
1696	34		—	—								
1697	27		—	—								
1698	35		47	3								
1699	34		21	7								
1700	22		36	—								
1720	30		28	5								
1740	26		37	6								
1760	—		—	10								
1773					—	215	12	0	203	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0
1774	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	—	269	8	10	267	6	6	4 0
1775	11	10	16	12	7	310	19	7	252	19	4	4 0
1776	20	19	2	8	5	200	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	241	18	10	3 0
1777	18	11	7	10	5	259	6	7	240	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0
1778	18	17	17	17	5	311	9	10	263	17	2	4 6
1779	20	18	21	20	11	351	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	358	8	5	5 0
1780	11	21	18	19	13	206	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	196	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0
1781	14	18	13	14	8	324	4	2	336	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 6
1782	15	12	9	15	5	292	15	9	242	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0
1783	20	18	14	12	8	293	13	4	268	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0
1784	10	7	8	16	8	365	4	5	387	5	10	5 0
1785	22	9	9	10	9	322	19	8	301	7	3	4 6
1786	12	15	13	18	3	364	2	8	315	11	0	5 0
1787	16	9	15	19	5	328	5	3	377	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 6
1788	11	15	14	10	8	326	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	304	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 6
1789	11	12	10	10	10	329	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	299	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 6
1790	17	20	9	11	9	288	15	6	311	11	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 0
1791	13	15	10	16	15	327	5	3	317	18	9	4 6
1792	21	17	16	9	4	293	14	6	277	19	8	4 0
1793	15	11	18	12	7	291	12	0	313	3	5	4 0
1794	15	16	10	10	5	293	11	10	344	14	5	4 0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	298	12	7	277	19	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 0

The rates, at an average, are assessed upon three-fourths of the real rental. About £. 10. or £. 11. are annually paid, out of the rates, towards the county stock. Removals of vagrants, &c. cost about 7s. a-week, this town being a great thoroughfare. The Vestry clerk is allowed 3 guineas a-year, and about 2 s. 6 d. a month is spent in Vestry meetings.

September, 1795.

HOUGHTON REGIS.

BY a late survey, the parish of Houghton Regis was found to contain 4340 acres, exclusive of about 100 acres of common, situated at 4 miles distance from the rest of the parish. 47 houses pay the commutation tax; the number exempted could not be ascertained. The occupations of the inhabitants are, agriculture, straw work, and a little lace-making. The prices of provisions, and the wages of labour, are nearly the same here as at Dunstable. There are 6 alehouses in the parish. The average rent of land is about 14 s. an acre. The land-tax, (which is, here, usually paid by the landlord,) amounts to £. 434. 9s. 0d. which is about 2s. 8d. in the pound. Farms are from £. 30 to £. 150 a-year. Wheat, barley, oats, beans, and some turnips, and clover, are cultivated. There are 50 or 60 acres of common in the parish, besides the 100 acres above mentioned. The parish is, nearly, all open field: but an application is intended to be made to Parliament, next sessions, for an inclosure bill. Harvest work here is entirely performed by men: labourers wives and daughters, do very little more, than dress victuals for the family. A few poor women glean, make straw work, and lace. Tithes are taken in kind; they let for £. 800 a year. One friendly Society meets in this parish. There are here 2 small Calvinist meeting-houses; the congregations partly belong to this parish.

The Poor are principally maintained by a parish allowance at home. £. 12. 6s. 0d. a-month is paid among 32 out-pensioners, who have, mostly, families: 5 other families receive occasional relief. Some money is likewise paid to the families of militia men, but the amount could not be correctly ascertained. There is also a poor-house, in which, at present, 4 poor people are supported. The poor in the house were farmed till about
a month

a month ago : the contractor, for maintaining them, usually received 2 s. a head, weekly, in summer ; and 2s. 6d. in winter : last year his allowance was raised to 3s. in summer, and 3s. 6d. in winter. About £.16 a year is paid out of the rates towards the county stock. Assessments are made as nearly on the full rental as possible. A Subscription, amounting to £.50, was distributed among the poor, last winter and spring.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Net Assessment.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the pound.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.							
1768	13	7	20	12	8	20							
1769	9	14	23	11	10	21							
1770	8	9	17	8	8	16	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.
1771	9	11	20	9	15	24	188	14	0	181	5	11	1 6
1772	10	5	15	5	12	17	189	1	0	176	0	0	1 6
1773	12	10	22	10	14	24	189	9	9	196	8	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6
1774	7	7	14	10	10	20	189	8	9	209	10	9	1 6
1775	7	10	17	5	14	19	253	12	0	262	18	10	2 0
1776	6	11	17	3	9	12	253	4	3	237	8	1	2 0
1777	12	19	31	6	13	19	220	14	4	241	6	9	1 9
1778	8	10	18	7	10	17	254	16	9	241	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0
1779	16	10	26	9	2	11	256	9	4	210	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0
1780	8	13	21	14	13	27	192	11	3	265	18	4	1 6
1781	10	6	16	12	9	21	319	18	9	327	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6
1782	9	15	24	4	7	11	323	11	11	322	7	7	2 6
1783	9	8	17	10	11	21	258	12	6	238	5	0	2 0
1784	2	5	7	10	7	17	227	17	9	267	13	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9
1785	8	4	12	5	8	13	228	0	10	232	3	5	1 9
1786	10	10	20	11	3	14	261	11	0	260	11	11	2 0
1787	9	4	13	11	5	16	296	5	11	326	7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3
1788	8	8	16	5	10	15	263	9	0	260	11	3	2 0
1789	6	8	14	8	8	16	307	8	4	261	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3
1790	5	13	18	4	6	10	246	15	2	205	3	0	1 9
1791	10	4	14	9	4	13	288	10	6	253	4	0	2 0
1792	8	7	15	5	7	12	281	10	10	264	19	0	2 0
1793	5	9	14	5	7	12	245	1	9	236	3	0	1 9
1794	4	6	10	4	10	14	334	6	6	309	19	8	2 3
1795, the year, including the collection, } ends at Easter,							373	8	9	423	10	4	2 6

September, 1795.

HUMBERSHOE.

THE hamlet of Humbershoe is situated in the town of Markyate street, in the parish of Studham. It contains about 120 acres, and 170 inhabitants, whereof a few are Anabaptists: 15 houses pay the commutation tax; and 19 are exempted; in the latter is included an empty house, which would be chargeable if inhabited. The town of Markyate-street, lies in 2 counties, and 3 parishes: it is situated on one of the great north roads; and chiefly depends upon travellers for support. This place is a singular instance of the great inequality of the poor's rates in neighbouring parishes. In Humbershoe, (which is on one side of the street,) they are at 9s. in the pound; but in the 2 hamlets on the opposite side, they are not more than 2s. 6d. or 3s. in the pound. The reason assigned is, that the hamlet of Humbershoe has very little land, and a number of ruinous houses. The inhabitants are, principally, innkeepers, common tradesmen, and shop-keepers: there is, likewise, one farmer, a few straw workers, and the rest are, mostly, agricultural labourers.

The prices of provisions are; beef $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5d. the pound; mutton 6d.; lamb $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7d.; veal 7d.; butter $11\frac{1}{4}$; bread 2s. the half peck loaf; coals 22d. and 2s. the bushel; potatoes, of which very few are sold, are 1s. 6d. the bushel; milk 2d. the quart, but very little is sold.

The wages of common labour are 7s. a week all the year, without board. In hay harvest, men receive 9s. a week; in corn harvest 40s. a month, and diet. The wages for straw work vary from 2s. 6d. to 12s. a week according to the demand for the manufacture. The chief article manufactured is straw hats.

The rent of land is about 15s. an acre. The land-tax is £.31. 1s. od. and is collected at 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound, on the net rental. There is one farm of £.84 a year: the rest of the hamlet is let in small parcels. A composition of from 3s. to 4s. an acre is taken in lieu of tithes. There are neither commons, or open fields in this hamlet.

There are no friendly Societies in this neighbourhood. The number of alehouses in the hamlet is 4.

The poor are maintained at home: the following is a list of those who receive parochial assistance.

Age

	Age.	Weekly Allowance.	
		s.	d.
A labourer; lame; - - -	60	1	6
A labourer; - - - about 70	70	4	0
His wife; - - - about 70			
3 children; orphans; from 8 to 12 years of age;		9	0
A decayed gentleman; - - -	75	3	0
A bastard; - - -	7	1	0
A bastard; - - -	7	1	0
A tailor's widow; bedridden; - - -	85	4	0
A militia-man's family; - - -	-	3	0
		<hr/> £ 1 6 6	

Besides the above-mentioned persons, several poor people have their house-rents paid by the parish: the sum, annually disbursed, for this purpose, amounts to £ 6. 16s. Occasional relief is also given to the indigent. The assessments are at full rental. Out of the Rates about 30s. a year, are paid towards the county stock; and between £ 3. and £ 4. to constables. The vestry-clerk is allowed one guinea a year.

Years.	Net Sum collected by Rate.			Total Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1777	90	13	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	91	4	5		
1778	89	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	86	11	3 $\frac{3}{4}$		
1779	46	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$		
1780	41	14	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	6	10		
1781	49	0	4	50	0	3		
1782	48	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1783	53	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	8	10		
1784 } 1785 }	172	10	5	185	5	5		
1786	69	9	2	102	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	s.	d.
1787	37	2	4	31	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0
1788	64	4	4	67	16	9	4	6
1789	99	3	3	100	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	6
1790	112	3	2	91	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	0
1791	78	10	4	153	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	0
1792	74	17	0	73	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	0
1793	77	2	8	68	10	6	6	0
1794	108	7	0	115	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	0
1795	111	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	6

September, 1795.

* Whether these sums are for 1784, or 1785, or for both years, the book does not determine.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD.

OF the extent and population of the township of Leighton Buzzard, no satisfactory account could be obtained : the registers afford no clue towards ascertaining the number of inhabitants, as, of five hamlets, belonging to the parish of Leighton Buzzard, four bury, and one christens here. The following extracts, taken indifferently, rather indicate a decline in the population :

Years.	Baptisms.	Years.	Baptisms.	Years.	Baptisms.
1732	71	1760	61	1770	63
1733	66	1761	41	1771	62
1734	76	1762	59	1772	54
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	213		161		179

There are 31 ale-houses : 198 houses pay the window-tax : the number exempted, could not be made out. The occupations of the inhabitants are, agriculture, shop-keeping, lace-making, &c. Common labourers earn from 6s. to 7s. a week, besides their breakfast ; in harvest, they receive two guineas a month, and board : Lace-makers, generally, are paid from 8d. to 10d. a day : a few can earn from 1s. to 1s. 3d. The prices of provisions are : beef, 5d. the pound ; mutton, 5d. to 6d. ; veal, 6d. ; bacon, 9d. to 10d. ; butter, 11d. ; potatoes, 8d. the peck ; milk, 2d. the quart. The usual price of the half-peck loaf of wheaten bread was 1s. 6d. : it lately sold for 2s. 6d.

The operation of Rates, and of other taxes, prevents farmers from being very communicative, respecting the rent of land. It is said, however, that open fields do not let for more than 10s. an acre ; while enclosed meadow produces 30s. About 300 acres of common belong to the parish, and hamlets ; on which the Poor obtain turf. Farms are from £ 50. to £ 250. a year. Beans, wheat, oats, and barley, are the principal articles of cultivation. The greatest part of the parish consists of open field. Corn tithe is taken in kind ; and hay, in composition, at about 4s. an acre. The amount of the land-tax is £ 415. 14s. and is generally paid by the landlord. Assessments are said to be, on the net rental : this may,

may, sometimes, happen to new tenants, but persons who occupy their own estates, are usually rated, upon an old assessment.

In this town, are 3 friendly Societies, containing, altogether, about 100 members. There is here one Quaker, and one Anabaptist congregation. Very few Poor are to be found among the Quakers; the reason of which seems to be, (as a Quaker observed,) “that as soon as a member becomes idle, drunken, or otherwise depraved, he is expelled from the Society.”

The Poor are partly maintained in a work-house, and partly at home: 19 persons are at present in the house; some of them are old people and children unable to work. The boys are sent out to work for the farmers: and a little lace is made by the women, in the house. The whole earnings are about 50s. a month. 44 out-pensioners receive at present £ 4. a week. 4 militia families receive 9s. 4d. a week, from the parish, which is reimbursed by the county treasurer.

Years.	Net Assessments.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1782	509	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	503	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6
1783	512	11	2	474	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6
1784	658	13	2	629	14	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	6
1785	513	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	493	4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	6
1786	678	7	6	562	16	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	6
1787	453	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	494	6	3	3	0
1788	458	7	8	490	5	4	3	0
1789	693	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	676	8	8	4	6
1790	544	9	8	556	8	1	3	6
1791	700	18	11	671	0	3	5	0
1792	549	11	6	570	12	11	4	0
1793	626	4	9	633	4	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	0
1794	711	6	0	781	11	10	5	0
1795	629	4	3	640	7	5	4	0

The following are the Particulars of the Expenditure in 1782
and 1791.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1782 Poor	427	6	3	1791 Poor	521	6	3
Militia	42	1	4	Removal of va-			
Constables, or-				grants	8	19	0
ders, &c.	29	14	2	Towards land-tax	0	4	0
Loss of bills	3	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Doctor's bill	20	0	0
				Purchasing house	12	16	2
				Loss of bills	7	7	6
	£. 503	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		£. 570	12	11

In this town there is an alms-house, for 8 poor women, who have each an apartment, clothes, fuel, and 2s. 6d. a week. Donations, amounting to about £ 22. are yearly distributed in bread to poor parishioners. The work-house is in an excellent situation, but, at present, does not appear to be very cleanly.

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday.	Bread, cheese, and beer; or milk pottage.	Beef, bread, pudding, sauce, and broth.	Bread, cheese, and beer.
Monday.	Bread and broth.	Cold meat.	Ditto.
Tuesday.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday.	Bread, cheese, and beer.	Suet dumplings, or milk, or water-pottage.	Ditto.

September, 1795.

B E R K S.

R E A D I N G.

THE extent of the parish of St. Mary, Reading, is estimated at 900 acres. 240 houses pay the commutation tax ; the number exempted could not be learnt. The inhabitants are tradesmen, farmers, agricultural labourers, and manufacturers, but principally, the latter. Sail-cloth, facking or sack-cloth, gauze, ribbon, and pins, are made here. The weavers of facking can earn 16s. a week ; of gauze, from 15s. to 30s. a week ; of sail-cloth, 18s. a week ; spinners of hemp are paid about 3s. a week. Sail-cloth is the only manufacture that is brisk at present. The war, although injurious to other manufactures, affords full employment to this. Common labourers earn 9s. a week.

The prices of provisions are : beef, 4 d. to 7 d. the pound ; mutton, 6d. ; veal, from 5d. to 7d. ; lamb, from 6½d. to 7d. ; butter, from 11d. to 1s. 0½d. ; bacon, 8½d. to 10d. ; milk, 2½d. the quart ; wheaten bread, the quartern loaf, 11½d. ; coals, 56s. the chaldron.

Farms in this parish are from £ 200. to £ 300. a year. Wheat is the principal produce : but every other common grain, and root, is here cultivated. The rent of land is from 30s. to 40s. an acre. The land-tax is £ 656. 17s. which is about 2s. in the pound. There are no commons or waste lands in this parish. The number of inns or ale-houses is 17 : the whole number in Reading, which consists of 3 parishes, is 62.

One third of the inhabitants of Reading is supposed to dissent from the Established Church. The various persuasions are, Quakers, Independents, Anabaptists, and Methodists : they have each one house of worship in Reading.

The Poor of this parish are chiefly maintained in a work-house, which was erected, about 20 years ago, at the expence of £ 1400. ; about £ 650. of which has been paid off. The building seems a comfortable and convenient lodging for the Poor, but is not always sufficiently aired. The

lodging rooms contain 2, 3, and 4 beds a-piece: the beds are of flocks, and feathers. In winter about 80 or 90 persons are generally in the house. The number, at present, does not exceed 70, most of whom are children, and old people. They are chiefly employed in spinning hemp: 2 looms for weaving sail-cloth were lately erected in the house. Some of the Poor are sent out to work for the farmers. No regular account is kept of their annual earnings, which are from £ 70 to £ 80. A few years back £ 160. were laid out in repairing some houses belonging to the parish, which now produce £ 13. 8s. a year. About £ 350. a year are paid to out-pensioners: 1s. or 1s. 6d. is the usual weekly allowance to each. If their necessities require more, they are, usually, taken into the work-house.

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday.	Bread, cheese, and beer.	Meat, pudding, vegetables, and bread.	Bread, cheese, and beer.
Monday.	Bread and broth.	Bread and cheese.	Ditto.
Tuesday.	Milk pottage.	Bread and broth.	Ditto.
Wednesday.	Milk pottage.	Cold meat.	Ditto.
Thursday.	Bread and cheese.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday.	Bread and broth.	Cold meat.	Ditto.
Saturday.	Milk pottage.	Bread and cheese.	Ditto.

Old people are allowed tea, bread and butter, for breakfast.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
1680	—	—	45	—	—	49	17
1685	—	—	63	—	—	53	20
1690	—	—	59	—	—	47	21
1691	—	—	68	—	—	73	16
1692	35	30	65	32	27	59	13
1693	26	25	51	27	35	62	16
1694	27	19	46	38	39	77	20
1695	27	21	48	30	25	55	22
1696	24	21	45	34	30	64	20
1697	22	30	52	44	31	75	16
1698	18	25	43	36	36	72	18

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.				
1699	24	23	47	31	33	64	18			
1700	31	29	60	33	29	62	26			
1720	32	31	63	43	35	78	14			
1740	29	25	54	39	40	79	26			
1760	23	32	55	34	33	67	18			
1775	40	32	72	43	42	85	28			
1776	42	39	81	31	33	64	20			
1777	36	32	68	29	40	69	30			
1778	33	37	70	38	42	80	27	Poor's Rate.		Net Expenditure.
1779	44	40	84	47	60	107	27	£.	s.	d.
1780	43	38	81	56	59	115	40	845	15	7
1781	47	32	79	42	32	74	15	835	15	7
1782	40	31	71	29	36	65	27	942	6	3
1783	41	36	77	55	40	95	30	947	18	5
1784	33	41	74	34	42	76	18	1060	10	9½
1785	37	39	76	41	49	90	20	1191	10	0½
1786	38	41	79	41	30	71	26	1123	5	1¾
1787	39	43	82	36	47	83	23	1146	14	11
1788	35	36	71	65	55	110	32	979	0	11½
1789	40	37	77	36	42	78	32	1015	16	5½
1790	36	45	81	33	39	72	18	1030	15	0¾
1791	36	45	81	45	49	94	27	816	18	0¾
1792	40	51	91	38	47	85	32	1100	4	9
1793	48	38	86	43	50	93	26	1079	7	4½
1794	20	39	59	47	48	95	17	1323	15	3
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1028	6	6¼
								970	6	11¾
								1062	13	4¼
								1012	19	6¼
								9	10¼	

£ 1226. 9s. 10½d. the Rate last year, amounted to 3s. 6d. in the pound on houses, and 5s. 2d. on land; the sums marked under the column of net expenditure in the years 1787, 1788, and 1793, were the net expenditure on the Poor.

The following minutes, respecting births and burials, were obligingly furnished by Mr. Sturges, the present incumbent.

From

From 1764 to 1770, 212 males, and 220 females were born, of which 22 were bastards; and 244 males, and 263 females were buried. From 1771 to 1791, 65 bastards were born.

The amount of each year's Poor's Rate is accurately set down in the above Table, but the last column does not correctly denote the exact expenditure on the Poor, except in the year 1787, 1788, and 1793: in some years, the interest of money borrowed by the parish is included; in others, the charge of salaries is omitted.

This parish has, at present, a standing overseer. It is, generally, I think observed, that standing overseers keep down the rates more than officers, annually elected. The annual salary paid the overseer is £ 30. a year; the vestry clerk, £ 10.; the governor of the work-house, £ 31. 10s. and board; and the surgeon, who attends the Poor, £ 18. 18s.

Donations amounting to about £ 100. a year, are distributed among the Poor. 12 persons belonging to this parish are in different almshouses, and receive from 7d. to 21d. a week.

Many of the labouring class of the community, here, possess very little œconomy, or foresight. It is not uncommon for a healthy young fellow, who has ample means of supporting himself, and family, by his own industry, to request his parish to pay the midwife for his first child. It very rarely happens, that a labourer supports himself, wife, and 2 children, without applying for parochial aid: weavers, who can earn 18s. a week, do not hesitate soliciting relief, if a temporary stagnation of business curtails their common receipts, and reduces them to those difficulties, which a little parsimony might have obviated. Tea is generally used here, twice a-day, by the Poor: the other part of their diet is, principally, the best wheaten bread; and, occasionally, a little bacon: it is seldom sufficiently boiled, and is thought to give them the fallow complexion which is much observable here. In point of expence, their general diet as much exceeds, as, in point of nutrition, it falls short of, the north country fare, of milk, potatoes, barley bread and hasty-pudding.

In Reading are three friendly Societies, who have all complied with the late Act of Parliament. The Rates, in the two other parishes of this town, are, generally, somewhat lower than they are in St. Mary's.

July, 1795.

STREATLEY.

Expences and Earnings of a Labourer's Family in the Parish of Streatley.

THE man is 50 years of age; has a wife and seven children, three of whom are out at service: the ages of the four youngest, at home, are as follows; five, seven, twelve, fourteen. The two oldest, who are boys, drive the plough, for some neighbouring farmers. The two youngest do not work. The wife earns about 1s. 6d. a week, throughout the year. The man in winter earns 8s. a week; and, at present, 12s. a week. For about ten days in the wheat harvest he receives 3s. a day. So that, altogether, the earnings of the family, consisting of six persons, amount, annually, to about £46. The following are their expences:

8 half-peck loaves a week, or 410 in the year, at 1s. 9d. each	£	36	8	0		
2 lb. of cheese a week, at 7d. the lb. yearly	-	-	3	0	8	
2 lb. of butter a week, at 9d. the lb. yearly	-	-	3	18	0	
2 lb. of sugar a week, at 9d. the lb. yearly	-	-	3	18	0	
2 oz. of tea a week, at 3s. the lb. yearly	-	-	0	19	6	
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of oatmeal a week, at 3d. the lb. yearly	-	-	0	6	6	
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bacon a week, at 3d. the lb. yearly	-	-	3	5	0	
2d. in milk every week, yearly	-	-	0	8	8	
Candle, soap, salt, starch, blue, &c. yearly about	-	-	2	7	4	
House-rent	-	-	2	5	0	
Fuel is chiefly beech-wood collected in the woods: what is						
bought costs about	-	-	-	1	0	0
Shoes	-	-	-	1	10	0
Shirts and shifts	-	-	-	2	10	0
Other clothes	-	-	-	2	2	0
Total Annual Expences			£	63	18	8
Total Annual Earnings				46	0	0
Deficiency			£	17	18	8

The

The earnings appear to be very high, but the expences are enormous: it is however necessary to observe, that the articles consumed, weekly, in the family, are marked at the present prices, which, in some instances are a third, and upwards, higher than they were a year ago. The house-rent is paid by the parish, and several well-disposed persons furnish the man with old clothes, and sometimes with shirts: in case of sickness, he receives parochial relief. Besides this, the parish has lately adopted the plan of allowing 1s. 6d. a week to poor persons, for every child, that is not old enough to work. This labourer has, in consequence, received one week's pay for his two younger children: his yearly receipt on this account will amount to £ 7. 16s. This mode of relief is to be continued as long as the present high price of provisions keeps up. The great consumption of bread in this family is very striking: their principal diet is tea, sugar, bread, cheese, and butter: they eat bacon boiled, generally, once a week. The Poor here seldom taste fresh meat. That very cheap, and nutritive root the potatoe, is very little cultivated, or used here.

During the last 7 years, the Poor's Rates were 3s. in the pound, except in one year, when they were 3s. 6d. This year, including the expence of raising men for the navy, it is expected they will amount to 6s. or 7s. in the pound.

Streatley is situated on the banks of the river Thames, which works an excellent mill, and is wholly a farming parish, about four square miles in extent; farms are from £ 100. to £ 300. a year. Wheat, barley, and oats, are the principal articles of cultivation. Very few cows are kept in proportion to the size of the farms. The rent of land is about 16s. an acre. There are several acres of good common. Labourers in general, have their house-rents paid by the parish. The Thames during the winter season frequently overflows its banks, and continues in that state for some time, whereby the Poor in the lower part of the parish are often much distressed. There are no friendly Societies in the parish.

In the neighbouring parish of Pangburn, which is wholly agricultural, the rates are 3s. 6d. in the pound. The Poor are mostly farmed in this part of the country.

July, 1795.

WALLINGFORD.

THE parish of St. Mary, Wallingford, contains about 30 acres of land. The number of houses, charged to the commutation tax, is 112 : the number exempted, could not be ascertained. The inhabitants are chiefly petty tradesmen.

The prices of provisions are: beef, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. the pound ; mutton, 6d. ; veal, 5d ; lamb, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; bacon, 10d. ; bread, $21\frac{1}{2}$ d. the half-peck loaf; butter, 1s. ; new milk, (of which but little is sold,) 2d. the quart ; eggs, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each ; coals, £3. 7s. 6d. the chaldron.

The wages of common labourers are, from 8s. to 7s. the week : the farmers do not appear to be much inclined to raise wages, but, usually, allow their labourers provisions, at less, than the selling price, during a dear season.

In the neighbouring parishes, farms are large ; from £200. to £300. a year ; and in the adjoining parish of Cholsey is a farm of £800. a year, in which there is a barn supposed to be the largest in England : it is 101 yards in length, and 18 in width, and was the repository for the Abbot of Reading's tithes, who resided here in the summer. The chief articles of cultivation are turnips, clover, barley, wheat, and oats. The crops, between this place and Oxford, are very luxuriant. In the neighbourhood of Wallingford, tithes are, mostly, compounded for. The land-tax raised annually by the town of Wallingford is £296. 7s. 10d. which is about $22\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound.

The number of inns or alehouses is 16.

In Wallingford are 4 Dissenting congregations ; viz. 1 of Lady Huntingdon's chapels, 1 of John Wesley's, 1 Anabaptist, and 1 Quaker meeting-house.

The contractor, who farms the Poor, receives £300. a year, for which he undertakes to supply all the Poor belonging to the parish, with victuals, and clothes. The parish pays doctor's, and attorney's bills, &c. The Poor are not employed in any manufacture ; but such as can do a little work, are allowed to go out of the poor-house, wherein they are maintained by the contractor.

The introduction of a woollen or linen manufacture, would, perhaps, be serviceable to this part of the country. A mixture of agriculture and manufactures, more especially, when the latter are scattered through a country, seems to be the most effectual method of keeping the Poor in constant employment. Country manufacturers escape the immorality and dissipation, too much connected with large towns; and have this further advantage, that, in the occasional stagnation, to which all manufactures are subject, or upon an unusual demand for agricultural labour, they can vary their occupation; a mode of life, which, (notwithstanding the many national advantages pointed out by the advocates for the division of labour,) seems to be, not more conducive to the health, than congenial to the natural disposition of mankind*.

The following is the usual weekly rotation of diet in the poor-house:

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.			SUPPER.		
Sunday,	Milk	pottage,	or broth.	Butcher's	meat,	bread,	and vegetables.	Bread	and cheese.
Monday,	-	Do.	-	Cold	meat.	-	-	-	Do.
Tuesday,	-	Do.	-	Same	as Sunday.	-	-	-	Do.
Wednesday,	-	Do.	-	Same	as Monday.	-	-	-	Do.
Thursday,	-	Do.	-	Same	as Sunday.	-	-	-	Do.
Friday,	-	Do.	-	Same	as Monday.	-	-	-	Do.
Saturday,	-	Do.	-	Same	as Sunday.	-	-	-	Do.

There are no friendly Societies, at present, in Wallingford. There were two, which were not instituted upon a good plan. Their funds de-

* This place owes much to the late Sir William Blackstone, who formed many plans for its benefit, and improvement. To his activity the town is indebted for two new turnpike roads; the one opening a communication by means of a new bridge over the Thames at Shillingford, between Oxford and Reading; the other leading to Wantage through the vale of White Horse in Berkshire. The advantages derived from hence to the town of Wallingford may be estimated from the gradual increase of its malt trade between the years 1749 and 1779, of which an account (comprehending the number of net bushels of malt made in Wallingford) is here subjoined.

Average of 5 years ending	Midsummer	1754	49,172	Bushels of Malt.
Do. of do.	-	1759	58,676	
Do. of do.	-	1764	97,370	
Do. of do.	-	1769	101,086	
Do. of do.	-	1774	113,135	
Do. of do.	-	1779	107,254	

See Preface to Sir Wm. Blackstone's Reports, p. xxi.

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cayed so fast, that they found it adviseable to break up their clubs, and divide what money remained, among the members.

The parish of St. Leonard in this town has no poor-house: the Poor are relieved at home. The following is a list of regular pensioners.

				Weekly allowance.	
				s.	d.
An old foldier aged 70; and his wife;	-	-	-	3	0
A foldier's family of 3 children;	-	-	-	7	6
A labourer's widow; aged 65;	-	-	-	2	0
A labourer's widow; aged 35;	-	-	-	1	0
A widow, and 3 children;	-	-	-	6	0
A widow, and 3 children;	-	-	-	2	0
A basket-maker; aged 50;	-	-	-	1	0
An orphan boy;	-	-	-	1	6
An unmarried woman; sick; aged 25;	-	-	-	2	6
A boy; aged 11;	-	-	-	1	6
A boy; aged 10;	-	-	-	1	6
A bastard;	-	-	-	1	6

Last month, the casual payments amounted to £2. 5s. 6d. The best wheaten bread has been immemorially used by every description of people. Persons, here, remember wheat, in 1761, being at £7. a load. (A load is 5 quarters; 8 bushels to the quarter; each bushel of 9 gallons.) In 1740 wheat was £20. a load, and, about 1756, it sold at £24. a load.

About 140 acres of land belong to St. Leonard's. About 30 acres of common are annexed to the whole town.

Between £9. and £10. is annually paid from the Poor's Rate of St. Leonard's, towards the county stock; and about £6. from St. Mary's.

The register of St. Mary's has, all along, been kept in such a loose, incorrect manner, that very little information could be picked out of it: the following years are, I believe, pretty correct. Accounts could not be procured of Poor's Rates, prior to 1790. From report, however, it seems, that the Rates were 4s. in the pound in 1779, 6s. in the pound in 1780, and have not been lower since that period. For a few years, during which the farming of the Poor was discontinued, the Rates were 11s. and 12s. in the

pound. It is also said, that in 1750 the disbursements for the Poor, in the parish of St. Mary, amounted to £80.—a sum, which was then thought high.

Baptisms, Burials, and Poor's Rates, in the Parish of St. Mary, Wallingford.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.							
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.					
1720	14	10	24	5	7	12					
1740	9	9	18	9	10	19					
1760	17	8	25	—	—	—					
1775	11	6	17	4	7	11					
1776 }	20	23	43	{	7	4	11				
1777 }					10	6	16				
1778	11	15	26	—	—	—	Poor's Rates. Net Expenditure. Rate in the pound.				
1779	10	7	17	—	—	—	£.	s.	d.	s.	
1791	—	—	—	—	—	—	465	9	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
1792	10	17	27	12	10	22	418	3	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
1793	—	—	—	—	—	—	469	7	0	510	10
1794	—	—	—	—	—	—	435	9	9	499	9
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	343	1	3	348	7

Under the management of the parish these years.

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Under the management of the parish these years.
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Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates in the Parish of St. Leonard, Wallingford.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Poor's Rate.			Net Expenditure. Rate in the pound.			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.
1699	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0	9	5	16	3	—
1712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15	6	8	12	1	—
1714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	2	8	17	2	—
1716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	16	11	9	17	2	—
1717	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	2	11	2	9	—
1718	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	9	6	13	0	—
1720	7	5	12	1	2	3	2	16	0	7½	16	7	9	—
1740	2	5	7	3	3	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1760	2	4	6	6	5	11	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1767	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	11	9	56	1	10	2
1768	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	12	0	39	12	0	2
1769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	3	9	53	14	3½	3
1770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	5	0½	71	17	0	3

Years.

BERKS.—WALLINGFORD.

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Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Poor's Rate.			Net Expenditure.			Rate in the pound.	
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1771	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	6	3	38	2	7	2	6
1772	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	16	9	40	9	8	2	0
1773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	17	6	74	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0
1774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	16	0	67	10	8	3	6
1775	8	5	13	6	7	13	5	82	18	6	85	0	11	3	6
1776	12	9	21	12	6	18	1	72	9	0	76	5	8	3	0
1777	10	8	18	6	5	11	1	94	18	0	95	18	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	0
1778	10	6	16	7	4	11	1	95	10	6	90	13	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	0
1779	5	9	14	8	10	18	2	93	18	6	121	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0
1780	7	7	14	8	5	13	4	160	17	6	181	11	10	7	0
1781	6	14	20	7	10	17	1	174	0	6	160	15	9	7	6
1782	7	7	14	8	5	13	1	154	13	0	177	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0
1783	7	9	16	6	7	13	2	156	4	6	178	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0
1784	9	6	15	10	9	19	5	168	14	6	161	17	1	6	0
1785	6	8	14	7	5	12	2	141	13	9	137	11	11	5	6
1786	9	4	13	14	3	17	7	153	14	6	173	17	8	6	0
1787	12	11	23	6	7	13	4	153	14	6	172	1	4	6	0
1788	9	6	15	5	5	10	4	153	19	0	150	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0
1789	7	7	14	7	5	12	4	154	7	0	151	8	4	6	0
1790	7	7	14	1	5	6	4	157	19	6	151	3	6	6	0
1791	8	3	11	8	4	12	8	185	5	0	229	11	8	7	0
1792	11	4	15	7	10	17	3	162	2	0	163	3	11	6	0
1793	9	11	20	8	4	12	1	110	3	0	118	8	10	4	0
1794	4	10	14	2	9	11	7	139	8	6	150	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142	16	6	132	4	2	5	0

July, 1795.

NEW WINDSOR.

THE parish of New Windsor, from the very uncertain information obtained respecting its extent, appears to contain somewhat more than 5100 acres. Its population, from the number of houses, and the average of births, and burials, may be estimated at near 3000 inhabitants. About 470 houses pay

pay the house or window-tax: between 60 and 70 are exempted. The number of inns or alehouses is 27.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1680	38	62	3
1700	57	46	
1775	84	77	
1776	78	69	
1777	86	72	
1778	101	85	
1779	80	74	
1780	75	76	
1781	95	66	
1782	94	74	
1783	106	79	
1784	92	106	
1785	91	70	26
1786	77	97	21
1787	95	94	25
1788	105	80	29
1789	94	94	14
1790	107	118	13
1791	82	97	28
1792	98	97	22
1793	85	96	24
1794	82	77	30

The parish, exclusive of buildings, consists, principally, of parks, gardens, pleasure grounds, &c.; concerning which, the information was so contradictory, that its authenticity could not be relied on. Tithes are compounded for. The amount of the land-tax is £976. 10s. 0d. to which the King contributes £120. which sum is called by the parishioners, Debentia Money. There are no commons, or waste lands. The prices of provisions are: beef, 6d. to 8d. the pound; mutton, 6d. to 7d.; veal, 7d.; bacon, 10d.; salt butter, 10d.; fresh butter, 14d.; new milk, 3d. the quart; at the King's farm old milk is sold for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the quart.

Common

Common labourers receive 9s. a week, and beer; in hay harvest, 10s. a week, and beer; in corn harvest, 2s. a day, and dinner. These wages, are higher, by a shilling a week, than they were last year.

There is one small Methodist congregation in this parish. There are three friendly Societies; in each of which the number of members is limited to 81. Their rules have been confirmed by the Magistrates, according to the provisions of a late Act of Parliament.

The Poor are either relieved at home, or in a poor-house, which is a very convenient building, and seems to be kept tolerably clean. Feather beds are used: there are 6 or 7 in each room: 2 persons sleep in a bed. 96 paupers, chiefly old people, and children, are, at present, in the house. The latter are instructed in reading, till they are 7 years of age; and are, then, put to a free-school, where they are clothed and educated till they are 14 years of age; when the boys are bound apprentices till they are 21 years old, with an apprentice fee of £10. arising from the interest of donations bequeathed for that purpose. In the poor-house, linen and stockings are manufactured for the use of the house. For all other work (which consists in picking hair, wool, &c. for other manufactures,) the Poor are allowed 2d. in every 1s. they earn for the house. Their annual earnings do not exceed £20. or £25. a-year. 75 regular out-pensioners receive, at present, £81. 11s. 10d. a month. About £100. are, annually, paid to casual Poor. The parish books were not accessible; but in the returns made to Parliament in 1786, the Poor's Rate in 1783 is stated at £1114. 15s. 11d.; in 1784, at £1099. 4s. 6d.; in 1785, at £892. 17s. 3d. and the expenditure for the Poor in 1776, at £721. 9s. 0d. From the information of the overseer it appears, that the Rates have not varied much during the last 20 years; that in 1794, (at 2s. 6d. in the pound on a low valued rental,) they produced £1190.; and this year (at 2s. in the pound) £952. In addition to these sums, the King pays £100. a year, Poor's Rate, for his possessions in the parish; and £20. a-year, towards repairing the church.

Table of Diet in the Poor-house.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.		SUPPER.	
Sunday,	Bread and broth.			Mutton and vegetables.		{ Bread and cheese for adults. Bread and butter for children.	
Monday,	—	Do.	—	Cold meat.		—	Do.
Tuesday,	—	Do.	—	Beaf and vegetables.		—	Do.
Wednesday,	—	Do.	—	Same as Monday.		—	Do.
Thursday,	—	Do.	—	Same as Tuesday.		—	Do.
Friday,	—	Do.	—	Same as Monday.		—	Do.
Saturday,	—	Do.	—	Bread and cheese.		—	Do.

At dinner and supper, a pint of small beer is allowed to a grown person; and a less quantity to children. Women, who can procure themselves tea and sugar, have bread and butter, at breakfast, instead of broth.

About £300. (whereof £100. were given by his Majesty) were collected last winter, and spring, in voluntary contributions, for the Poor. Bread was bought, and sold to them at reduced prices: about £.150 of the money still remain in the hands of the parish officers, and will be applied towards the relief of the Poor next winter.

The houses within the limits of the Castle, do not belong to this parish*.

September, 1795.

B U C K S.

B U C K I N G H A M.

THE parish of Buckingham consists of the borough of Buckingham and 5 hamlets; it contains, by estimation, 3800 acres, and about 2000 inhabitants, whose occupations are, principally, agriculture and lace-making. The number of houses, that pay the window tax, is 230; about 180 are exempted.

Labourers chiefly work by the piece; earnings are irregular, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day. Women, on an average, earn 8d. or 9d. a day, by lace-making. The parish supports several roundsmen, particularly during winter. Farms are from £60. to £300. a year. Wheat, barley, and beans, and oats, in an inconsiderable degree, are the principal articles of cultivation. There are no commons. A great part of the parish is in pasture: one hamlet consists of open field; the others are all old inclosure. Every farmer rents his tithes of the Marquis of Buckingham.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 4½d. and 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d;

* In Domesday Book (i. 62. d.) the Castle of Windsor is said to be part of the manor of Clivore, (i. e. Cleivar,) and to have been held by Earl Harold, before the Conquest.

veal, 5d.; bacon, 9d. and 10d.; butter, 9d; milk, 1d. the quart, (small measure); potatoes, 6d. and 8d. the peck; coals, 2s. the cwt.

There are 26 inns, or ale-houses, in Buckingham.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Total Receipts.			Total Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.								
1680	—	—	68	—	—	—	—							
1740	30	13	43	10	29	39	35							
1760	30	30	60	18	23	46	—				£.	s.	d.	
1774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£.	s.	d.	904	19	10	
1775	44	37	81	21	18	39	—	839	4	8	837	3	1	
1776	41	36	77	15	29	44	—	570	17	9	507	4	7	
1777	40	32	72	29	27	56	—	917	18	10	858	14	0	
1778	32	36	68	20	31	51	—	922	7	9	869	13	10	
1779	34	36	70	38	46	84	—	1054	11	2	1002	6	5	
1780	33	26	59	32	25	57	24	1070	0	11	1093	10	5	
1781	39	40	79	34	33	67	21	918	19	0	951	5	9	
1782	19	38	57	42	37	79	18	970	0	0	850	0	0	{ Poor farmed this year.
1783	27	27	54	20	37	57	18	935	0	0	850	0	0	
1784	39	40	79	34	36	70	18	1243	5	9	1250	15	10	Do.
1785	36	25	61	30	33	63	20	1049	9	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1044	16	7	
1786	28	39	67	18	29	47	22	1144	14	10	1172	4	7	
1787	41	27	68	13	29	42	19	1105	13	6	1078	9	0	
1788	27	34	61	22	20	42	27	1124	6	1	1100	1	7	
1789	27	46	73	19	23	42	16	1111	10	8	1096	5	2	
1790	39	36	75	12	28	40	17	1124	10	3	1120	4	6	
1791	37	36	73	13	19	32	30	1127	19	10	1137	16	1	
1792	40	34	73	19	27	46	21	1200	13	0	1223	6	0	
1793	46	43	89	15	33	48	21	1218	6	7	1185	6	9	s. d.
1794	35	35	70	14	18	32	14	1150	19	0	1241	9	0	5 9
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1410	0	0	1557	0	0	7 0

The above account of the Rates is extracted from the Treasurer's books, which do not specify the net sums annually raised by assessments. The column of total receipts includes compositions for bastardy, forfeitures to the Poor, and money reimbursed by the county treasurer on account of relief to the families of militia men. The sums under the head of total re-

ceipts, in the years 1794, and 1795, are, nearly, the sums assessed. In the disbursements are included about £10. annually paid to constables. Near £300. a year are expended on the families of militia men: the greater part however of this sum is repaid by the county.

The nominal rental of the borough and 5 hamlets, upon which the assessments are made, is £3996. 12s. 6d. ; and, it is said, the real rental is about £5000. The land-tax is £613. os. 6d. which is near 2s. 6d. in the pound, on the real rental.

In Buckingham are, one Presbyterian chapel, one Quaker meeting-house, one Methodist chapel, and one congregation of the followers of Dr. Priestley.

The Poor are maintained, at home, or in the work-house; in which there are, at present, 14 Paupers, consisting of women, children, and old men, some of whom are insane. Till within the last two months, the Poor, in this house, were let to a Contractor, who farmed them at various sums; from 2s. to 3s. each weekly. He usually received such persons, as the parish chose to send. The last month's expences of the work-house were £11. 17s. 5d. The earnings of the house, (chiefly from lace-making,) amount to about 15s. a month. The present master of the work-house has a salary of 7s. 6d. a-week. No regular bill of fare has been observed; but, since the parish has taken the work-house into their own hands, the inmates have been allowed meat once a-day. The house is very small, and new furniture is much wanted. 104 regular out-pensioners receive, in the whole, £7. 11s. od. every week. There are likewise 2 hospitals in the parish, one for 6, the other for 8 poor widows; who are there provided with necessaries, and receive each, 17s. in money, every year. About £24. in donations, are annually distributed to the Poor; and in a large house, belonging to the parish, 24 poor families are allowed to live rent free. A friendly Society existed here a few years ago; but, in consequence of disputes among the members, it broke up, and none other has been established since its dissolution. Buckingham is a place of very little trade, and the inhabitants, in general, seem poor.

September, 1795.

MAIDS MORTON.

THIS parish contains, by estimation, 900 acres; 69 families; and about 310 inhabitants. 19 houses pay the window tax; 43 are exempted. There is one ale-house in the parish.

The occupations of the parishioners are, agriculture, and lace-working. The prices of provisions are much the same, as at Buckingham. The wages, of labourers, are from 1s. to 1s. 2d. a day, with beer; but work is, chiefly, done here by the piece, and a man's earnings, in this way, amount to 15d. or 18d. a day. Here, are several roundsmen in winter, who receive 6d. a day from their employers; and from 6d. to 9d. from the parish, according to the wants of their families.

Farms are, from £17. to £90. a year. Wheat, barley, and beans, are the chief articles of cultivation. There are about 30 acres of old enclosure: the rest of the parish is open field. Tithes are taken in composition. The rent of land is from 18s. to 20s. an acre: the land-tax is levied at about 2s. in the pound: in some instances it is paid by the landlord; in others by the tenant. There are from 60 to 70 acres of common in the parish.

Methodism prevails much here: several of the inhabitants are of that persuasion.

Years.	BAPTISMS.		BURIALS.		Marriages.
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	
1775	4	2	3	0	4
1776	3	0	3	1	2
1777	3	2	0	2	2
1778	3	2	2	4	2
1779	4	2	4	7	4
1780	5	1	3	1	1
1781	3	4	3	6	3
1782	2	4	2	6	2
1783	8	7	2	3	2
1784	5	4	3	5	1
1785	2	3	2	2	3

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	BAPTISMS.		BURIALS.		Marriages.	Poor's RATE.						Rate in the Pound.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.		Net Assessment.			Total Expenditure.				
						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1786	8	2	6	4	0	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1787	2	1	4	5	1	138	5	4 ³ / ₄	135	1	0	3	3
1788	2	6	2	5	6	148	14	10 ¹ / ₂	144	10	4 ¹ / ₂	3	6
1789	6	4	6	2	3	192	16	0	201	6	9 ¹ / ₂	4	6
1790	8	3	4	2	5	117	12	10 ¹ / ₂	130	8	8 ¹ / ₄	2	9
1791	2	1	8	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1792	1	6	4	0	4	149	15	5 ¹ / ₄	154	11	9	3	6
1793	8	2	4	2	3	128	8	4 ¹ / ₂	139	15	11	3	0
1794	6	2	5	5	5	129	16	4	150	2	8 ³ / ₄	3	0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	160	10	3 ³ / ₄	154	9	4	3	9

The assessments are said to be upon the net rental. The Poor of the parish have an allowance at home. At present, 14 Poor people, (several of whom have families,) receive £1. 17s. 6d. weekly. Occasional relief is given to others. Exclusive of the Rate mentioned in the book, the inhabitants were lately rated at £25. to buy bread for the use of the Poor. Last winter, about £30. were raised, by voluntary subscriptions, for the same purpose. An annual donation of about £4. is likewise distributed amongst indigent parishioners. There are no friendly Societies in the parish.

September, 1795.

STONY STRATFORD.

THE town of Stony Stratford is a considerable through-fare: it consists of a long street, each side of which is in a different parish. The parish, on the south-side of the town, contains 30 acres of land. The land-tax, amounts to £123. 1s. and is about 3s. 7d. in the pound. The population could not be ascertained; but has varied very little for many years. The inhabitants are common tradesmen, inn-keepers, and lace-makers: the latter consist entirely of women: they earn from 6d. to 1s. a day. Day-labourers receive from 1s. to 1s. 4d. There are 12 ale-houses in the parish: the number of houses paying window-tax is 120: the number exempted could not be ascertained. There is an Anabaptist

chapel here. The following are the Poor's Rates, in the southern parish, for a few years :

Years.	Net Assessments,			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1787	210	9	0	221	19	4		
1788	178	12	0	191	13	1		
1789	212	2	0	202	10	11	s.	d.
1790	183	14	0	172	3	1	5	2
1791	266	15	3	302	17	4	7	6
1792	166	8	0	207	13	10	4	10
1793	196	5	6	204	8	7	5	6
1794	195	10	0	218	13	9	5	6
1795	230	15	3	263	14	6½	6	6

The Rates are said to be assessed on the net rental.

The Poor, of this and the other parish in Stony Stratford are maintained in a work-house. The rent is £ 16. a-year, two-thirds of which are paid by this parish. There are now 11 persons, (10 of which belong to this parish,) in the house. No regular course of diet is observed, but meat is allowed 3 days in the week. 18 regular pensioners receive, in weekly allowances, £ 1. 11s. ; and a few others have occasional relief.

There are two friendly Societies in Stony Stratford, one of which meets in this parish.

September, 1795.

W I N S L O W.

THIS parish contains about 1400 acres, and 1100 inhabitants: 101 houses pay the window-tax, and, (it is supposed,) about 110 are exempted. The occupations are shop-keeping, inn-keeping, farming, lace-making, and day-labour. Labourers earn from 6s. to 7s. a week, besides breakfast; in hay time, 7s. a week, and board; and during the corn harvest, 2 guineas a month and board. Lace-makers earn, from 8d. to 9d. a day, on an average. There seems to be here a great want of employment: most labourers are, (as it is termed,) *on the Rounds*; that is, they go to work from one house to another *round* the parish. In winter, sometimes, 40 persons are on the rounds. They are wholly paid by the

the parish, unless the householders choose to employ them; and, from these circumstances, labourers often become very lazy, and imperious. Children, about ten years old, are put on the rounds; and receive from the parish, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. a week.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 4 d. to 5 d. the pound; mutton, 5½ d.; veal, 5½ d.; bacon, 9½ d.; butter, 11 d; potatoes, 8d. the peck; pit-coal, 2s. 3d. the bushel; sea-coal, 2s. the bushel; a loaf of wheaten bread, weighing 8 lb. 1s. 6d.; this is the usual price; however, it was lately as high as 2s. 3d.: very little milk is sold here.

Farms are from £ 60. to £ 400. a year. About 200 acres are arable land, and cultivated with wheat, beans, and oats: the remainder of the parish is grass-land. There are no commons. In 1744 a hamlet belonging to the parish, containing about 400 acres, was enclosed; and in 1766 the other part of the parish was enclosed. Upon the enclosure of the open fields, land was given in lieu of tithes. The rise of the Rates is chiefly ascribed to the enclosure of common fields; which, it is said has lessened the number of farms, and, from the conversion of arable into pasture, has much reduced the demand for labourers. An old man of the parish says, that, before the enclosures took place, land did not let for 10s. an acre, and that, when he was young, the name of roundsman was unknown in the parish. It must however be considered, that, now a great part of the labour done in the parish, is paid for, out of the Poor's Rate, in money given to roundsmen. The rent of land is from a guinea to £ 2. 15s. an acre. The land-tax, (now at 7s. 6d. in the pound,) produces £ 233. 17s.

There is a small congregation of Methodists at Winslow. It is a market town: the number of inns or ale-houses is, at present, 14; but, it is thought that, when licences are renewed, several will be suppressed. There are no friendly Societies in the parish.

The Poor are maintained, partly, at a work-house, and, partly, at their own houses. 16 Paupers are at present in the work-house, under the care of a Contractor, who farms them at 3 s. a week each, and is likewise allowed their earnings: he received only 2s. a week before the late dearth of provisions took place. The people in the house are old women and children, and one man. Lace-making is their chief employment. Their diet is not regulated by any particular bill of fare.

The following is a List of Indigent Persons who receive regular weekly Pensions from the Parish.

No. of Persons.		Ages.	Weekly Pensions.	
			s.	d.
1	A groom's widow ; a lace-maker ;	48	1	0
1	A single woman ;	35	1	0
1	A labourer's widow ;	57	2	0
5	A saddler's wife, and four children : her husband de- fected her ;	37	4	6
1	A whitesmith's widow ;	57	1	0
11	Eleven bastards, (at 1s. 6d. weekly each.)	—	16	6
1	A labourer's widow ;	57	1	6
2	A labourer's widow and daughter ; the former	70	3	0
1	A tanner, paralytic ;	60	5	0
1	A baker's widow, lame ;	60	2	6
1	A labourer's widow ;	65	1	6
1	A labourer's widow ;	75	2	6
1	A single woman, sick ;	30	0	6
1	A labourer's widow ;	60	2	0
2	A butcher and his wife ; the former aged	70	5	0
1	A labourer's widow ;	80	2	6
1	A butcher's widow ;	58	2	0
1	A widow ;	80	1	6
6	A labourer's widow, and 5 children ;	40	6	0
1	A bricklayer's widow ;	56	1	6
1	An orphan boy ;	—	1	6
1	A labourer's widow ;	70	2	0
1	A labourer's widow ;	55	1	6
1	A gardener's widow ;	80	1	6
1	A single woman ;	70	1	6
2	A shoemaker, and his wife ; the former	60	3	0
2	A labourer's widow, and son ; the former	70	2	6
1	A labourer's widow ;	70	2	0
1	A woman at Buckingham ;	—	1	6
1	A blacksmith ;	65	1	6
1	A woman, bed-ridden ;	70	3	0
1	An orphan ;	20	1	0
55		£. 4	5	6

Besides

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Besides these weekly pensioners, many receive occasional relief, whose names are not inserted in the regular list. During the late dear season, the Poor of the parish went in a body to the Justices to complain of their want of bread. The Magistrates sent orders to the parish-officers to raise the earnings of labourers, to certain weekly sums, according to the number of their children; a circumstance that should invariably be attended to in apportioning parochial relief. These sums were from 7s. to 19s.; and were to be reduced, proportionably with the price of bread.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rate.

Years.	BAPTISMS.		Total of Baptisms.	BURIALS.		Total of Burials.	Marriages.	Net money raised by Assessments.	Total Expenditure.		Rate in the Pound.
	Males.	Fem.		Males.	Fem.						
1680	6	6	12	10	12	22					
1685	8	14	22	4	10	14	1				
1690	21	27	48	12	12	24	2				
1691	11	5	16	5	8	13	3				
1692	22	15	38	12	12	24	1				
1693	13	15	28	12	7	19	1				
1694	13	11	24	11	14	25	5				
1695	27	18	45	9	10	19	9				
1696	17	16	33	17	14	31	7				
1697	—	—	38	—	—	26	9				
1698	—	—	29	—	—	34	4				
1699	—	—	42	—	—	30	4				
1700	—	—	40	—	—	43	4	1772	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
1720	10	12	22	24	21	45	1	1773	388 0 0	387 9 7½	3 0
1740	16	15	31	—	—	—	—	1774	311 0 9½	303 0 11¼	2 4
1775	22	18	40	17	17	34	5		304 8 0	282 0 0	2 4
1776	15	10	25	11	7	18	7		436 15 11	418 5 11	3 4
1777	20	21	41	7	11	18	4		432 1 0	455 11 4	3 4
1778	14	13	27	7	11	18	7		389 13 7½	365 6 3½	3 0
1779	23	11	34	16	15	31	2		395 15 8¾	371 1 11¼	3 0
1780	19	13	32	20	12	32	3		396 0 0	417 7 11	3 0
1781	15	20	35	8	16	24	5		387 15 0	437 19 11½	3 0
1782	14	14	28	11	11	22	4		463 1 3¾	511 8 6½	3 4
1783	17	14	31	5	8	13	3		433 0 8	488 13 2	3 4
1784	11	16	27	26	15	41	7		576 2 9¾	606 7 10	4 4
1785	17	15	32	7	11	18	4		Accounts wanting.		
1786	16	14	30	16	15	31	9		531 12 3	587 16 3	4 0
1787	19	24	43	12	12	24	9		574 0 0	629 7 9½	4 4
1788	18	16	34	13	12	25	3		574 1 2	602 4 5	4 4
1789	20	21	41	17	11	28	11		533 15 6	558 14 6	4 0
1790	18	26	44	12	16	28	16		533 16 6	579 16 3½	4 0
1791	17	15	32	7	11	18	7		533 0 5	551 5 2	4 0
1792	19	19	38	11	13	24	6		484 9 7½	498 3 8½	3 8
1793	15	16	31	14	11	25	6		752 7 5¼	781 5 0¾	5 8
1794	18	29	47	9	16	25	4		531 17 10	555 15 6¾	4 0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		664 12 11	694 13 6	5 0
									795 14 3	801 16 1¼	6 0

It is said that houses are assessed at two-thirds of their real rent; and lands at their full value. Out of the Rates about £ 10. a-year are paid to constables, &c.; and about £ 11. annually, to the county stock. Near £ 40. are now, yearly, paid to the families of militia men: about half the sum is re-paid to the parish by the county treasurer. *September, 1795.*

C H E S H I R E.

C H E S T E R.

THE city of Chester includes 9 parishes: its extent is a square of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

In a lately-published history of Manchester, it is said, that Chester contains 3428 families; 6697 males, and 8016 females; in all 14,713 souls. Mr. Bedward, the treasurer of the city, estimates the population at 17,000.

The following number of houses pays the commutation tax;

In the parish of St. John	311
St. Oswald	320
St. Peter	137
St. Bridget	78
St. Olave	20
St. Michael	78
St. Mary	143
St. Martin	39
Trinity	220
<hr/>	
Total	1346

The number of exempted houses could not be ascertained, but, from the above list of families, and of taxed houses, it is fair to presume, that it is about 2000.

Chester is not remarkable for it's activity in trade or manufacture. The people are, chiefly, small tradesmen, farmers, and labourers. Many families of independent fortune reside here. About 30 or 40 people carry on a cotton work; about 100 are needle makers. Two iron founderies employ a few hands.

The prices of provisions are: beef, mutton, veal, and pork, 4d. to 5d. the pound; butter, 15d. to 16d. for 24 oz.; new milk, 2d. the quart; old milk, 1d. the quart; potatoes, 2s. for 90 lb.; wheat, 14s. to 15s. for 38 quarts; barley, 6s. 6d.; oats, 4s. to 4s. 6d. the same quantity.

Labourers receive in winter, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. the day; in summer, 1s. 6d. to 2s. and beer. In harvest wages vary much, according to the demand; from 2s. 6d. the day to 4s. with 2 quarts of ale. The number of public-houses in Chester is 135.

The rent of land, near the city, is from £ 1. 10s. to £ 4. an acre. The average rent may be reckoned at £ 1. 18s. The farms are small, from £ 30. to £ 100. a-year; hay, and pasture are, principally attended to. In the neighbouring parishes, farms have, of late years, been much consolidated.

The land-tax is collected in the different wards, and not in the parishes: it varies from 8d. to 2s. 6d. in the pound. Tithes are, partly, taken in kind; but, principally, compounded for. In the neighbouring parishes, they are, generally, taken in kind.

There are no commons in the Chester parishes; nor any modern inclosures, except near the river Dee, where many thousand acres of sand, (a part of which belongs to these parishes,) have, within a few years, been brought into cultivation. The improvement arising from embanking, and inclosing, is here very visible: tracts, once the most sterile, and unproductive, are now covered with abundant vegetation.

No satisfactory information could be obtained relative to friendly Societies, of which there are about 3 or 4 in Chester. They consist of 70 to 100 members each, and have all had their rules confirmed by the Magistrates. Their number, of late years, has much decreased.

Several friendly Societies broke up, in consequence of losing their funds; partly by the failure of a Bank, and partly by an unsuccessful Canal near this town, in which thousands of pounds have been sunk: These accidents also disheartened others.

The

The different parishes in the city were, in some respects, incorporated by an Act of Parliament passed in 1761 *: Every parish, however, supports its own Poor. There is a general Poor-house in Chester, to which every parish can send its Poor, upon paying a certain sum annually, for the maintenance of each Pauper. The original intention was to have established a house of industry; a plan, which has, at different times, been carried into execution, continued for a few years, and then dropped. For the last 2 or 3 years, very little work has been done in the house. The Poor-house is situated near the river: the lodging-rooms, and other apartments are large, and well aired. There are 15 or 16 beds in a room: they are of chaff or straw; but are much infested with bugs. There are no small apartments for married people. The Poor in the house at present, are chiefly aged persons and children. Old women spin flax, and pick oakum. The children, at ten years of age are sent out apprentices to Manchester and other places. About 11 deaths occur, annually, in the house.

The assessments in the different parishes vary much. The Rates last year, were upon an average 2s. in the pound. The following table exhibits the present number of Poor, in the poor-house; weekly out-pensioners; the total of their weekly allowances; and the amount of the rates last year.

Parishes.	No. of Poor in the Poor-house.	No. of Weekly Pensioners.	Total Weekly Allowances.			Poor's Rate in 1794.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
St Oswald	33	44	4	3	0	697	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. John	16	49	4	2	6	586	12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
St. Mary	20	40	3	17	6	449	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trinity	15	38	3	5	6	292	5	5
St. Michael	1	8	1	0	6	129	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Bridget	2	15	1	7	9	153	5	1
St. Peter	9	19	1	6	9	196	0	6
St. Martin	1	8	0	11	0	84	4	10
St. Olave	11	6	0	8	6	92	6	4
Total	108	227	20	3	0	2681	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$

The Poor's Rates of this year will, it is supposed, exceed £ 3000. Many poor people receive occasional assistance from the parish officers.

* 2 G. 3. c. 45.

Expences of the In and Out Poor of the several Parishes in the City of Chester, from the first day of May, 1759, to the first day of May, 1760, &c. &c.

Each Year ending 1st May.	St. Oswald.			John.			Mary.			Trinity.			Michael.			Bridget.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1760	200	13	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	348	14	7	148	11	0	168	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	16	10	118	17	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1761	123	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	262	6	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	125	7	1	108	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	17	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	70	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1762	131	13	5	315	13	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	201	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	106	5	5	33	15	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	67	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1763	139	7	9	240	10	4	179	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	93	9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	73	4	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	78	11	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1764	119	5	6	192	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	149	4	4	88	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	10	0
1765	231	16	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	218	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	222	12	11	107	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	12	0	84	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1766	203	2	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	261	2	10	212	19	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	116	11	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1767	208	14	0	329	7	5	221	16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	114	15	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	53	3	9	95	18	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1768	194	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	321	17	7	257	16	0	149	8	0	65	16	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	93	17	0
1769	208	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	331	9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	274	15	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	181	10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	83	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	7	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1770	238	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	259	17	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	283	17	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	157	5	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	85	7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	134	14	3
1771	180	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	202	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	216	3	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	75	19	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	78	2	2	95	17	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1772	231	4	1	246	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	221	14	9	84	18	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	15	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	94	14	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1773	227	15	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	263	14	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	243	9	9	70	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	7	6	73	4	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1774	247	16	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	288	14	9	294	5	7	118	11	2	78	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	6	11
1775	271	14	7	298	18	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	223	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	137	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	76	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1776	208	5	2	294	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	238	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	121	5	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	52	10	9	87	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1777	251	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	297	9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	227	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	10	5	53	14	2	69	4	9
1778	271	15	3	348	4	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	315	3	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	130	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	17	0	82	15	2
1779	338	1	9	404	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	375	7	6	137	15	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	121	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1780	340	7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	390	16	9	333	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	161	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	15	3	91	11	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1781	408	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	367	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	282	16	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	190	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	4	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1782	397	13	6	378	12	10	358	14	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	235	14	0	132	2	6	79	0	6
1783	397	2	8	516	17	7	465	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	346	17	9	124	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	7	10
1784	334	3	3	365	13	2	407	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	281	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	10	11	41	18	6
1785	423	8	10	474	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	378	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	233	8	8	91	18	5	142	12	10
1786	438	6	8	557	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	487	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	205	14	8	124	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	18	5
1787	429	0	6	500	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	520	1	11	231	2	9	75	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	137	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1788	602	5	0	733	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	673	16	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	262	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	146	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	236	19	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1789	607	17	0	564	5	7	592	14	1	241	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	119	8	4	168	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1790	623	8	9	583	17	10	454	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	191	14	4	153	9	0	155	8	3
1791	526	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	422	8	8	380	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	153	1	5	124	19	7	123	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1792	490	18	2	470	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	409	0	9	210	9	9	116	14	10	110	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1793	457	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	429	11	1	369	4	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	208	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1794	546	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	521	9	5	374	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	247	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	126	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	142	12	5
1795	637	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	544	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	508	8	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	320	4	0	144	4	3	154	2	0

Expences of the In and Out Poor of the several Parishes in the City of Chester, from the first day of May, 1759, to the first day of May, 1760, &c. &c.

Each Year ending 1st May.	Peter.			Martin.			Olave.			John's Hospital.			Abbey Court			ANNUAL EXPENCE.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1760	88	13	2	122	11	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	42	13	6	1292	3	1
1761	63	4	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	77	19	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	5	3	0	0	0	21	13	11	879	6	4
1762	70	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	10	4	0	0	0	23	6	10	1029	9	8
1763	60	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	16	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	1	9	1	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	9	10	956	11	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
1764	52	18	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	11	3	14	2	9	0	0	0	6	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	804	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1765	57	7	2	52	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	1	6	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1074	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1766	46	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	2	6	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1093	19	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1767	29	11	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	72	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	14	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	19	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	14	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1167	2	3
1768	58	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	6	10	22	8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	11	0	6	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1248	13	1
1769	70	12	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	84	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	15	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1407	19	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1770	87	15	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	84	19	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	55	14	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	10	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1409	0	10
1771	47	19	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	56	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	14	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1032	7	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1772	54	13	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	3	4	69	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	10	7	22	2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1129	11	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1773	49	0	0	35	7	3	56	8	7	3	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1095	9	10
1774	70	8	9	30	13	4	70	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1300	8	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1775	42	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	0	1182	16	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1776	33	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1129	8	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1777	45	6	3	24	7	10	44	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1097	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1778	70	3	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	42	19	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	1407	2	0
1779	114	16	0	37	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1664	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1780	96	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	3	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	1593	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1781	88	16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	18	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1584	15	8
1782	107	16	4	28	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	4	1	2	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1758	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1783	93	11	4	56	6	11	69	11	3	3	19	6	0	0	0	2195	1	8
1784	80	12	0	55	19	10	64	5	8	6	13	9	0	0	0	1706	19	9
1785	165	15	2	90	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	11	5	7	10	0	0	0	0	2107	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1786	183	5	3	101	5	7	78	13	4	8	18	3	0	0	0	2363	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1787	191	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	10	7	43	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2	8	0	0	0	2301	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1788	253	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	50	8	11	11	11	3	0	0	0	3082	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1789	229	11	5	92	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	2	7	14	12	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	0	2679	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1790	154	11	6	77	11	11	22	12	10	17	2	6	0	0	0	2434	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1791	136	17	10	58	17	11	15	2	0	16	13	3	0	0	0	1959	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1792	156	7	11	47	15	9	21	16	1	13	11	9	0	0	0	2047	5	11
1793	145	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	7	8	18	14	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	13	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	0	1891	14	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1794	157	0	1	61	19	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	11	3	0	0	0	2231	13	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1795	205	1	10	74	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	1	9	14	18	0	0	0	0	2672	15	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

A manufac-
ture was
carried on
in the Poor-
house these
years.

A manufac-
ture in the
Poor-house
these years.

The voluntary contributions last year for the relief of the Poor, amounted to £ 491. 17s. 1. ; of which £ 155. 11s. 8d. remain to be distributed upon a future occasion. 8000 persons, nearly half the population of Chester, applied last winter for relief.

The following Items of Sums paid out of the Rates, for different Charges, respect the Poor-house.

House-rent	£ 90	0	0
Doctor's salary	18	0	0
Chaplain's ditto	18	0	0
Treasurer's ditto	5	5	0
Clerk's ditto	60	0	0
Beadle's ditto	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£ 201	5	0

Besides the above salaries, 10s. a week, and victuals, are paid to a tailor.

Weekly Bill of Fare in the Poor-house at Chester.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth and bread.	Beef, potatoes, &c.	Bread, and butter.
Monday,	Milk, gruel, and bread.	Butter, milk, and potatoes.	Milk, gruel, and bread.
Tuesday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Wednesday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thursday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Milk, gruel, &c.	Beef, soup, and potatoes.	Milk, gruel, and bread.
Saturday,	Ditto, ditto.	Oatmeal hasty-pudding.	Ditto, ditto, ditto.

1 lb. of bread a day is allowed to grown persons ; 6 oz. of beef, on meat days, and 1 pint of beer ; children receive a proportionable quantity. Butter-milk is served on potatoe and hasty-pudding days.

Of Dissenters from the Established Church, there are at Chester, one congregation of Presbyterians, one of Independents, one of Anabaptists, one of Antinomians, one Catholic chapel, and a meeting-house belonging to a sect called the New Jerusalem.

St. John's Hospital and Abbey Court are extraparochial. Only one person, from St. John's Hospital, is at present in the work-house ; none from

from Abbey Court; neither are any of their out-poor paid at the house. The Corporation connives at their supporting their Poor separately, and dispenses with their paying their quota of house-rent. Neither are the out-poor of St. John's Hospital paid at the house, so that an account of their number could not be obtained. The people of this town find great disadvantage from the parishes not having been completely united, when the Act of Parliament, above alluded to, was passed. Removals and expensive appeals are continually taking place between the parishes. They also find the great number of annual guardians to be very inconvenient: when one set of guardians had established a manufacture, &c. perhaps at a great expence, their successors often viewed it in a different light, and wholly discountenanced the plans their predecessors had adopted: so that, although a manufacture of cotton, linen, woollen, &c. has often been set on foot, it never continued more than 6 or 7 years at a time.

The Poor, here, have generally a dislike to come into the work-house.

Regular weekly out-poor, of the several parishes,	
cost last year,	£ 904 0 2
Meat, drink, washing, and clothes, for the poor-	
house,	989 19 7½

The expence of house-poor, in the above articles, was about 3s. 11d. weekly for each person.

November, 1795.

HIGH WALTON.

THE township of High Walton, in the parish of Runcorn, contains about 300 acres, and 110 inhabitants, chiefly farmers and labourers, all of the Established Church. 15 houses pay the window-tax; and 7 are exempted.

The prices of provisions are: wheat, 14s. 6d. for 70 lb. weight; barley, 6s. for 36 quarts; oats, 4s. 3d. for 36 quarts; butchers' meat,

4½d.

4½d. to 5d. the pound; butter, 11d.; old milk, 3 pints for 1d.; butter-milk, 2 quarts for 1d.

The wages of common labourers are 8s. a-week, throughout the year, without victuals: a few have 9s.

The rent of land is from 20s. to 35s. an acre. Farms are chiefly of £ 20. and £ 30. a-year: one is as high as £ 130. Land is principally managed with a view to the dairy. The land-tax is £ 23. 16s. and amounts to about 1s. 2d. in the pound. This tax is, here, usually paid by the tenant. Tithes are taken in kind. There are no commons: about 16 acres were enclosed 23 years ago. There are no friendly Societies in the township.

The Poor have a weekly allowance at home. 2 guineas a-year are paid to the work-house at Kinderton. This serves as a check on the Poor, because, if any are refractory, they are threatened with being sent thither. This step, however, has as yet been found unnecessary.

Weekly Allowance.

The following are the Weekly Poor;

	s.	d.
A labourer's widow; aged 55;	2	0
A labourer's widow; aged 45;	2	6
A family deserted by their father;	2	0
A poor woman;	0	6
	<hr/>	
	7	0

5 house-rents are paid; and several persons have occasional relief. The Poor do not all live in the township.

Years.	Net Rates.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1772	8	3	10½	8	5	5	
1773	8	3	10	11	17	7½	
1774	29	18	4½	24	13	6	s. d.
1775	21	17	10½	18	2	10	1 6
1776	16	5	3	14	16	9½	1 0
1777	32	11	4	34	10	8½	2 0
1778	40	14	2	58	9	1	2 6

Years.	Net Rates.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1779	56	19	10	58	14	7½	3	6
1780	48	17	0	48	19	3½	3	0
1781	73	5	6	68	6	1½	4	6
1782	65	3	0	59	19	1	4	0
1783	57	0	1	53	1	4	3	6
1784	48	17	0	60	2	9	3	0
1785	57	3	7¾	51	8	11	3	6
1786	49	3	0	62	16	14	—	—
1787	46	12	3	47	9	9	2	9
1788	42	7	6	43	5	7	2	6
1789	46	12	3	38	4	4	2	9
1790	42	7	6	35	16	1	2	6
1791	63	11	3	57	19	4	3	6
1792	33	18	0	33	14	10	2	0
1793	25	8	6	20	7	7	1	6
1794	50	17	0	37	10	0	3	0
1795	42	7	6	33	3	4½	2	6

As assessments are made upon an old valuation, property is rated much below the present rental. This township, which is about 2½ miles from Warrington, is much more burthened with Poor, than Mickle Trafford, which is about 5 miles from Chester on the Warrington road. No satisfactory reason can be assigned for this difference, unless, perhaps, the proximity of the former to a manufacturing country, be considered a sufficient one.

November, 1795.

MICKLE TRAFFORD.

THE township of Mickle Trafford is situated in the parish of Plimpston in the county of Chester. Its extent is near a square mile, or 640 acres; its population about 200 inhabitants, (all of the established Church,) who are either farmers, or agricultural labourers. 24 houses pay the window-tax; 16 are exempted. The price of provisions is much the same as in Chester. Wages of labourers, are from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a day, with beer. Farms are from

£16. to £200. a year; chiefly from £50. to £60. a year. The dairy is the main object attended to by farmers. The average rent is about 25s. an acre. Tithes are taken in kind. There are about 12 acres of common in the township. There is no friendly Society here; and only 2 ale-houses.

This township claims a share of Kinderton work-house, but sends no Poor thither. It pays 2 guineas a year house-rent to the governor of the house, and agrees to pay 1s. a week, for each Pauper that may be sent thither. 13 poor families are chargeable at present, and receive weekly allowances from 1s. to 3s. each, at home. Several house-rents are also paid. From the year 1778, to 1783, the township was connected with the house of industry at Chester: during those years, the rates were higher than usual, which the people here ascribe to the misconduct or mismanagement of the clerk of the Chester work-house, in making unreasonable charges on this township; upon the whole, the connection was found to be disadvantageous, and was, therefore, soon discontinued. The assessments, at present, are upon about two thirds and a little more, of the real rental.

Years.	Net Rates.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1730	17	2	7½	17	16	1	—	—
1758	45	13	0	56	10	3	1	0
1776	45	13	0	45	6	1½	1	0
1777	22	16	6	22	14	1	0	6
1778	91	6	0	103	16	11½	2	0
1779	Accounts in this and 3 following years not settled.							
1783	102	14	3	89	0	8	2	3
1784	45	13	0	44	9	9	1	0
1785	51	7	1½	48	16	1½	—	—
1786	68	5	9	68	4	7	1	6
1787	79	13	4½	85	6	0	1	9
1788	68	5	9	66	15	1½	1	6
1789	47	8	5	46	12	6	1	0
1790	56	18	1½	64	17	3½	1	3
1791	79	13	4½	81	13	4	1	9
1792	68	4	9	68	0	7	1	6
1793	60	13	11	73	7	10	—	—
1794	68	5	9	68	3	1½	1	6
1795	68	5	9	83	5	4½	1	6

C O R N W A L L.

G W E N N A P.

THE parish of Gwennap is situated in the hundred of Kirrian; and is from 7 to 8 or 9 miles south-west of Truro: its extent is nearly 4 square miles; and the number of inhabitants about 4000, all of the established Church. They are, mostly, engaged in mining. The principal copper mines in Cornwall are in this neighbourhood. In the parish of Gwennap the most considerable are, the Consolidated Mines, the United Mines, Poldice, Huel Unity, Huel Jewell, and Irefavan. The mining business is a lottery in which there are more blanks than prizes: the prizes, however, are sometimes very high: the Huel Virgin in Gwennap was, perhaps, the greatest ever known. In the first fortnight's working, it yielded copper which sold for £5700.; in the next three weeks, and 2 days, as much copper as sold for £9600. To raise the first mentioned quantity, the adventurers expended not more than £100.; to raise the second, a trifle more, in proportion to the quantity. This mine has continued to be worked, with great profits to the land-owner, and adventurers, for more than 30 years. The number of people employed in the mines of Cornwall cannot easily be ascertained. Including the streamers, who are a distinct body from the miners, the number of men, women, and children, employed in raising the ore, washing, stamping, and carrying it, is supposed to amount to 16,000 persons; of whom at least 12,000 are capable of bearing arms. These men are better paid than most labourers in England¹. Ordinary wages are about 4s. a month.

There are 8 inns or ale-houses in the parish; and 3 friendly Societies, containing, altogether, about 400 members.

The prices of provisions, at present, are: wheat, 11s. the bushel; barley, 4s. 6d.; butcher's meat, 5½d. the pound.

Farms are small: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley,

¹ General View of the County of Cornwall, drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture. 20—22.

oats, and potatoes. Towards the western part the of county, the last article is much attended to; and about Penzance two crops of potatoes in a year are not uncommon. An instance is mentioned, in the work above cited¹, of one Cornish acre, (which is equal to one acre, and one eighth, statute measure,) producing 900 Winchester bushels in one year. Tithes are usually rented by the tenant. One half of the parish is waste land.

Years.	Poor's Rates.			These 4 years are taken from the Returns to Parliament. The first sum denotes the net expenses of the Poor in 1776; the subsequent sums, are the Poor's Rates of each year.
	£.	s.	d.	
1776	503	1	4	
1783	718	18	0	
1784	511	2	4	
1785	512	2	4	
1786	623	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1787	491	2	6	
1788	578	15	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
1789	693	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1790	798	10	8	
1791	769	1	0	
1792	640	18	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1793	614	18	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1794	722	13	8	
1795	704	8	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	

The Poor are chiefly relieved in their own houses: 40, however, are maintained in a work-house, in which there is no sort of manufactory. Their weekly allowance is 2s. 3d. each. The Poor's Rates in this parish are much eased by the lord's dues being taxed, as the mines are very profitable to the land-owners.

March, 1796.

K E N W Y N.

THIS parish lies a little to the northward of Truro: its extent is 5 miles in length, and 3 miles in breadth. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, who are all of the established Church with the exception of a few Baptists, and

¹ p. 38.

Independents. Owing to opening of new tin and copper-mines, the population has of late years much increased. The inhabitants are chiefly miners. The number of inns or ale-houses in the parish is 18 : there are 4 friendly Societies, containing altogether about 300 members. The price of provisions, wages of labourers, size of farms, and other circumstances relating to the parishioners, and the parish, are much the same, as stated in the preceding report. About one third of the parish is waste land.

The Poor are relieved at their own houses.

Years.	Poor's Rates.			These years are taken from the Returns to Parliament. The sum under the year 1776 is the net expence of the Poor.
	£.	s.	d.	
1776	678	5	4	
1783	847	17	8	
1784	553	9	3	
1785	651	16	6	

Rate in the Pound.

				s.	d.
1789	511	13	3	10	6
1790	698	9	3	15	0
1791	790	1	9	17	0
1792	574	18	9	12	0
1793	538	8	0	11	0
1794	718	6	11½	15	0
1795	628	19	1½	12	6

March, 1796.

C U M B E R L A N D.

A I N S T A B L E.

THIS parish is nearly a square of 8 miles : it contains about 5120 acres, whereof 3480 are common, and produce good pasturage for sheep and black cattle : the number of sheep amounts to 1200. Farms are small, and principally occupied by proprietors. About 400 acres have been

been enclosed in the common fields, within the last 50 years. The average rent of land is about 18s. an acre ; but it is observable, that here and in most parts of Cumberland, an extensive common right is attached to most arable lands, which, unless this circumstance is taken into consideration, are estimated much above their intrinsic value. On the strong lands good wheat is produced ; and on the light and sandy parts of the parish, barley, rye, pease, clover, turnips, oats, and potatoes, are cultivated : the two last articles form the principal part of the diet of a Cumberland labourer. The wages of labour are much the same, here, as in the neighbouring parishes of Kirk-
oswald and Hesketh. This parish contains 98 families, of which 5 are Presbyterians ; and 434 inhabitants, most of whom, with the exception of a few rustic artificers, are employed in agriculture : 50 houses, (2 of which have about 6 windows,) pay the commutation tax ; 48 are exempted.

No book of parish accounts could be met with : the expence however of maintaining the Poor is much higher than formerly. The present annual expenditure is about £65. 18s. a year, which amounts to 10½d. in the pound on the full rental. Two removals into this parish, (neither of which were contested,) took place within the last 20 years. The Poor are now farmed, with the exception of lunatics, for £49. a year.

The following is a list of the Paupers maintained by the Contractor :

M. Y. a mason's widow, aged 73.

A. F. a labourer's widow, aged 80.

R. H. a weaver's widow.

M. I. a widow, aged 80.

T. S. a blacksmith's wife, aged 78 ; rather insane at times ; occasionally chargeable.

M. B. a taylor's widow, aged 82.

M. N. receives 10s. annually from this parish, and 10s. from Cumb-
hitton. The two parishes, in order to avoid a contest, agreed to join in maintaining her.

The following are lunatics :

F. G. aged 38 ; she has been 18 years under the parish care : her weekly maintenance costs 4s. 6d.

I H. aged 30 ; she costs the parish 2s. a week.

The interest of £50. is, likewise, annually distributed among poor persons who do not receive parochial aid.

December, 1794.

B R O M-

B R O M F I E L D.

THIS parish is remarkable for lying in two of the five wards, into which the county of Cumberland is divided. It is nearly, if not quite, ten miles in length from East to West; lying in a line parallel to the Solway Frith, from which it is separated by the parish of Abbey Holme; excepting at Allonby, its western extremity, where the Frith is one of its boundaries. Its breadth nowhere exceeds three or four miles; and in some parts it is not more than two. The whole parish contains twelve villages, or townships, the church being nearly central.

The soil, situation, and circumstances of this parish are favourable to agriculture. The cultivated land lets in general, one acre with another, for £1. an acre: which, considering that it is more than three hundred miles from the metropolis, near no flourishing sea-port, or large town, and has no mines, no great works, or manufactories in it, seems to be a sufficient proof of its being well adapted to farming. Land so circumstanced seldom lets at an higher price, even within twenty or thirty miles of London. There are no very considerable estates in the parish; not more than two, or three, that are worth £300. a year. Formerly, the owners of the land in this parish were in general the occupants; but this is no longer the case. One half of it at least is supposed to be now held by farmers, whose farms, for the most part, are not large, very few exceeding £100. a year: most commonly they are about half that sum.

The price of labour is certainly not low in this parish. Day-labourers earn from 1s. to 2s. a day, according to their merits, and the kind of labour they are employed in; those two sums being the minimum and the maximum of the price of labour by the day. The wages of men-servants employed in husbandry, who are hired from half-year to half-year, are from 9 to 12 guineas a year; whilst women, who here do a large portion of the work of the farm, with difficulty get half as much. It is not easy to account for so striking an inequality; and still less easy to justify it.

It is remarkable, that in this parish, exclusive of Allonby, the number of inhabitants has varied but little for the last hundred years.

In 1700	the Baptisms were	32.	Marriages	16.	Burials	28.
In 1750	—	28.	—	14.	—	24.
In 1790	—	22.	—	16.	—	18.

But, it is to be observed, as accounting pretty fully for the apparent decrease in the foregoing list in the later periods, that, in 1743, a Chapel of Ease was built at Allonby; and that in 1776, the inhabitants of that district ceased to make their entries in the parish register kept at Bromfield.

According to an actual enumeration¹, made at the desire of the person to whom the author is indebted for the account of this parish, the present state of its population is as follows; viz:

	Men.	Women.	Children.	In all.
Dundraw -	24	23	12	59
Kelfick -	14	17	8	39
Moor Row -	16	17	10	43
Whey Rigg -	17	16	9	42
Blencogo -	53	72	59	184
Bromfield -	17	22	24	63
Scales -	21	23	21	65
Crookdake -	48	54	35	137
Langrigg -	50	57	59	166
Mealrigg -	18	24	23	65
West Newton	48	52	93	193
Total	326	377	353	1056
Allonby, including men, women, and children				320
				<u>1376</u>

So that, with sundry odd houses, and some small hamlets, the inhabitants whereof are not herein enumerated, the whole population of this parish may be fairly estimated at upwards of 1400.

That the people might more conveniently levy and gather their cesses and taxes, many of these townships were long ago consolidated into little distinct bodies or corporations, here called Quarters. Of these there are five in the parish; whose history, as to the Poor's Rates, here follows:

About thirty years ago, the Quarter of Allonby and West-Newton paid to the Poor £16. per ann.: twenty years ago, they paid £30.: at present, viz. in 1793, when this survey was made, on an average, they pay £60. per ann. This is an astonishing increase; and not easily accounted for. The Quarter of Langrigg, &c. twenty-five years ago, paid £10.; fifteen years ago, £20.; at present, £34. Bromfield Quarter, twenty

¹ Since inserted in the History of Cumberland, ii. 318. but the totals are there, inaccurately set down.

years ago, paid £34.; at present, £60. Twenty years ago Dundraw and Kelfick also paid £34.; but at present £55. Blencogo twenty years ago paid £8: twelve years ago, this Quarter had no Paupers: at present its Poor cels is £22.

A district less liable to extrinsic, or adventitious influence, than this parish could not easily be named: yet, even here, it appears, that within the last twenty years, the Poor's Rates have nearly doubled; this is the more extraordinary, as there are no manufactories in the parish; and indeed hardly any other inhabitants in it besides a working peasantry. Much of the period herein specified has been blessed with peace: neither have the people there been visited with any uncommon calamities; nor even with very hard times. Taking both men and women into the account, the present Rates here impose a tax of six shillings and sixpence per poll: and if rated by the actual rent of the land, probably, about ninepence in the pound: in Blencogo, only, it seems not to exceed sixpence in the pound. All perhaps that is necessary to add, is, that the expences of litigations, and removals, are not included in this estimate: and that there are no Box Clubs, or Friendly Societies in the parish; and above all, no benefactions, or regular annual charities bequeathed to the Poor, a circumstance which, it has been observed in other districts, always has a considerable influence on the Poor's Rates.

October, 1793.

CALDBECK.

THE parish of Caldbeck contains, by estimation, 12,800 acres, of which about 8500 are common. Of 1780 inhabitants, 156 are, mostly, masters of families belonging to different trades; 54 are miners; and the rest are employed in agriculture. They are all of the Established Church, except about 25 Quaker families. Hesketh-newmarket, in this parish, is a small, but ancient, market-town. The average rent of land is about 15s. an acre: the land-tax is collected by the purvey at the rate of about 3½d. in the pound on the full rental. Tithes are paid in kind; about 400 acres are tithe-free, having formerly belonged to Holm-Cultram Abbey,

which, being of the Cistercian order, claimed an exemption from tithe, under the council of Lateran.

The wages in harvest are 1s. a day, with victuals: in other agricultural employments, men, and women, are paid between Martinmas and Candlemas, 10d. a day, with victuals; and, the rest of the year, 1s. a day, with victuals.

Years.	Poor's Rate, total collection.			
	£.	s.	d.	
1775	87	0	0	
1776	69	12	0	
1777	69	12	0	
1778	104	8	0	
1779	139	4	0	
1780	139	4	0	
1781	139	4	0	
1782	130	10	0	
1783	104	8	0	
1784	130	10	0	
1785	130	10	0	
1786	174	0	0	Net Expenditure on the Poor.
1787	208	16	0	£. s. d.
1788	208	16	0	202 1 2
1789	139	4	0	176 2 6
1790	121	16	0	78 6 8
1791	129	4	0	99 17 2
1792	165	6	0	121 11 11
1793	208	16	0	138 16 4
1794	208	16	0	183 17 0
				196 5 0

Total Poor's Rate in 20 years 20) 2808 16 0

Yearly average £140 8 9½ = 8¼d. in the pound on the full rental.

Two contested removals, which took place, a few years ago, will not soon be forgotten by the parishioners.

	£.	s.	d.
The attorney's bill for attendance, &c. was	44	8	2
Expences of witnesses, horse-hire, journeys, &c.	34	15	0
Total expence of the two removals	79	3	2
Another contested removal cost the parish	4	13	0
Another	1	9	0

From Jan. 1755 to Jan. 1775 the Baptisms were 567—Burials 398—Marriages 153
 From Jan. 1775 to Jan. 1795 Baptisms - 750—Burials 463—Marriages 156

There is one friendly Society in this parish, instituted in 1784; the number of members is 130. Their stock at present amounts to £220: they meet once a month, pay 6d. into the box, and spend 2d. While the stock does not exceed £150. a sick member is allowed 4s. a week; and when it is above £150.—5s. a week; and if £200.—6s. a week. If the disorder does not wholly prevent working, the allowance is to be proportionably reduced. Members aged 70 years, and upwards, are allowed 4s. a week, without any obligation to work. The rules have been confirmed by the Justices.

The following weekly pensions are allowed to the Poor:

		Weekly Allowance.	
		s.	d.
1	To H. aged 42; a widow, with a small family;	3	0
2	M. S. a single woman, aged 60; lame;	2	6
3	W. B. between 70 and 80 years of age; a clogger; lame;	1	6
4	J. H. aged 76; a collier; old age, and poverty threw him on the parish;	1	0
5	A single woman, aged 65; old and infirm	2	0
6	R. a carpenter's widow, aged 55;	0	9
7	E. S. aged 82;	1	0
8	J. H. formerly a carpenter, aged 75; old and poor;	1	0
9	A labourer's widow, with a family; aged 45;	1	0
10	An unmarried woman, aged 60;	1	0
11	A small farmer's widow, aged 34; rather idle;	1	6
12	A. B. formerly a farmer; with a family;	2	0
13	T. a widow, aged 60;	1	6
14	J. J.	2	0
15	S. and family; he is a collier, about 30 years old;	1	6
16	J. S.	1	0
17	A carpenter's widow;	1	6
18	A. S. aged 40; a tailor, with a family;	2	0
19	M. aged 50; indolent and lame;	1	6
20	S. aged 60; lame;	1	6
H 2		21 P.	

							s.	d.
21	P. a paper-maker's widow ;	aged 60 ;	—	—	—	—	1	0
22	H. aged 45 ;	a labourer's widow, with a family ;	—	—	—	—	1	6
23	S. and wife ;	each about 70 years of age ;	he makes sieves ;	—	—	—	2	6
24	S. a collier's widow, aged 65 ;	—	—	—	—	—	1	0
25	T. a tailor, and family ;	—	—	—	—	—	1	0
26	A bastard child ;	—	—	—	—	—	0	6
27	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1	0
28	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
29	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
30	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1	0
31	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
32	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
33	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	1	6

As several of the above Paupers live in distant parts of the parish, no very satisfactory account, respecting them, could be obtained.

The interest of a donation of £50. is applied towards binding out poor children apprentices.

December, 1794.

C A R L I S L E.

A FEW years ago a work-house was erected in Carlisle, at the following expence :

	£.	s.	d.
Purchase of ground - - - -	90	0	0
Interest - - - -	6	18	9
Paid different contractors for building, &c.	737	0	0
Furniture, and other expences, estimated at	166	1	3

Total expence, £.1000 0 0

The work-house properly belongs to the 4 quarters of St. Mary's within the walls of Carlisle, but Poor are likewise admitted from several parishes, and townships in the country, by which, it is supposed, the proprietors are considerable

siderable gainers. The conditions are, For each parish sending Poor, to pay £4. a year house-rent, for less than 10 paupers; £5. a year for less than 15; and for 15 and upwards, £6. a year. No lunatics, or persons with infectious disorders, are admitted. At present 13 parishes and townships are under agreement, to send their Poor to the work-house: the number sent, however, is very different, at different periods of the year: at present, only 20 are there, 5 of whom are under 12 years of age. Besides these, there are in the house 18 Poor belonging to the city, of whom 2 are under 12 years of age. The whole number, including the master and his wife, is 40. The proprietors of the house are entitled to all earnings: very little work, however, is done in the house: few will come hither, that can work. Those in the house, able to do any thing, either spin, or are sent out to various employments, chiefly in the cotton manufactory. The following is the amount of earnings, for one year, from August, 1793:

	£.	s.	d.
Earnings in August 1793,	-	-	-
September,	-	-	-
October,	-	-	-
November,	-	-	-
December,	-	-	-
January 1794,	-	-	-
February,	-	-	-
March,	-	-	-
April,	-	-	-
May,	-	-	-
June,	-	-	-
July,	-	-	-
	£20	9	4
20 Paupers from country parishes, each at 2s. 2d. a week; annually	113	13	4
13 country parish rents at £4.	52	0	0
Total annual receipts,	£186	2	8

The following is a copy of the Rules of the work-house:

- 1, That the several persons, upon their admission, shall deliver to the master, the household furniture, linen, and clothes which they may be possessed of; that they may be clothed, if necessary, and have their

their proper apartments assigned them by the master, who is to take care that the males and females have separate apartments, except only such as are married.

- 2, That they shall be employed, (unless prevented by want of health,) every day during their residence in the work-house, except Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday, for so many hours as the day-light in the different seasons of the year will admit; being allowed to rest half an hour at breakfast, an hour at dinner, and an hour at supper: the intervals to be noticed by the master, in such mode, as he shall think proper.
- 3, That the master shall adapt the various employments to each person, in such manner, as shall be best suited to his or her ability; having regard to age, and sex: and shall be attentive, that they are employed constantly during the hours of work; and if any one be found remiss, or negligent, in performing what is required, to the best of his or her power and ability, or shall waste, or damage the goods committed to his or her care, or shall break the windows, or deface the walls, the master shall punish such person in such manner, as to him shall seem just, and best adapted to the nature of the offence: and shall enter in a book, to be kept by him, for the inspection of the committee, the name of every person, who shall be so punished; expressing the punishment inflicted, and the nature of the offence.
- 4, That the master shall be particularly careful to prevent among the people committed to his charge, all profane cursing, or swearing; all indecent behaviour, or expressions, assaults, quarrels, or abusive words: and to encourage them to natural kindness, and good offices; that they may live together in christian charity. All offenders, in any of these cases, to be punished by the master; provided always, and it is the intent and meaning of these regulations, that no punishment shall be inflicted upon any of the Poor, exceeding that of confinement, or alteration in diet; unless particularly ordered by the committee.
- 5, That all the beds be made by the healthy who lie in them, by turns, as soon as they rise: those of the sick, by persons appointed for that purpose, before the hour of nine in the morning; the rooms and passages to be swept before ten; and washed once a week, at least.

6, That

- 6, That no persons shall be allowed to smoke in their bed-rooms, or to burn a candle there, but at the discretion of the master.
- 7, That no one shall absent himself from the work-house, without leave from the master, or mistress; and any person having admission (i. e. I suppose permission) from the master or mistress, and not returning at the appointed time, in an orderly manner, shall be restrained from going out thence for one month.
- 8, That all who are able shall follow the master, or whom he shall appoint, to church, every Sunday in decent order; and after divine service shall so return, on pain of forfeiting their next meal.
- 9, That the children be washed and cleaned every morning; and a proper person appointed to instruct them in the performance of such work as may be thought most beneficial; and they shall not be permitted to play till they have finished their tasks.
- 10, That a committee of three shall visit the house once a week, inquire into the management of the master and mistress, and hear the complaints and grievances of the Poor, who are hereby requested to take notice, that, for every frivolous, or unjust complaint, made by the Poor, of or against the master, or mistress, they will be most severely punished.
- 11, That those regulations shall be read over to the Poor once a week, who shall be assembled for the purpose; and their names called over, that none may pretend ignorance.

Graces before and after meat are appointed to be said by the master at each meal. There are also forms of prayer to be read regularly, by the master, before breakfast, and after supper.

The work-house is two stories high in front, and three backwards; and can accommodate about 40 persons. The front is 72 feet in length, by about 24 in breadth. On the ground-floor, are the work-room, about 40 feet by 12, the back-kitchen, the lodging-room for lame Paupers, the coal-cellar, beer-cellar, and dungeon for the confinement of the refractory: on the first floor, which is entered from the street, on one side are the kitchen, larder, master's, and committee-room; on the other, the dining-hall, about 36 feet long; behind which are 5 lodging-rooms, each about 8 feet by 10: on the upper story 13 lodging-rooms are disposed

on

on each side of a long passage, at the extremity of which are, the men's hospital, the women's hospital, and the lying-in room. Behind the house is a yard, 30 feet by 20.

The master is allowed a yearly salary of £15. together with meat, drink, washing, and lodging, for himself, and family.

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

Sunday.	{	Breakfast.—Hafty-pudding, and milk, or beer.
		Dinner.—Broth, beef, and bread, with beer.
		Supper.—Bread, and broth.
Monday.	{	Breakfast.—Hafty-pudding, and milk, or beer.
		Dinner.—Potatoes, mixed with a little milk, and butter; broth, bread, and beer.
		Supper.—Hafty-pudding, or boiled milk and bread.
Tuesday.	{	Breakfast.—Hafty-pudding, and milk, or beer.
		Dinner.—Boiled milk and bread.
		Hafty-pudding, and milk, or beer.
Wednesday; similar to Sunday.		
Thursday; similar to Monday.		
Friday.	{	Breakfast.—Hafty-pudding, and milk, or beer.
		Dinner.—2 slices of boiled beef, and soup.
		Supper.—Bread, and broth.
Saturday.	{	Breakfast.—Hafty-pudding, and milk, or beer.
		Dinner.—Boiled milk and bread.
		Supper.—Bread, cheese, and beer.

On Christmas-day the Paupers are allowed roast mutton, plum-pudding, best cheese, and ale.

	£.	s.	d.
The standing officer's salary, formerly £15. is this year advanced to	20	0	0
The clerk's salary, for keeping the books	-	5	4 0
Average annual expences of removals, law &c. about	-	14	0 0
Ditto of surgery, midwifery, &c. about	-	7	0 0
Ditto of repairs in work-house, and other casual expences, about	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£	56	4 0
To which may be added the salary of the master of the work-house	15	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£	71	4 0

Years,		Annual Collection.	Years,	Births.	Burials.	Marriages.
		£. s. d.				
1774 to Aug.	1775	260 0 0	1774	94	58	27
1775 —	1776	260 0 0	1775	84	94	28
1776 —	1777	357 10 0	1776	84	65	44
1777 —	1778	325 0 0	1777	105	82	36
1778 —	1779	325 0 0	1778	82	85	52
1779 —	1780	357 10 0	1779	89	131	42
1780 —	1781	422 10 0	1780	119	146	20
1781 —	1782	399 14 3	1781	113	123	39
1782 —	1783	360 0 0	1782	120	129	52
1783 —	1784	360 0 0	1783	123	109	34
1784 —	1785	396 0 0	1784	129	97	43
1785 —	1786	432 0 0	1785	128	130	69
1786 —	1787	432 0 0	1786	124	131	48
1787 —	1788	432 0 0	1787	134	123	39
1788 —	1789	396 0 0	1788	129	112	52
1789 —	1790	216 0 0	1789	103	141	45
1790 —	1791	114 0 0	1790	104	145	54
1791 —	1792	114 0 0	1791	111	205	46
1792 —	1793	180 0 0	1792	146	131	63
1793 —	1794	216 0 0	1793	116	145	70
			1794	132	163	42
	20)	<u>6355 4 3</u>				
Average of 20 years	£	<u>317 15 2½</u>	21)	<u>2369</u>	21)	<u>2545</u>
					21)	<u>945</u>
	Average of 21 years			<u>112 ¾</u>		<u>121 ⅞</u>
						<u>45 ⅞</u>

It is supposed this year's collection will amount to £ 288., which sum is collected at the rate of 1s. 2d. in the pound, on the full rental. The work-house was finished in 1786; and the above-mentioned expences of building, &c. amounting to £1000., were paid out of the Rates of 3 or 4 years about that period; since which the institution has produced a very considerable saving to the parish; principally, by discouraging applications to the parish: for, although it is certain, that in the work-house the Poor are far better provided with the important necessaries of food, clothing, habitation, and fuel, than they could be, by their most industrious exertions at home, this mode of receiving parochial relief is universally disliked:

liked : many distressed families prefer the chance of starving among friends and neighbours, in their own native village, to the mortifying alternative of being well fed, well lodged, and well clothed in a Poor-house, the motley receptacle of idiots, and vagrants.

Exclusive of the Poor in the house, 32 Paupers, including 4 bastards, receive parochial assistance.

St. Mary's Quarter contains 367 houses, that pay the window-tax, of which number 170 are stated to have above 6 windows; it is estimated that not above 10 separate houses are exempted. It is however to be observed, that a great proportion of the houses are double tenements. The inhabitants are gentry, tradesmen, and manufacturers; what proportion one class bears to another, it is not easy to determine.

The land-tax is collected by the purvey, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound, on the full rental.

In Carlisle are 6 Friendly Societies; 5 of men, and 1 of women. One of the former is wholly composed of men employed in the cotton stamperies. The dates of their establishment, and number of members in each, are, as follows:

	Dates of Establishment.	No. of Members.
1	1772	240 Men.
2	1778	140 Men (Stampers).
3	1781	170 Men.
4	1781	150 Men.
5	1781	135 Women.
6	1782	145 Men.

The members of each Society are not selected from any particular parish. In the Society marked number 2, a sick member is allowed 6s. a week: and when incapacitated by old age, from working, the same allowance, weekly, for life. The fund of this Society, consisting, at present, of £240. it is expected, will be soon sufficient to enable it to augment it's weekly allowance to 8s. A copy of the Rules of the Female Friendly Society in Carlisle could not be procured; but, the following is a short Abstract of the Rules of a very similar Female club, established at Wigton in this county.

Healthy women under 43 years of age are admitted, on paying 1s. 9d. entrance-money, 7d. box-money, and 1d. towards providing a doctor. A member of 3 years standing is allowed, in case of sickness, 5s. a week for the first 10 weeks; and 3s. a-week, afterwards; but no sickness, or lameness, in the time of pregnancy, entitles a member to relief from the Society; but if they are the consequence of pregnancy, such member is entitled to the allowance, to commence one month after her lying-in. £ 5. are allowed towards the funeral expences of a member, and £ 2. towards the funeral expences of a husband; but a member cannot receive the last allowance more than once in her life. Widows are allowed £ 2. on the death of a child; and unmarried members £ 2. on the death of a father, brother, &c. Members disclosing the secrets of the Society, upbraiding one another, refusing to be silent, after due notice, &c. are liable to a fine; the framers of these Rules, which are very minute, seem to have entertained strong ideas of the loquacity of the sex. The following Rule seems well calculated to punish dissoluteness of manners, among the female part of the labouring class. If any single or unmarried woman, having had a child, before she entered this Society, shall commit the same crime, when in the Society, she shall be excluded; or, if any married woman shall have a child in the absence of her husband, she also shall be excluded, provided she cannot satisfy the Society in six months. Members of 20 years standing are allowed 2s. a week for life, while the fund consists of £ 100. and upwards. For managing the concerns, and keeping the keys of the strong box of this Society, two stewardesses are taken by rotation, and continue six months in office; two collectors, who are chosen by the stewardesses, collect fines, &c.: a beadle, and warden, (both females,) are likewise taken by rotation; the former is the message bearer, and the latter inspects the public affairs of the Society, to see that the officers discharge their duty, and attends the door, on club nights. A committee, of six women, is taken by rotation, from the roll, every six months, whose business is to determine all controversies, to accept members, with the concurrence of the stewardesses, and to give their assent to the lending or disposing of money, or other things, belonging to this Society. The club meets once a month at an ale-house in Wigton, the landlady of which is bound under the penalty of 2s. 6d. to find them good ale.

In the Society marked No. 1, the business is managed by a committee

of 12 members: it has likewise it's stewards, treasurers, warden, and clerk. No person can be admitted a member, who is above 31 years of age. Sick members, who cannot work, are allowed 5s. a week: the sick, who can work a little, are allowed a weekly sum, not exceeding 5s. at the discretion of the committee. Members 70 years old, are allowed 4s. a week during life. £ 5. are paid towards the funeral of a member. The members meet monthly, spend 2d. and pay 6d. each, to the box.

In another Society, sick members are allowed from 6s. to 8s. a week, according to the funds of the Society. From 1 guinea to £ 5. is allowed for the funeral of a member. The members meet monthly, spend 2d. and pay 6d. each, into the box.

Caldewgate Quarter contains about 1200 acres of inclosed land, and about 400 acres of common. The rent of land varies from £ 1. to £ 5. an acre. Tithes are taken in kind: the composition for tithe pigs, is 3s. a litter, or 7s. 6d. annually, for each sow. The inhabitants are, with the exception of a few farmers, tradesmen, manufacturers, and inn-keepers. 136 houses, whereof 18 have about 6 windows, pay the commutation tax: it is supposed, that not more than 20 are exempted. There are, however, a great number of double tenements occupied by poor families.

Wages are extremely various. In this Quarter, there are two stamperies, which employ about 55 men in the manufacture, as many boys, 30 women, and about 30 common labourers: there are, also, 2 breweries, and 2 cotton manufactories. Journeymen stampers, when in full employment, can earn a guinea a week in summer, and 15s. in winter: however, they each pay 2s. a week to an assistant boy. Apprentices receive 5s. a week, during their first 5 years; and 7s. a week, during the remaining 2 years of their service. Labourers in the stamperies earn 7s. and 7s. 6d. a week. Women receive from 3s. to 12s. a week. A good weaver, with constant work, can earn 12s. or 15s. a week; but, in general, 8s. or 9s. a week, seem to be their usual earnings. It should be observed, that, of late, manufacturers have not been able to get full employment.

The diet of these people is very different from that in the surrounding country parishes: tea is substituted for hasty pudding; and butcher's meat for butter, milk, and potatoes.

This Quarter agrees with the proprietors of St. Mary's work-house, for
the

the maintainance of their Poor : at present only 2 persons, belonging to Caldewgate, are in the house. 30 paupers, 6 of whom have families, receive parochial relief at their own homes : among them are included 11 bastards, for some of which the Quarter receives 1s. 6d. weekly, from the reputed fathers.

The following are the annual collections for the Poor, &c. No accounts before 1785 could be obtained.

Years.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
1785	224	0	0	collected at	1	4
1786	280	0	0	—	1	8
1787	168	0	0	—	1	0
1788	168	0	0	—	1	0
1789	112	0	0	—	0	8
1790	168	0	0	—	1	0
1791	226	0	0	—	1	4
1792	120	0	0	—	0	8
1793	120	0	0	—	0	8
1794	213	10	0	—	1	2
<hr/>						
10)1799	10	0				

Aver. of 10 yrs. 179 19 0

The annual average expence of officers, meetings, journeys, orders, &c. is estimated at

	-	-	-	£ 8	0	0
Ditto of attorney's bills	-	-	-	10	0	0
Book-keeper's salary	-	-	-	1	4	0
						<hr/>
						£19 4 0

Caldewgate Quarter, containing several large manufactories, is liable to a great influx of strangers, so that removals often take place: generally not less than 5 persons are annually removed from, and about 1 or 2 received into the Quarter, under orders of removal. Contests ensue on these occasions, one Pauper often produces two or three litigations. The inhabitants pique themselves on their courage and resolution, in defending parochial privileges, and would rather spend £20. in getting rid of a Pauper, than maintain him at half that expence. No certificates are granted.

A dona-

A donation of 40s. is annually distributed in equal proportions, among 20 poor widows; and another donation of 2 guineas each, to 10 poor people of the Quarter, who do not receive parochial aid, is annually given at Candelmas. 137 families, who were estimated to amount to one third of the population of the Quarter, partook of the contributions lately raised for the relief of the necessitous.

Cumersdale Quarter contains about 2000 acres: the average rent of land is about 15s. an acre. 21 houses, whereof one has above 6 windows, pay the commutation tax: 20 are exempted. The inhabitants are chiefly farmers. The land-tax is collected, by the purvey, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound. Tithes are paid in kind. About 800 acres were enclosed 27 years ago.

No regular accounts are preserved respecting the Poor's Rate. The total collection, last year, amounted to £62. 6s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. which is about $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the pound. The Rates are said to have increased within the last few years. This Quarter, as well as Caldewgate, pays £4. yearly to the work-house; but has no Poor there at present. The following persons receive a parish allowance at home.

				s.	d.
1	A weaver's widow, with 3 children;	-	-	1	6
2	A widow aged 75; lame;	-	-	1	6
3	R. L. aged 50; unmarried; sick;	-	-	1	6
4	M. C. a single woman, aged 60; was a farmer's servant;			1	0
5	A soldier's widow, and 3 children;	-	-	2	0
6	A labourer's widow, aged 75;	-	-	1	7
7	A bastard;	-	-	1	0
8	A bastard;	-	-	1	6
9	A bastard;	-	-	1	6
10	A bastard;	-	-	1	6

Some house-rents are likewise paid; and a few other persons receive occasional relief. Removals are not very frequent; about 2 occur every 3 years.

In Rickergate Quarter, 80 houses pay the window-tax, of which 21 are stated to have above 6 windows. Its extent is about 480 acres. The rent of land is from £1. to £5. an acre. The land-tax is collected by the purvey

purvey at the rate of about $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the pound. Tithes are payable in kind ; but a composition of 2s. in the pound is often taken for hay. The inhabitants are, chiefly, tradesmen, inn-keepers, and manufacturers.

No accounts, previous to 1784, respecting the Poor, are preserved. The following sums shew the annual parochial assessments collected for the use of the Poor, and other purposes.

	£.	s.	d.	
From July 1784 to July 1785	97	10	0	
From July 1785 to July 1786	97	10	0	
From July 1786 to July 1787	108	9	0	A valuation took place this year, and the Rate was collected at 1s. 6d. in the pound.
From July 1787 to July 1788	99	18	0	
From July 1788 to July 1789	99	18	0	
From July 1789 to July 1790	83	5	0	1 3
From July 1790 to July 1791	66	12	0	1 0
From July 1791 to July 1792	116	11	0	1 9
From July 1792 to July 1793	133	4	0	2 0
From July 1793 to July 1794	149	17	0	2 3

10)1052 14 0

Average of 10 years 105 5 $4\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{10}$

The annual expence of meetings and other casualties amounts

to about - - - - - £ 2 0 0

The standing officer's salary about - - - - - 5 0 0

Within the last 3 years, there have been 4 removals from, and 3 removals into, this Quarter ; which, with some contest, that arose in consequence, cost the Quarter upwards of £40.

Rickergate Quarter pays £4. a year to the proprietors of the Poor-house, for the liberty of sending their Poor thither ; but at present, all the necessitous, (who are comprised in the following list,) receive an allowance at home.

					Weekly Allowance.
					s. d.
1	A soldier's wife, aged 45 ;	-	-	-	2 0
2	A nailer's wife, aged 70 ;	-	-	-	1 6
3	A boy, 12 years old ; parents dead ;	-	-	-	1 0
4	H. H. a lame man, and almost blind ;	-	-	-	1 9
5	An unmarried woman ;	} sisters ; between 60 and 70 years of age ;	-	-	
6	Ditto ;		-	-	2 0
					7 An

7	An infirm old man, aged 85 ;	}	-	-	-	2	0
8	His daughter, aged 45 ;	}	-	-	-		
9	A bricklayer's widow, aged 65 ;		-	-	-	1	0
10	W. P. a nailer, and family ;		-	-	-	3	0
11	A boy, 10 years old, whose parents are dead, receives in cloaths, &c.		-	-	-	1	6
12	A labourer's widow, aged 76 ;		-	-	-	1	0
13	A soldier's widow, aged 71 ;		-	-	-	1	0
14	An Irishman ;		-	-	-	1	0
15	B. R. and 5 children ; (husband pressed into the Navy) in cloaths, &c.		-	-	-	7	0
16	J. A. formerly a soldier ; now a taylor, with a family ;		-	-	-	4	0
17	A soldier's wife, and 1 child ;		-	-	-	2	0
18	A soldier's wife, and 1 child ;		-	-	-	2	0
19	A militia man's wife ;		-	-	-	1	0
20	Ditto ;		-	-	-	3	0
21	Ditto ;		-	-	-	3	0
22	A militia serjeant ;		-	-	-	2	0
23	A militia serjeant ;		-	-	-	2	0
24	A bastard ;		-	-	-	1	0
25	Ditto ;		-	-	-	2	0
26	Ditto ;		-	-	-	1	6
27	Ditto ;		-	-	-	1	6
28	Ditto ;		-	-	-	2	0

It has been a general rule in Cumberland, for many years past, not to grant certificates. This Quarter, however, granted one about 2 years ago to a nailer : he lives at Wigton, where he can make a shift to support himself and family, but, if removed into this parish, would certainly become chargeable.

		Houfes.	Families.	Inhabitants.
In 1763 }	the city and fuburbs	{ — —	1059	4158
1780 }	of Carlisle contained	{ 891	1605	6299
1787.	- - -	{ 3864 4813	Males Females	Total 8677

Part of the parish of St. Cuthbert is included in this enumeration.

February, 1795.

CASTLE-

CASTLE-CARROCK.

THE parish of Castle-carrock contains, by estimation, 750 acres of cultivated land, 600 acres of low common, and 1500 acres of mountainous common. The number of inhabitants is 232; whereof 15 are artificers, or manufacturers of the common necessities and implements in husbandry; 20 lime-workers; and the rest agricultural labourers. No house in the parish has more than 6 windows: 31 pay the commutation tax; 11 are exempted.

The greatest part of this parish remains in dales, or doles, as they are called; which are slips of cultivated land belonging to different proprietors, separated from each other by ridges of grass-land: about 100 acres may have been enclosed within the last 50 years. The land-tax is here collected by the purvey, and amounts to about 5d. in the pound on the full and fair rental. Tithes are paid in kind: last year tithe wool sold for 8s. 6d. the stone of 16lb. The rent of land is, on an average, 18s. an acre. Men, in harvest, receive 1s. and women 10d. a day, with victuals. Threshers, hedgers, &c. are paid, from 8d. to 10d. a day; weeders, 6d. a-day; wool-spinners earn 4d. a-day, and victuals. Labourers, at the lime-kilns, receive 7s. 6d. a-week, without victuals.

A Table of Baptisms and Burials.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.
1774	10	4	1784	7	4
1775	3	2	1785	12	2
1776	15	2	1786	8	5
1777	8	4	1787	11	4
1778	3	3	1788	6	6
1779	11	2	1789	11	2
1780	7	7	1790	10	2
1781	10	3	1791	6	2
1782	3	2	1792	7	3
1783	6	3	1793	7	2
				20) 161	63

Yearly average
K

8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

3 $\frac{1}{7}$ nearly.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the Established Church.

This parish, formerly, joined with a neighbouring parish in the maintenance of the Poor; for which they paid £ 4. annually; and 1s. a week with each Pauper. At present, the Poor are relieved at home: the following are the regular pensioners in the parish of Castle-carrock.

J. G. aged 30; was incapacitated from working by a kick from a horse: he is allowed 2s. a week.

J. D. aged 70; gained his settlement here by service: old age, and poverty, threw him on the parish: his weekly allowance is 1s. 6d.

J. H. aged 65; was once a small farmer; but being now very poor, receives occasional relief, which amounts to about 15s. in the course of the year.

A child, 8 years old, whose parents are dead, costs the parish 1s. a week.

A male bastard, of the same age, costs the parish 1s. a week.

No person works for the parish; nor is there any other charitable fund to resort to, but the Poor's Rates.

A Friendly Society was established in the year 1780. The number of members is 29. Their Rules have undergone considerable alteration, and are now before the Magistrates for confirmation.

No certificates can be remembered; and only three removals are known to have taken place during the last 20 years. None were contested. A removal was contested about 22 years ago, and is said to have been very expensive, but the law charges cannot now be ascertained.

No regular accounts are preserved respecting the expenditure of money in parochial charges. The annual collections for the use of the Poor, and other parish expences, appear to have varied during the last 20 years from £ 20. to £ 34. In 1793, however, only £ 20. 10s. 6d. were collected. From the best information obtainable relative to these matters, £ 26. may be stated as the annual average amount of parochial assessments. This sum amounts to about 10¼d. in the pound on the full, and fair rental.

There is a small school in this parish, but it is not sufficient to maintain the teacher; he has a small property of his own.

December, 1794.

C R O G L I N.

OF 7000 acres, the estimated extent of the parish of Croglin, 890 only are cultivated; the remainder, amounting to 6110 acres, is fell, or mountainous common. The number of houses paying the commutation tax is 26; none have more than 6 windows: 15 are exempted. Of 163 inhabitants, (84 males, and 79 females,) 2 are blacksmiths, 2 shoe-makers, 4 joiners, 1 taylor, 2 lime-burners; and the rest agricultural labourers. They are distributed into 2 villages, and a few scattered cottages. From 1672 to 1691, the number of baptisms was 106; of burials, 140:—from 1772 to 1791, of baptisms, 133; of burials, 104. Tenements let from £ 3. to £ 45. a-year. The whole rental of the parish is £ 672. The average rent of open fields is 9s. 6d. the acre; of inclosures 15 or 16s. The land-tax may be estimated at, nearly, 4½d. in the fair rental. About 100 acres of common field have been enclosed within the last 50 years; but a great part of the arable land still remains in narrow crooked dales, or ranes, as they are called. Scanty crops of oats, and barley, are the principal produce. Labourers in harvest earn 1s. a day, with victuals; women, 10d; hedgers, from 8d. to 10d. a day, with victuals; and lime-burners, during 2 months, in the summer, 1s. 6d. a day, without victuals.

The parish book, previous to 1779, is unintelligible; since that period the total disbursements for the Poor and other purposes, have alone been entered. The following years only could be made out:

Years.	Total Disbursements.		
	£.	s.	d.
1779	16	5	7½
1780	13	7	7½
1782	17	2	1
1784	14	12	1
1785	19	8	6¾
1786	11	12	3
1787	14	5	9½
1788	9	0	0½
1789	6	8	4
1790	5	17	0¾
1791	2	11	8
1792 and 1793	2	12	4½
	12) 133	3	6
Average of 12 years	£ 11	1	11½

The average amount of the Poor's Rate, (collected by the purvey,) amounts to about $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the pound on the fair rental. The parish formerly joined with others in keeping a poor-house; but has lately allowed it's Poor relief at home. At present, there is not a single Pauper in the parish. A donation of £ 20. was bequeathed last year, the interest of which is directed to be annually distributed, at Christmas, among the Poor of the village of Croglin. This well-intended gift, will, probably, soon create Poor enough to receive it. There have been 2 removals, (one from, the other into the parish,) within the last 14 years. Above 20 years ago there was a removal, which is said to have been very expensive. There is one Friendly Society, of only 5 members, which means to break up very speedily.

December, 1794.

C U M R E W.

THIS parish contains, by estimation, 800 acres of cultivated land, and 1200 acres of fell, or mountainous common. The land is cultivated in the old Cumberland manner: the grass ridges in the fields are from 20 to 40 feet wide, and some of them 1000 feet in length: grazing cattle often injure the crops. Great flocks of sheep are kept on the common in summer, and brought into the low grounds in winter. The stock of the parish consists of 1000 sheep, 100 horses, and 260 head of black cattle, of the Cumberland breed. There are no manufactories, great roads, or rivers in the parish. The average rent of land is 14s. an acre. Oatmeal is paid in lieu of tithe-hay and corn. Sheep, wool, &c. are tithed in kind. 184 acres of common have been enclosed within the last 50 years.

Of 146 inhabitants, 7 are common artificers: the rest are employed in agriculture. 27 houses, (only one of which has above 6 windows,) pay the commutation tax; 7 are exempted. The inhabitants are chiefly of the established Church.

Table of Poor's Rates, Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

	Total Affessment.			Expend. on Poor.			Years.	Bapt.	Bur.	Mar.
Affessments from June 1773 to June 1774 were	£14	6	7½	£11	8	9	1774	10	4	2
June 1774 to June 1775 —	15	10	7	12	17	4	1775	2	2	4
June 1775 to June 1776 —	15	8	8	12	9	4	1776	8	1	1
June 1776 to June 1777 —	19	11	6	13	15	6	1777	9	3	2
June 1777 to June 1778 —	16	3	4	12	11	0	1778	9	5	1
June 1778 to June 1779 —	15	12	1	No accounts.			1779	5	5	2
June 1779 to 8th July 1780 —	16	14	2	12	15	2	1780	4	8	0
8th July 1780 to 17th July 1781 } No accounts of these years							1781	4	4	1
17th July 1781 to 5th July 1782 } preserved.							1782	7	10	0
5th July 1782 to 7th July 1783 —	12	19	5½	6	0	1½	1783	2	3	3
7th July 1783 to 18th June 1784 —	12	0	6	8	17	6	1784	7	0	1
18th June 1784 to 10th June 1785 —	14	0	6	10	7	5	1785	5	2	1
10th June 1785 to 2d June 1786 —	16	8	4	11	11	0	1786	5	8	4
2d June 1786 to 25th May 1787 —	9	0	7	5	10	1	1787	7	4	5
25th May 1787 to 19th Aug. 1788 —	13	3	8½	7	12	5	1788	6	3	3
19th Aug. 1788 to 12th June 1789 —	9	7	1	5	16	2	1789	5	3	0
							1790	8	2	3
	14)	200	7 1½	13)	131	11 9½	1791	5	2	0
							1792	8	5	0
Average of 14 years Affessment	£14	6	2½	£10	2	5¼	1793	1	3	3
Average of 13 years Expenditure on Poor	10	2	5¼							
							20)	117	77	36
Average of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages for 20 years							5¼	3½	1¾	

The average amount of parochial assessment is levied at the rate of about 4d. in the pound on the full rental.

The Poor have a parish allowance at home. From the following description of their ages, maintenance, &c. it appears that the annual expenditure of the parish, on the Poor, amounts to about £ 14. a year.

1. E. E. 80 years of age ; gained a settlement by marrying a Pauper belonging to this parish about 6 years ago : she was born lame, but occasionally follows agricultural employment. She receives an allowance of 1s. every week.

2. E. D. 72 years of age, a labourer's widow ; obtained her settlement here by marriage. She has been chargeable 5 or 6 years, and receives a weekly allowance of 1s.

3. A. D. a labourer, receives occasional relief from the parish, to the annual amount of about 10s. He belongs to a Friendly Society, from which he receives 4s. a week. He has been long sick, and has a small family of children to maintain.

4. A bas-

4 A bastard child, 2 years old, cost the parish 2s. a week.

5. A bastard child, between 5 and 6 years of age, costs the parish 1s. 6d. a week.

In this parish there is one Friendly Society, which was instituted in 1780. The number of members is, at present, between 60 and 70. Their Rules are now receiving considerable alteration, in order to be submitted to the Magistrates at the Quarter Sessions, for confirmation, in conformity to a late Act of Parliament.

Only two removals can be recollected to have taken place within the last 20 years, neither of them were contested.

The following are the usual wages in this parish:

To men, in harvest, with victuals, 1s. a day.

To women, in harvest, with victuals, 10d. a day.

To threshers, and hedgers, with victuals } 8d. a day.

and } 10d. a day.

To labourers, at the lime-kiln, without }
victuals, about 2 months in the summer } 1s. 6d. a day.

December, 1794.

CUMWHITTON.

THE parish of Cumwhitton contains about 7 square miles, of which the greatest part is common: the inclosed land is divided into small farms, which are from £ 5. to £ 50. a-year, and, principally, occupied by the owners. The number of families is 86, who are all of the established Church; except one Quaker, and one Roman Catholic family. No house in this parish has above 6 windows: 50 pay the commutation tax; the number exempted is 41, of which 5 are uninhabited. The inhabitants are, wholly, employed in agriculture. The average rent is about 18s. an acre; right of common included. The land-tax is collected by the old settled purvey, and, as nearly as can be calculated from the rent of land, amounts to 3½d. in the pound. This parish pays tithe wool, and lamb in kind; and a modus of oatmeal, in lieu of tithe-corn and hay. The Dean and Chapter

Chapter of Carlisle, who are appropriators of this benefice, lease out their tithes, and even surplice fees; and pay their curate, Mr. Edmund Wills, (who is a great nephew of Bishop Gibson,) ten pounds a year.

There are no Friendly Societies in the parish.

Years.	Assessments.			Net Expenditure on the Poor.	Baptisms.	Burials.
	£.	s.	d.			
1773	27	5	9	The overseer's account of Disbursements for the Poor are lost, except for a few years back; and, even then, only the sum total expended each year, is entered on the parish books.		
1774	39	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		15	8
1775	37	4	0		2	6
1776	37	5	11		7	7
1777	37	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		4	8
1778	41	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		5	8
1779	28	17	7		8	4
1780	31	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		8	9
1781	34	16	7		6	6
1782	39	16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		9	6
1783	32	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	of which £ 32. 19s. were expended in repairing the parish church.	13	5
1784	53	17	0		12	6
1785	29	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		8	2
1786	28	15	10		10	5
1787	32	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		11	3
1788	25	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		12	6
1789	28	0	10		9	7
1790	40	18	5		16	7
1791	25	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		12	6
1792	40	0	6		13	6
1793	33	3	7	nearly - will be nearly	9	9
1794					12	4
1795					12	9
21)	722	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Average	34	8	4		Average 9 $\frac{3}{5}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

The average of marriages, during the above period, was 4 annually.

As there is no Pound Rate in this parish, the above sums are collected by the old purvey; but allowing £ 34. 8s. 4d. to be the average sum collected annually, it will amount to about 4d. in the pound on the full rental. The assessment includes money raised for the relief of the Poor, and other purposes: it receives an annual augmentation of an uncertain sum.

sum from the farmer of the tithes, which varies from £3. to £3. 10s.; and which is included in each year's statement.

The Poor receive a parish allowance at home: their ages, sex, maintenance, and other (it is hoped not uninteresting) particulars, are minuted in the following table; in which it was thought unnecessary to particularize their names.

J. L. aged 80, and his wife, aged 82, have had parochial aid above 20 years. They were formerly engaged in agriculture, and obtained a settlement here, by renting a tenement of £10. a year. A hurt, which the husband got by a fall, incapacitated him from working, and threw him on the parish: his wife, occasionally, spins a little lint, and earns about 3 farthings a day, besides doing her other necessary household work. They receive, at present, 2s. regularly, every week, and about £1. 6s. annually, for house-rent, for digging and carting peats and turves for fuel, &c.

M. D. aged 80, and her son J. aged 45, were formerly employed in agriculture. The causes of the mother's having recourse to the parish, were old age, and natural infirmities, which, although industrious, she could not provide against: that of the son, was a lameness which could never be accounted for. He earns a little money, by making baskets, bee-hives, &c. The weekly pay allowed them is 1s. 6d. They obtained their settlements by birth.

M. D. 55 years of age, an agricultural labourer, was likewise, from a personal misfortune, obliged to apply to the parish. Her present allowance, besides rent, fuel, &c. is 1s. a week.

M. R. 100 years of age, besides house-rent, fuel, &c. receives 9d. a week, from the parish. Her son allows her 3d. a week more. She is the widow of a very noted beggar, who would never follow any other occupation; and of whom some very laughable anecdotes are related. She obtained her settlement by birth.

J. N. and his wife, between 80 and 90 years of age, formerly rented a small farm, which gave them a settlement, but took no care to provide against old age, and its natural attendants. They receive from the parish about £4. annually, in various necessaries.

M. N. 70 years of age, was an agricultural servant. Sickness obliged her

to

to solicit parochial relief: her settlement was disputed, but, at last, the two contending parishes compromised the matter, by agreeing to bear an equal share in her maintenance, and each allows her 5s. a year; which, added to her earnings from spinning, &c. suffice to maintain her.

A. S. 60 years of age, a farmer's widow, receives a weekly allowance of 1s.: she resided in another parish, but, upon becoming burthensome, was removed thither.

Besides these regular pensioners, other indigent parishioners receive occasional relief, in house-rent, fuel, &c. No work is done on account of the parish; nor are there any other charities here, or annual donations for the Poor.

It cannot be remembered, that a certificate was ever granted to a parishioner; or that any certificated person ever settled here. Only 2 removals from the parish, and 1 into it, have occurred within the last 20 years. None of them were contested.

	s.	d.
The expence of an uncontested removal was; to the Justice	4	6
For paper - - - - -	0	1½
Overseer's allowance - - - - -	1	6
	<hr/>	
	6	1½

Wages by the day are: threshing, hedging, ditching, digging turves, and peat, 8d.; reaping, from 10d. to 1s.; mowing, from 1s. to 1s. 3d. Women, by the day, earn, sometimes, 6d., but, mostly, 4d., for weeding corn, hoeing turnips, &c.; in harvest, 10d.; in hay-making, 6d.; and by spinning wool, from 4d. to 6d.

Skim-milk, which is very generally used, is sold, 3 pints for ½d.: the prices of other provisions are fluctuating.

The usual food of labourers is: For breakfast, hafty-pudding, made with oatmeal and water, which is eat with milk, and sometimes with a little butter:—for dinner, the diet is more variable; potatoes form the most usual dish, and are eat with a little butter or bacon; and are succeeded by milk and barley bread.—butcher's meat boiled, and a flour pudding, are usually the dinner on a Sunday; and sometimes on a week day; more especially during harvest:—the common supper is milk, boiled with oatmeal, which is eat with barley bread.

The following is a statement of the expence of the usual daily fare of a labourer.

	s.	d.
Breakfast; hafty-pudding and milk	0	1
Dinner; potatoes $\frac{1}{4}$ d. butter, or bacon $\frac{1}{2}$ d. milk and bread $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Supper; boiled milk, and bread	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$
		<hr/>
		0 3

This sum, however, is more, than any poor person expends in a day's provisions.

The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a tailor in this parish; he is 30 years of age, has a wife and 3 daughters whose ages are 5 years,—2 years,—2 months :

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns 8d. a day, and victuals for 50 weeks in the year,			
2 weeks being allowed for indisposition, &c.	-	10	0 0
He has an apprentice who earns him 2s. a week	-	5	0 0
Wife spins lint, reaps a little in harvest, &c. and earns yearly about		3	0 0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total earnings	£ 18	0	0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
House-rent, 16s.—fuel, peat and turf, 10s.—besides the man's labour	—	1	6 0
Barley, 18 bushels, at 5s.—£ 4. 10s. : oat-meal, 26 stone, at 2s. 4d.—£ 3. 8d. : butter, 50lb. at 8d.—£ 1. 13s. 4d.	—	9	4 0
Milk, 180 quarts, 15s; treacle, 5s.: malt and hops, 5s.	—	1	5 0
He gets potatoes planted in the neighbouring fields, for the turf and peat ashes, and a little reaping in harvest; they cost him about 8d. a bushel,—30 bushels	—	1	0 0
Cheese, 4s.; tea and sugar, 10s.; candles, soap, salt, &c. £ 1.	—	1	14 0
Midwife, 5s. once in 2 years, 2s. 6d.; no other expences are incurred at a lying-in, it being the custom in this place for every neighbour to make a small present, on these occasions	—	0	2 6
He feeds a pig, and sells part of the pork; balance of expence about	—	1	0 0
Clogs and shoes, 10s.; other cloathing, &c. £ 1. 18s. 6d.	—	2	8 6
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	£ 18	0	0

This man has a careful wife, who could support herself and family with her husband's earnings, viz. 4s. a week.

The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a woman, aged 61, and is an instance of Cumberland economy among many others that might be pointed out.

She spins wool for her neighbours about 15 weeks a year,	£.	s.	d.
and earns 4d. a day and victuals, - - -	1	10	0
The remaining 37 weeks, she spins lint at home for a manufacturer, and earns 13½d. a week - - -	2	1	7½
Total earnings,	£3	11	7½
Interest of £10. - - -	0	10	0
Total income,	£4	1	7½

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
House-rent, 10s.—fuel (peat and turf), 7s. - - -	0	17	0
Barley, 2½ bushels at 5s. - - -	0	12	6
Oatmeal, 6 stone at 2s. 4d. - - -	0	14	0
Butter, 8 lb. at 8d.—5s. 4d.—Milk, 220 quarts, 5s. 6½d. -	0	10	10½
She gets 3 pecks of potatoes planted for her: her turf ashes produce about 9 bushels: balance of expence about	0	2	0
Tea, not used: sugar and treacle - - -	0	4	0
Salt, candle, soap, &c. &c. - - -	0	4	0
Clogs, (one pair in 2 years,) 1s. 6d: shoes one pair in 7 years, 6d. - - -	0	2	0
Butcher's meat, 1s. 6d.: wheaten bread, 1s. - - -	0	2	6
Shifts, 2s. 9d.; other cloaths, &c. 10s. - - -	0	12	9

Total expences, £4 1 7½

This woman's earnings are small; but she makes her expences correspond. She seems perfectly happy, content and cheerful; and always takes care to avoid debt. Her father rented a small farm of only £8. a year; and as he was very lame, she was obliged to do the greatest part of the work. On his death she disposed of the stock, &c. and after discharging all his debts and funeral expences, a surplus of £10. remained, which she placed in the hands of her landlord; the interest of which pays her

rent. When she was able to reap in harvest, she earned a little more money; yet, notwithstanding her present scanty income, she has no thoughts of applying to the parish: She receives no assistance whatever from her friends. Her common diet is hasty-pudding, milk, butter, and potatoes. She was brought up in a most frugal manner, and feels no inconvenience from being obliged to live so abstemiously. She never had a tea-pot in her house, at any period of her life.

The common expence of clogs, for a year, in this country (supposing no shoes to be worn) is 4s. 4d. for a man that works out of doors; and about 3s. 8d. for a man within doors; for a woman 3s. 6d.; and for a boy, about 12 years old, 3s. &c.

April, 1796.

G I L C R U X.

THIS parish contains about 1200 acres, of which 100 are common. 24 houses pay the commutation tax, of which number 10 are stated to have 7 windows; 12 are exempted. There are 207 inhabitants, of whom, 11 are colliers, 2 shoe-makers, 1 a carpenter, 2 blacksmiths, 1 a clogger, 1 a tailor, 3 publicans; and the rest farmers, and agricultural labourers. The inhabitants are all of the established religion. The rent of land is from 6s. to 21s. an acre: the average is about 14s. The land-tax is at the rate of 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the pound; and amounts to £10. 4s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Tithes are paid in kind, with the exception of hay, for which a small modus is paid. About 400 acres, of common-field, have been enclosed, within the last 50 years. The wages of labourers are, in harvest, 10d. 1s. and 14d. a day, with victuals; at other times of the year, 10d. a day, with victuals.

The parish rents part of a poor-house at Cockermouth for £2. a year. This is intended as a check on the class of indigent persons, that fall within the description of "Sturdy Beggars." No Pauper, undeservedly necessitous, has ever been sent thither. The following is a list of those who receive parochial aid:

J. H. aged 36; formerly a sailor; now insane; receives from the parish £8. 15s. a year; and £1. 10s. annually, from a sailors' club at Whitehaven.

L. M.

L. M. aged 66, unmarried; has been chargeable above 30 years; receives £4. a year.

J. W. aged 70; unmarried, receives about £3. 18s. a year.

A bastard costs the parish 1s. 6d. weekly; and cloaths.

Another bastard costs the parish 1s. weekly; and cloaths.

Of 3 removals, (namely 2 into, and 1 from the parish,) which have taken place within the last 20 years, 1 was contested a few years ago. The attorney's bill on that occasion amounted to £14.

The Poor's Rate is collected by the purvey: the only disbursements from it are for the Poor, removals, and journeys of overseers.

Years.	Poor's Rate.			Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.
	£.	s.	d.			
1775.	35	12	6	1775.	3	1
1776	16	2	5½	1776	4	7
1777.	16	3	9½	1777	6	4
1778	31	18	2	1778	6	3
1779	27	13	3½	1779	2	1
1780.	33	7	4	1780	4	1
1781	no account			1781	4	2
1782.	29	8	9¾	1782	4	3
1783	27	7	10½	1783.	10	8
1784	29	14	10	1784	5	4
1785	24	13	3	1785	4	6
1786	27	16	9	1786	4	4
1787.	30	5	9½	1787.	5	2
1788	26	13	10	1788	2	1
1789	27	8	1	1789	6	3
1790	35	17	1½	1790.	6	8
1791	44	15	9½	1791	2	2
1792.	49	3	6½	1792	7	2
1793.	36	12	9½	1793	9	4
1794	46	1	11½	1793.	5	4
<hr/>				<hr/>		
19) 596 17 11¾				20) 98 20) 70		
<hr/>				<hr/>		

Aver. of 19 yrs. 31 8 3¼ Aver. of 20 yrs. 4 9 3½

The average is about 9¾d. on the full rental.

January, 1795.

H A R.

HARRINGTON.

THIS parish is situated on the coast, a little to the southward of Workington: of 1600 acres, (it's estimated extent,) 700 acres, of common, were enclosed about 20 years ago. The number of inhabitants is 1412: whereof 252 are sailors; 268 colliers; about 500 are engaged in various occupations relative to commerce, and manufacture; and the rest are farmers, and agricultural labourers: they are chiefly of the established church. 101 houses pay the commutation, or window-tax; 6 of which have above 6 windows: 163 are exempted. The whole number of houses is 264; of families 307. Land lets from 5s. to 25s. an acre: the average price may be stated at 13s. or 14s. The land-tax annually raised in this parish is £13. 6s. 10½d. which is about 2½d. in the pound on the full rental. Labourers, here, are principally employed in the collieries; and work by the piece: they earn from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. a day.

No account, respecting the Poor's Rate, goes farther back than 1779. The following table exhibits the annual collection for the Poor, and other purposes, from that period; and, in a few of the subsequent years, the net sums annually expended on the Poor:

Years.	Total collected.			Net Expend. on the Poor.			Baptisms.	Burials.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1774	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	11
1775	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	19
1776	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	30
1777	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	34
1778	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	11
1779	68	16	3	—	—	—	21	13
1780	82	11	6	—	—	—	37	18
1781	82	11	6	—	—	—	24	32
1782	96	6	9	—	—	—	37	10
1783	55	1	0	—	—	—	37	8
1784	96	6	9	—	—	—	42	28
1785	110	2	0	—	—	—	37	21
1786	96	6	9	—	—	—	30	12
1787	81	9	0	69	16	1	30	27
1788	82	14	0	64	16	2	38	25
1789	96	7	11	84	9	3	24	20
1790	110	2	0	101	14	5	31	25
1791	123	17	3	115	18	3	26	22
1792	166	7	0	160	19	0	45	34
1793	111	7	4	104	5	10	37	23
1794	153	2	8	145	10	2	39	25
16) 1613 9 8				21) 710 21) 448				

Aver. of 16 yrs. 100 16 10¼

Aver. of 21 yrs. 33¾ 21⅓

This average is at the rate of 1s. 4d. in the pound on the full rental.

This

This year the parish began to maintain the Poor in Workington poor-house; for which £10. a year are paid for rent; and 2s. 2d. a week for every Pauper, sent thither, lunatics excepted. The Poor have such a dislike to this mode of provision, that it is expected this new system will lower the Rates very considerably.

The following is the list of the Poor.

2 children, orphans; one 5, the other 9 years old: their father was a footman.

N. T. a sailor's widow, aged 40, sick; has 3 children, 3, 6, and 10 years old.

M. T. a farmer's widow, aged 60; has her house-rent paid by the parish.

L. L. a widow, aged 65; and her daughter, aged 40, deserted by her husband; receives annually 30s. for house-rent.

J. J. a baker, lame, aged 60; his wife nearly of the same age: last year they were allowed 5s. a week from the parish; but now prefer receiving 30s. annually for house-rent, to going to Workington poor-house.

E. P. a sailor's widow, with 4 children, aged 35; received 3s. a week last year: the parish now only pays her house-rent.

R. H. aged 55, a sailor's widow, receives 34s. annually, for house-rent: last year she received a weekly pension.

J. G. a baker, afflicted with the rheumatism; he and his wife, aged 48, received, last year, 2s. a week: at present, their only allowance is 30s. annually, for house-rent.

J. H. a widow, aged 64; paralytic; receives 21s. a year for house-rent.

J. J. 42 years of age; has had 6 bastards; has 26s. yearly, for house-rent; last year, she had 2s. a week.

T. a butcher's widow, aged 70; had 2s. a week last year; receives now 30s. for house-rent.

J. S. aged 60; a miner: last year he received 1s. 6d. a week; but now, rather than go to the poor-house, he declines receiving anything from the parish.

M. G. a sailor's widow, aged 68; has a weekly allowance of 1s. 6d.

J. T. aged 28; a militia man's wife, is allowed 2s. a week.

J. P. aged 42; a miner's widow, with 2 children; had last year 2s. a week; at present receives 30s. annually, for house-rent.

M. B.

M. B. A labourer's widow, aged 65 ; receives 6d. a week.

A bastard child, 6 years old.

There is a Friendly Society in this parish, consisting of colliers : their number is about 160 : they have no printed rules. Mr. Curwen contributes liberally towards raising their funds ; but if any of the members work 12 days for another master, they are excluded from receiving any benefit. Six removals from this parish have taken place since 1786 : none were contested ; although preparations were made for that purpose : the expenses of 4 of these removals were £9. 4s. 8d.—£1. 9s. 2d.—£1. 0s. 6d.—£11. 2s. 0d.

January, 1795.

H E S K E T.

THE form of the parish of Hesketh is very irregular : it contains about 19,200 acres, (whereof the greater part is common,) and is divided into four quarters, namely, Hesketh, Plumpton, Stonfield, and Petrill-Crooks ; there are seven villages in the parish, called Hesketh, Low Hesketh, Aketyate, Nunclose, Armathwaite, Old Town, and Cawthwaite. 260 families occupy lands ; 70 families are cottagers : the number of inhabitants, who with the exception of a few mechanics, and innkeepers, are employed in agriculture, is 1150. They are, mostly, of the established Church. Many cottages have been pulled down within the present century ; and the following table of births, burials, and marriages, exhibits a declining population. 160 houses, (11 of which have 6 windows,) pay the commutation tax : 70 are exempted.

Births from	1682 to 1702—761	} decrease, 196.
	1770 to 1790—565	
Burials from	1682 to 1702—591	} decrease, 215.
	1770 to 1790—376	
Marriages from	1672 to 1691—160	} decrease, 2.
	1770 to 1790—158	

The chief articles of cultivation are wheat, oats, barley, turnips, pease, and clover ; some potatoes are also grown. Rye, of late years, has not been much attended to in Cumberland, being esteemed a great impoverisher of the land. The common courses of crops, are, 1 fallow, 2 wheat, 3 barley,

3 barley, or oats; 4 oats, or pease; or, 1 turnips, 2 barley, 3 clover one year, 4 oats. Good grafs land lets at 30s. and 40s. an acre: it is used, chiefly, for dairying, and for the occasional grazing of droves, that pass through the parish. Farms are from £10. to £100. a year; the land-tax is collected by the purvey at the rate of about 2½d. in the pound on the full rental. No more than 200 acres have been enclosed, within the last 50 years; a large portion, however, of the parish appears to have had it's hedges planted a little before that period.

In harvest, men receive from 10d. to 14d. a day, with diet: women, from 10d. to 1s. with diet. A haymaker gets from 8d. to 1s. a day, with diet. In winter, till Candlemas, the wages of agricultural labour, are 8d. a day, with victuals; and, after Candlemas, 10d. a day, with victuals. Mowing grafs, is 2s. 6d. an acre. Ditching, from 4d. to 9d. a rood. A headman's yearly wages are from £10. to £14. A next servant from £8. to £10. a year: a boy of 12 years of age, 25s.; a dairy-maid from £4. to £5.; other women servants from £3. to £3. 10s.

The Poor's Rate was collected by the purvey, till about four years ago, when a valuation and pound-rate took place. The sum annually expended on the Poor could not be made out; but the sums below are the annual collections for the use of the Poor and other purposes.

Years.	Total collected.			Years.	Total collected.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1774	157	10	0	1784	210	0	0
1775	105	0	0	1785	157	10	0
1776	140	0	0	1786	157	10	0
1777	105	0	0	1787	210	0	0
1778	122	10	0	1788	157	10	0
1779	157	10	0	1789	157	10	0
1780	157	10	0	1790	205	11	1½
1781	262	10	0	1791	202	15	0
1782	210	0	0	1792	256	1	9½
1783	210	0	0	1793	228	8	3½
	<hr/>			1794	229	17	10½
	10)	1627	10 0		<hr/>		
Average of 10 years	£.	162	15 0	11)	2172	14	1
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	Average of 10 years				£. 197		
	M				10 4½		
	Average						

Average of 10 years, from 1774 to 1783 inclusive,	£162	15	0
Average of 11 years, from 1784 to 1794 inclusive,	197	10	4½
	2)	360	5 4½

Average of 21 years, from 1774 to 1794 inclusive, £180 2 8¼

This average is collected at the rate of 6½d. in the pound on the full rental.

This parish has made an agreement with the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle, in consequence of which, the latter receives all descriptions of Poor from Hesketh into a work-house in Carlisle; for which Hesketh pays £4. annually for house rent; and 2s. 6d. a week, with every Pauper sent to Carlisle. Occasional relief is, however, given to a number of poor people at home: a parish meeting is held every month, to which the necessitous apply, and are relieved at the discretion of the overseers; if they refuse what is offered them, they are sent to the work-house—an alternative, which they always wish, and, generally, contrive, to avoid. The following is a list of the Poor, who, at present, receive occasional parochial aid, at their own homes.

- 1 C. L. aged 75; a widow; her late husband was an idle, unsteady fellow.
- 2 E. S. a farmer's widow; aged 75; old age brought her on the parish.
- 3 M. G. a soldier's widow, aged 65.
- 4 G. A. formerly rented a small farm; his age is about 80.
- 5 His wife, nearly of the same age.
- 6 J. C. a blacksmith, aged 25; he is not very industrious.
- 7 His wife, as idle as her husband: they have 3 children.
- 8 J. T. aged 80; was a small farmer.
- 9 J. H. aged 70; a blacksmith.
- 10 A. B. a labourer's widow, aged 80.
- 11 M. R. a labourer's widow, aged 75.
- 12 J. B. a small farmer's widow, aged 70.
- 13 The wife of J. S. aged 30; insane.
- 14 S. T. aged 35, deserted by her husband, a groom; has 5 children.
- 15 S. E. a widow, with three children, aged 55.
- 16 M. R. a small farmer's widow, aged 67.

- 17 S. a blind beggar, and his wife.
- 18 M. N. a mason's widow, aged 30; has 2 children.
- 19 S. K. a labourer's widow, aged 75.
- 20 S. B. deserted by her husband, a tailor; since which she has had 2 bastards.
- 21 R. H. aged 76; was a weaver, but is now blind.
- 22 C. a widow, aged 55; deaf.
- 23 G. S. aged 75; was a maltster, and farmer.
- 24 J. G. aged 45; is a broom-maker, and has a small family.

The number of Paupers in the work-house at Carlisle is very fluctuating: at present, there are in it 12, belonging to this parish.

No accounts are preserved respecting removals or certificates. An old man, however, who had served the office of overseer 14 years, says, that as near as he can guess, taking one year with another, about 5 removals happen every 3 years; 3 into, and 2 from, the parish. 6 or 7 contests took place, during his continuance in office.

The interest of a donation of £50. is annually distributed to the indigent, who do not receive parochial relief.

There is one Friendly Society in Hesket, consisting of 140 members.:

January, 1795.

K I R K O S W A L D.

THE parish of Kirkoswald contains by estimation 12,800 acres; of which the greater part is mountainous common. The parish consists of two parts; Kirkoswald, and Stafford division. In the former there are 654 inhabitants, consisting of the families of 8 tailors, 3 weavers, 16 common labourers, 1 cooper, 3 masons, 5 shoe-makers, 1 officer of excise, 2 joiners, 1 surgeon, 5 blacksmiths, 1 butcher, 2 inn-keepers, 4 carpenters, 3 paper-makers, 1 rope-maker, 1 grocer, 3 millers, 1 dyer, 1 fuller, 10 miners, 1 school-master, and 1 gardener; all of which are of the Church of England, except one Presbyterian, and one Quaker family.—In Stafford, there are 283 inhabitants: the families are; 1 mill-wright, 2 shoe-makers,

6 common-labourers, 1 blacksmith, 1 gardener, 1 mason, and 1 weaver, all of the Church of England, except 6 Presbyterians. The total population of the parish is 937.

In Kirkoswald division 56 houses pay the commutation tax, of which 8 have above 6 windows; and 78 are exempted. In Stafford division, 41 houses, (4 of which have above 6 windows,) pay the commutation tax; and 20 are exempted.

Tenements are from £ 30. to £ 150. a year: the cultivated parts of the parish are very productive; fallowing, liming, and dunging being much attended to. The clay lands produce good crops of wheat, barley, and oats: in the lighter soil, turnips have been introduced with success: clover and grass seeds are, likewise, sometimes sown. Some lands let as high as 45s. an acre: the average, however, of the whole parish cannot be stated at more than 14s. or 15s. There are about 6,000 sheep, (chiefly short Scots,) in the parish. The average weight of fleeces is 7 to the stone of 16lb. It is observed, that the highest grounds, and coarsest herbage, produce the heaviest sheep, and worst wool. Few cattle are bred for sale. The estates of the principal proprietors are tithe-free: others pay in kind. The land-tax is collected by the purvey, at the rate of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound, in Kirkoswald division, and, in Stafford division, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the pound, on the full rental. There have been very few enclosures made within the last 50 years.

In harvest men receive 1s. and 1s. 2d. a day, and victuals; women 10d. and 1s. a day, and victuals. Threshers, ditchers, &c. earn from 4s. to 5s. a week, and victuals. The general employment of the female part of a labourer's family, not only here, but in most parts of Cumberland, is spinning lint, or flax; when they are not otherwise engaged. All the coarser sort of linen used by the inhabitants, is chiefly manufactured at home, and is thought to be more durable than that made by a professional manufacturer. The wages of spinners are, however, very inconsiderable: a woman must labour hard at her wheel, 10 or 11 hours in the day, to earn 4d. Whether the poverty of women engaged in this manufacture, is ascribable to low wages, I shall not, here, attempt to investigate; but the fact certainly is, that in the north of England, where spinning is much attended to, many more women, than men, are necessitated to solicit parochial assistance.

Besides the linen manufacture for household use, there is a small manufactory of paper in the parish.

There are two Friendly Societies: one, instituted in 1758, consists of 68 members; the other was established in 1783, and has 84 members. Their regulations are very similar, and are soon to be submitted to the magistrates for confirmation.

Each division separately maintain it's own Poor: and does not join with the other, except in repairing the church. In Staffold division are the following Paupers:

H. B. a small farmer's widow, aged 70: she receives 1s. 6d. a week.

T. L. aged 70; once a farmer, now afflicted with the rheumatism: his weekly allowance is 2s.

E. T. a farmer's widow, with a small family, aged 60: has 2s. a week from the parish.

A bastard child, 2 years old, costs the parish 1s. 6d. a week.

A bastard child, 4 years old, costs the parish 1s. 3d. a week.

Besides these, 6 or 7 poor families have their house-rents, which amount to from 12s. to 20s. yearly, discharged by the division.

The following are the Poor in Kirkoswald division.

J. R. aged 73; formerly a small farmer; mere poverty and old age brought him on the parish: his weekly allowance is 2s.

H. H. aged 48, a paper-maker's widow, with 4 children: she receives 2s. 6d. weekly.

A. S. aged 42, a labourer's widow; an industrious woman, with a small family; the parish allows her 2s. 6d. a week.

M. T. a widow, aged 70, receives 2s. a week.

A bastard child, 8 years old, costs the parish 1s. a week.

J. H. a widow, 45 years old, has a family, and receives 3s. 6d. a week. Her husband was a shoe-maker.

M. I. a mason's widow, aged 94, thrown on the parish, through poverty and mere old age: her weekly allowance is 3. 6d.

M. W. a dyer's widow, aged 42, receives 1s. 6d. a week.

J. B. aged 36, deserted by her husband, who left her with 2 children: she is allowed 2s. a week.

A bastard child, costs the parish 1s. a week.

M. D. aged 78 ; is a miller's widow, and receives a weekly allowance of 1s. 6d.

C. T. aged 83, a weaver's widow ; and her infirm daughter, aged 36, receive weekly 2s.

W. N. aged 84 ; was a husbandman ; old age and poverty brought him on the parish : he receives 1s. 6d. a week.

J. A. a small farmer's widow, aged 80 ; receives 2s. a week.

A bastard child, costs the parish 1s. a week.

Another, 1s. 6d. a week.

Another, 1s. 6d. a week.

Another, 1s. 6d. a week.

Another, 2s. a week.

Besides these regular pensioners, others receive occasional relief.

About 5 years ago, a stranger, with a certificate, settled in Kirkoswald division. Three certificates are known to have been granted from it ; but not within the last 20 years. Within that period 4 removals have occurred ; 2 from, and 2 into this part of the parish : none were contested. One person was, likewise, removed from Stafford a few years ago, without occasioning litigation ; and another person, within the last 20 years, was received into it, under an order of removal : this was contested, and cost the parish between £ 12. and £ 13.

Years.	Disbursements in Kirkoswald Division.			Collections by Church-wardens for the whole parish.			Collections by Overseers for the whole parish.			Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
1774	45	7	4	14	14	9	7	12	8	15	6	4
1775	42	11	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	13	4	15	11	3
1776	44	13	6	2	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	18	9
1777	46	1	10	2	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	14	5
1778	42	7	2	2	12	6	3	15	10	16	10	4
1779	68	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	9	5
1780	70	4	3	2	12	6	6	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	10	9
1781	81	9	0	5	6	0	3	16	0	21	9	4
1782	100	10	2	3	12	6	6	12	5	18	15	7
1783	102	13	4	2	12	0	7	11	4	20	16	6
1784	107	18	6	1	15	2	8	9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	13	2

Years.

Years.	Disbursements in Kirkoswald Division.			Collections by Churchwardens for the whole parish.			Collections by Overseers for the whole parish.			Baptisms.	Burials, Marriages.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
1785	97	18	2	No accounts.			7	11	4	15	11	7
1786	83	1	5½	2	13	1½	7	11	7	19	14	7
1787	62	1	5	2	13	3½	5	13	9	19	11	2
1788	82	14	11	2	13	3¾	4	4	0½	15	9	10
1789	No accounts.			18	2	1	5	16	6½	17	14	1
1790	89	6	10	2	13	3¾	7	11	8	17	18	4
1791	140	5	2	2	13	3¾	9	9	7	16	15	4
1792	No accounts.			No accounts.			No accounts.			15	18	5
1793	93	1	8¾	2	13	9½	7	3	7	25	19	7
1794	122	12	4	5	5	7½	8	18	9¾			
20)										354	260	105

Average of 20 years - 17¾ 13 5½

The average of the Poor's Rate for 19 years is £ 80. 3s. 11d. which is about 9¾d. in the pound on the full rental. The Poor's Rate, till within the last 3 or 4 years, was collected by the purvey: a sort of valuation was then made, and, in consequence, a pound-rate has been introduced; but, as is the case in most other parishes where a pound-rate is used, it is here so much disguised, that without various explanations, (which are rarely given without great reluctance,) it becomes very difficult to ascertain what proportion parochial taxes bear to the rental of the parish.

In Stafford division, the accounts have not been regularly preserved; but from the best information that could be obtained, the Poor's Rate, during the last 20 years, has varied from £ 3. to £ 36. 18s. The annual average may be stated at £ 16. or £ 17. which is about 4d. in the pound on the full rental.

December, 1794.

NENT HEAD.

THE following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a miner, who lives at Nent Head, on Alston Moor in this county.

He is 45 years of age; has a wife, and 7 children, 2 of which are boys, and 5 girls: the eldest girl is 18 years old; the youngest 1 year old.

EARN-

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
He earns on an average, yearly	-	-	26 0 0
His wife and children, occasionally, wash ore, and earn yearly about	-	-	18 0 0
Total	-	£	44 0 0

YEARLY EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
House-rent	-	-	3 0 0
Fuel (peat)	-	-	1 0 0
Barley bread	-	-	5 10 0
Milk	-	-	1 16 0
Butcher's meat	-	-	10 0 0
Potatoes	-	-	4 0 0
Oatmeal	-	-	4 0 0
Cheese	-	-	1 0 0
Tea and sugar	-	-	3 10 0
Butter	-	-	3 0 0
Soap, candles, and groceries	-	-	2 0 0
Cloathing, and other incidental expences	-	-	5 4 0
Total	-	£	44 0 0

This man had 3 other children which died: he says, the total expence of his wife's 10 lying-ins amounted to near £ 20.

The following are the earnings and expenditure of another miner's family of the same place.

The man is 39 years old; has a wife and 4 boys, and 4 girls, living: he has lost 2 children: the eldest is 18; his youngest $1\frac{1}{2}$ year old.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns every year about	-	-	30 0 0
The oldest boy works in the mines, and earns yearly, about	-	-	18 0 0
The rest of the family earn	-	-	0 0 0
Total	-	£	48 0 0

EXPEN-

EXPENCES.

	£	s.	d.
House-rent	3	0	0
Peat for fuel costs nothing but labour to dig it	0	0	0
Bread, (barley and rye)	10	0	0
Oatmeal	5	0	0
Butcher's meat, (chiefly beef)	8	0	0
Potatoes	4	0	0
Butter	5	0	0
Milk	0	10	0
Tea and sugar	3	10	0
Wheat flour	0	10	0
Cheese	0	16	0
Cloaths, groceries, &c.	7	14	0
Total	£ 48	0	0

The parish of Alston, in which Nent Head is situated, is very extensive, and is mostly common. In it are 46 ale-houses: the miners are much given to drinking, but become more sober, when married: they live chiefly on crowdie, barley, rye, and butcher's meat. Poor's Rates are 2s. 10d. in the pound, and amount annually to about £ 900: 2 years since, the Rates were at 2s. 6d.; and 8 or 10 years ago, at 1s. 6d. The land is all in grafs.

March, 1796.

S E B E R G H A M.

THIS parish contains by estimation 2420 acres of old cultivated land; and by admeasurement 2576 of common, which was divided about 28 years ago. About 80 of the inhabitants are employed in the coal-pits, 13 are bleachers, 2 blacksmiths, 7 joiners, 3 weavers, 2 shoe-makers, and 4 publicans. They are all of the established Church. 80 houses pay the commutation tax; 9 are slated to have above 6 windows: and 148 are excepted.

The average rent of land is 14s. an acre: the land-tax is collected by the

purvey', at the rate of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound. Tithes are paid for by composition; which is regulated by an Act of Parliament, relative to this parish, that passed a few years ago: the clergyman receives annually the price of a certain number of bushels of wheat; the value whereof is fixed at certain periods by two persons, one appointed by each party.

Labourers in harvest have 1s. a day and victuals, men and women; in other works of husbandry, between Martinmas and Candlemas 10d. a day; and 1s. a day and victuals the rest of the year.

In this parish there are no Friendly Societies or charities.

The Poor of this parish were farmed for some years back; but upon the Contractor's not allowing them sufficient victuals, the Justices refused their acquiescence; and a parish allowance is now given to each Pauper at home. The following is a description of the persons that receive parochial aid.

G. E. aged 80; a weaver: he receives 1s. 6d. a week.

A. B. aged 70; a maltster's widow, lame; she receives 1s. 6d. weekly.

A. M. aged 46; lame in her hands, has had 7 bastards, and receives at present for two of them, 2s. 6d. a week.

A. W. aged 66; a miner's widow, receives 1s. a week.

—; a bastard child, 1s. 6d.

M. P. aged 74; a carpenter's widow, receives 1s. a week.

J. S. aged 70; a miner, sickly; receives 1s. 6d. weekly.

2 bastards; twins; cost 3s. a week.

S. B. a labourer, (whose child is an idiot,) receives weekly 1s.

A. G. aged 50; lame; receives weekly 2s. 6d.

M. D. aged 70; receives 2s. 9d. a week.

S. G. deranged in her mind, receives weekly 2s.

B. R. aged 83; a widow, has 1s. 6d. a week.

¹ The *purvey* originally was a composition in money for the king's *purveyance*, or providing for his household when he went on a progress into different parts of the kingdom. In some places it was paid in cattle or other provisions in kind: hence in Lancashire they have a manner of laying assessments still called *ex-lay*. Against king James's return out of Scotland through the county of Cumberland in September 1617, the Justices of the Peace were ordered to compound for the king's purveyance at the rate of £108. or thereabouts: which sum being laid on the whole county, became afterwards a standard for regulating other assessments; and when the sum of £108. was raised, it was called one purvey, and so on. In the year 1665, for the greater ease and convenience, the purvey was fixed at the precise sum of £100. So that now where the sum of £100. is raised, it is called one purvey; where £200. two purveys; and so on. Thirty-seven purveys and a half are raised for the land-tax, when it is 4s. in the pound.—*Nicolson and Burn's History of Westmoreland and Cumberland.* i. 13.

A. F. aged 68; a widow, receives weekly 1s.

J. T. and family; he is rather foolish, and his wife is idle; they receive 2s. a week.

J. R. aged 70; was a farmer, he receives 1s. a week.

— C. aged 70; blind, receives 1s. 3d. a week.

— and —, 2 bastard children, cost weekly 3s.

A. B. a widow, (with a young child,) receives 6d. weekly.

J. B. and his daughter, an idiot, now big with a bastard child, receive 1s. 6d. a week.

Exclusive of the above regular pensions, some house-rents are paid, but not more than 10s. each.

The Poor's Rates are collected by the purvey, and are wholly expended on the Poor, except in the article of removals and overseers' journeys.

Years.	Assessments.			Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
	£.	s.	d.			
1775	76	10	0	27	12	2
1776	63	5	0	18	21	5
1777	71	8	0	27	21	4
1778	76	10	0	34	8	5
1779	97	0	0	22	18	0
1780	97	0	0	26	12	7
1781	112	4	0	25	21	5
1782	111	12	0	19	20	10
1783	111	0	0	28	21	7
1784	112	4	0	25	15	8
1785	112	4	0	25	9	3
1786	147	18	0	30	13	10
1787	129	18	11	30	16	8
1788	149	12	1	23	18	7
1789	130	14	4	25	15	9
1790	112	6	4	30	12	5
1791	95	14	0	23	20	2
1792	76	17	0	20	15	5
1793	76	17	0	20	8	1
1794	82	8	8	24	13	4
<hr/>						
20)	2043	3	4	20)	501	20) 308
						20) 107

Average of 20 yrs. 102 3 2 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ 5 $\frac{1}{3}$

Within the last 10 or 12 years there have been only 2 contested removals, which cost the parish about £10. each.

December, 1794.

WARWICK.

THE parish of Warwick is situated on the river Eden, about 6 miles from Carlisle: it consists of 600 acres of common, and 1126 acres of cultivated land. The number of inhabitants, at present, is 347. The population has received a considerable increase within the last 18 months, in consequence of a manufactory, for spinning cotton, having been erected in the neighbourhood: 42 families are employed solely in agriculture; 10 in manufactures; 10 in both agriculture and manufactures; and 1 in trade and agriculture. 28 houses pay the commutation tax, only 2 of which are stated to have above 6 windows; 35 houses are exempted, a few of which are cottages, that have been built within the last 20 years. Estates in this parish are about £20. a year, and chiefly occupied by proprietors: the average rent of land is 19s. or 20s. an acre. Good wheat is grown near the river; and in other parts of the parish, turnips, potatoes, rye, barley, oats, and clover, and other grass seeds, are cultivated. Tithe is, mostly, paid in kind. There is a small common in the middle of the parish: almost the whole of the cultivated land has been enclosed within the last 50 years. It formerly, although divided, lay in long slips, or narrow dales, separated from each other by ranes, or narrow ridges of land, which are left unplowed. In this manner, a great deal, and, perhaps, the whole of the cultivated lands in Cumberland, was anciently disposed. The land-tax is collected by the purvey, and, as nearly as can be ascertained, amounts to 3d. in the pound on the full and fair rental. The wages of labourers are much the same as in the neighbouring parish of Wetheral.

The Poor, who are regular pensioners, are enumerated in the following list.

A. S. aged 50; a little insane; was formerly employed in needle-work; has been chargeable some years: the parish allows 4s. weekly, for her maintenance.

M. B. a widow, aged 45; has received parochial aid, about 10 years: her allowance is £2. a year, which added to her earnings by spinning, and working for farmers, is sufficient to maintain her, and her children.

M. B. a widow, aged 40 years; has been chargeable 5 years: she receives 3s. a week. Her husband was a weaver, but in consequence of bad health, was obliged to apply for assistance from the parish,

parish, which, since his death, has been continued to his widow, and children.

M. W. aged 60 ; a widow, with a small family ; has received parochial aid 20 years ; her present allowance is £2. a year ; her own endeavours were not sufficient for their support : her husband rented a small farm in the parish.

A few other indigent parishioners receive occasional relief.

There are no parish books previous to the year 1789.

Assessments for the Poor and other purposes from 16 June	Total Assessments.			Expend. on the Poor.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1789 to 1 May 1790 were -	62	1	7	14	6	6
From 1 May 1790 to 18 May 1791 -	49	19	4	36	1	3
From 18 May 1791 to 17 May 1792 -	41	9	0	25	6	2
From 17 May 1792 to 9 May 1793 -	38	5	2	25	12	6
From 9 May 1793 to 5 May 1794 -	48	12	4½	30	1	7½

No certificate has been granted by this parish, or any certificated persons received into it within the recollection of any of the parishioners : only one Pauper came into it by a removal, which was not contested.

January, 1795.

W E T H E R A L.

THE parish of Wetheral, by a late admeasurement, was found to contain 7556 acres of cultivated land ; and by estimation 2500 acres of common. Of 1413 inhabitants, 116 are employed in manufacturing cotton ; 55 are artificers, for making implements of husbandry, household furniture, &c. ; and the rest follow the various occupations of agriculture. There are 6 petty grocers shops in the parish : 172 houses, of which 6 only have above 6 windows, pay the commutation tax ; 129 are exempted. There has been very little variation in these matters during the last 20 years.

The rent of land varies from 5s. to 50s. an acre : the average is about 14s. The land-tax is collected, by the purvey, at the rate of about 2d. in the pound on the full rental. Tithe is payable in kind in near five sixths of the parish, for all produce ; except for hay, of which the tithe is payable in kind, in about one third of the parish.

The

The following is a statement of the tithes paid by a farm of 100 acres ; rent £80. a year.

Acres.			Gross Produce.		Value of the Tithe.		
			£.		£.	s.	d.
10 —	Turnips,	- - -	-	25	0	0	0
10 —	Barley,	- - -	-	50	5	0	0
10 —	Oats,	- - -	-	28	2	16	0
10 —	Pease,	- - -	-	25	2	10	0
10 —	Oats,	- - -	-	20	2	0	0
15 —	Meadow, &c. in hay,	- - -	-	30	3	0	0
7 —	Depastured with sheep,	- - -	-	14	1	8	0
28 —	Depastured with horses, and black cattle			35	0	0	0
<hr/>			<hr/>		<hr/>		
100			£227		£16	14	0

The above statement is sometimes below the amount, but, in bad seasons, considerably, above it. About 3000 acres have been enclosed within the last 50 years.

Labourers in husbandry, assistant masons, &c. receive, in summer, from 16d. to 18d. a day, without victuals ; and about 13d. a day, without diet, throughout the year. Women, in harvest, earn 1s. a day, and their dinner ; and in weeding corn, &c. 10d. a day without, and 6d. with, victuals.

In this parish are two Friendly Societies, whose rules are very similar.

The Poor of this parish have been farmed for several years back ; about a month ago, however, a house was hired by the parishioners, and has been converted into a work-house, wherein the under-mentioned Paupers are lodged, and maintained.

R. A. aged 40 ; has been supported, 4 years, by the parish : he was formerly a labourer in husbandry, and was reduced by blindness, to apply for parochial assistance.

R. A. aged 88 ; has been 6 years under the care of the parish : he was formerly a small farmer, and became a Pauper, from old age and its attendant misfortunes.

J. B. aged 40 years ; was born lame, and has been chargeable these last three years : he was once a labourer in husbandry, and can still do a little work.

M. G. aged 52 ; has been 6 years on the parish : she became a little insane,

insane, in consequence, (it is supposed,) of her husband, who was a blacksmith, having deserted her.

E. P. aged 42; a spinster, was always rather idiotish; has had two bastard children; and has been chargeable above 12 years.

M. H. aged 40; is a lunatic, and is kept in a private house, for 4s. a week: her husband, a labourer, is not chargeable to the parish.

S. and her 4 children have had a parish allowance several years. Since the erection of the work-house, they have not received any thing; but are expected to enter it very soon.

12 Children from 3 to 14 years of age; one is a bastard; the others belong to parents, who are utterly incapable of supporting them.

No out-pensions are granted, except on account of young bastard children. The rent of the work-house is £ 8. The master's salary is £ 17. a year; and he, and his wife, are allowed their victuals; but the parish is to receive their earnings.

The women have been employed in spinning wool, for cloathing, and bed cloaths for the work-house. No plan is, yet, fixed on for the future employment of the Poor ; but spinning of wool is mostly talked of, and will, probably, be adopted.

The following has been the monthly expence of the work-houſe :

August 1794.			September 1794.			October 1794.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Butcher's meat,	1	0 6	Butcher's meat,	1	7 6	Butcher's meat,	-	1 7 9
Groceries,	-	0 3 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Doctor's bill,	0	6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bread corn,	-	2 6 10
Bread corn,	-	1 17 8	Bread corn,	2	1 4	Milk and butter,	-	0 14 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Potatoes,	-	0 9 1	Milk and butter,	0	17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Groceries,	-	0 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk and butter,	0	14 6	Groceries,	0	3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Potatoes,	-	0 1 0
			Onions,	-	0 1 3	Coals for the winter, 97		
	£ 4	5 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Potatoes,	-	0 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Winchester bushels,	} 2	11 6
				£ 5	4 10 $\frac{1}{4}$			
							£ 7	4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Hasty-pudding or boiled milk.	Meat and broth :—Each person has half a pound of meat ; besides which, the master divides 4 or 5 pounds, as he thinks proper.	Broth and milk.
Monday,	The same as Sunday.	Potatoes, generally stewed, or hashed, with the broken meat of Sunday.	Boiled milk.
			Tuesday,

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Tuesday,	The same as Sunday.	Potatoes, and butter.	Milk, and barley, boiled.
Wednesday,	The same as Sunday.	The same as Sunday.	The same as Sunday.
Thursday,	The same as Monday.	The same as Monday.	The same as Monday.
Friday,	The same as Sunday.	5lb. beef stewed with potatoes.	Boiled milk.
Saturday,	The same as Sunday.	The same as Sunday.	The same as Sunday.

The earliest preserved account of parish expenditures commences in 1779, but from the confused manner in which the disbursements were entered, the first year's account could not be made out.

		Total Collection.			Expence for the Poor.			
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
'The Assessments	from 14th June 1780 to 17th July 1781	were	151	19	10	143	7	9
	from 17th July 1781 to 19th July 1782	—	108	15	3	95	12	0
	from 19th July 1782 to 13th July 1783	—	117	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	from 13th July 1783 to 28th June 1784	—	162	2	0	131	11	1
	from 28th June 1784 to 22d June 1785	—	145	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	from 22d June 1785 to 23d June 1786	—	175	16	4	162	10	11
	from 23d June 1786 to 15th June 1787	—	171	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	156	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	from 15th June 1787 to 8th Sept. 1788	—	275	5	4	222	3	8
	from 8th Sept. 1788 to 3d Aug. 1789	—	176	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	143	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	from 3d Aug. 1789 to 2d Aug. 1790	—	142	15	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
from 2d Aug. 1790 to 17th Dec. 1791	—	203	0	7	191	19	9	
from 17th Dec. 1791 to 19th Sept. 1792	—	107	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
from 19th Sept. 1792 to 8th Feb. 1794	—	198	9	9	187	14	9	
Yearly average of 13 years and 8 months		-	£ 157	2	5	£ 138	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

This average amounts to about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound on the full and fair rental.

From the right hand column are excluded all parochial charges, except what actually arise from the maintenance, cloathing, house-rent, fuel, medical aid, &c. for the Poor.

No person can recollect that a certificate was ever granted by the parish; or that a certificated person ever came into it. Within the last 10 years, 5 removals from the parish have taken place; three were contested; and, within the same time, four Paupers have been received by the parish, under orders of removal. No records remain relative to transactions of this nature, antecedent to that period.

The

The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a labourer's family in this parish :

The man is 44 years old, has a wife and 3 children ; a boy 10 years old ; 2 girls of 8 and 6 years. The man about 30 weeks in the year gets his victuals at home, and earns 9s. a week ; the remaining part of the year, he earns 5s. a week, and his victuals.—Annual earnings				£.	s.	d.
-				19	0	0
Wife spins lint occasionally, by which she earns yearly about				1	0	0
She earns in harvest about				1	5	0
The children earn nothing				0	0	0
Total earnings				£ 21	5	0

EXPENCES.

House-rent £ 1. 11s. ; fuel, (coal,) £ 1. 16s. ; the wife's father carts the coals a little below the common price				£.	s.	d.
-				3	6	0
Barley meal, 60 stone at 1s. 8d.				5	0	0
Milk, 1040 quarts, at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. £ 2. 13s. 4d. : potatoes, 20 Winchester bushels, £ 1. 5s.				3	8	4
Butter, 40lb. at 8d.—£ 1. 6s. 8d. : oatmeal, 40 stone, at 2s. 4d.—£ 2. 6s. 9d.				3	13	5
Tea, sugar, and groceries, £ 2. : clogs, 18s.				2	18	0
Cloathing, and other expences				2	19	3
Total expences				£ 21	5	0

Since the dearth of provisions took place, this family have used very little flour ; and have reduced their other articles of consumption : they feed a pig annually, part of which they sell ; perhaps a balance of 20s. ought to have been added to the expences on that account.

In the above account, the present wages and prices of provisions are given, but the earnings are stated at more than this man really made last year : he was sick and unable to work near a quarter of a year last winter ; but as he belonged to a club, from which he received 6s. a week, during the first 6 weeks, and 4s. a week afterwards during his illness, his family made a shift to support him and themselves with his club-money. Potatoes

toes and salt formed the greatest part of their meals. In fact, the labourers' families, in this county, generally reduce their expences to a level with their earnings; and potatoes, which are a cheap food, are therefore used more or less as necessity requires.

The contrast is very great between the above account, and the following statement of the earnings and expences of a manufacturer and his family, in the same parish.

This family consists of a man aged 50, his wife, and 4 boys, 16 : 14 : 10 : and 4 years old; and 2 girls, 12 and 6 years old.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
The man weaves callicoe, and earns about 7s. a week	-	18	4 0
Oldest boy ditto ditto 8s. a week	-	20	16 0
Second ditto ditto 5s. a week	-	13	0 0
His wife, a girl, and boy, by winding cotton, earn 2s. 6d. a week	-	6	10 0
Total earnings	-	£ 58	10 0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
Fuel, £ 2. 10s.—Rent, £ 1. 19s.	-	4	9 0
Oatmeal, 70 stone at 2s. 4d.—£ 8. 3s. 4d.: barley, 45			
Winchester bushels at 5s.—£ 11. 5s.: potatoes, 56			
bushels at 1s.—£ 2. 16s.	-	22	4 4
Butter, 50lb. at 8d.—£ 1. 13s. 4d.: tea and sugar, £ 2.	-	3	13 4
Butcher's meat, £ 8. 10s.: cheese, £ 1.: candles, £ 2.	-	11	10 0
Soap, and other groceries, £ 2. 10s.: clogs, £ 1. 10s.: shoes, £ 1.	-	5	0 0
Milk in summer, 2s. a week: beer, in winter, 2s. a week		5	4 0
Cloaths, and other expences	-	6	9 4
Total expences	-	£ 58	10 0

This family is very improvident; their earnings are great, yet they bear every mark of abject poverty; and get into debt. It is supposed, if their earnings were doubled, that they would not save any thing.

The

The following is the statement of the earnings and expences of another family, which consists of a man 38 years of age, his wife, and 3 boys, whose ages are 7 : 5 : and 2.

E A R N I N G S.		£.	s.	d.
He is a callicoe-weaver, and earns about £ 21. a year	-	21	0	0
His wife has begun to weave, and earns about £ 8. besides taking care of her family	- - - -	8	0	0
Total earnings	-	£ 29	0	0

E X P E N C E S.		£.	s.	d.
Rent, £1. 10s.: fuel, £1. 15s.	- - -	3	5	0
Barley, 2s. 6d. a week—£6. 10s: oatmeal, 50 stone at 2s. 6d.—£5. 16s. 8d.: 1560 quarts of milk at $\frac{1}{2}$ d.				
£3. 5s.: 52lb. of butter at 8d.—£1. 14s. 8d.	- -	17	6	4
Butcher's meat, £3. 10s.: potatoes, 30 bushels, £1. 10s.	-	5	0	0
Candles, £1.: soap, and other groceries, 10s.	- -	1	10	0
Clogs, 13s: shoes, 5s.: cloaths, 15s.	- -	1	13	0
Other expences	- - - -	0	5	8
Total expences	-	£ 29	0	0

This man and his wife have not been able to get any new cloaths for themselves, these several years back; they had been fortunately well provided with this necessary article, previous to their marriage. *April, 1796.*

WORKINGTON.

THE parish of Workington is situated near the mouth of the river Derwent. It's length is about 4 miles and a half; it's breadth about 2 miles; so that it's extent may be computed at 9 square miles. Workington contains between 11 and 1200 houses; and above 6000 inhabitants; of whom about 600 are employed in the collieries contiguous to the town, owing to the coal trade, which is chiefly carried on from this port to Ireland. The population and commerce of Workington have, of late years, considerably in-

creased. There are now above 150 vessels, (on an average about 130 tons each,) belonging to this port.

There are here, roperies, sail-cloth, and cordage manufactories; and, near the town, an extensive iron foundry, which employs a considerable number of hands. It contains 2 blast furnaces for melting ore; a flitting and rolling-mill; several furnaces for casting, and a mill for boring cannon, &c. The ore is brought from Furness; and the iron-stone dug near Harrington.

Meat is, generally, dearer here than in most parts of Cumberland: cod, during the season is plentiful, and often sells for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the pound: herrings are not unfrequently brought from the Isle of Man.

The Poor of this parish are, chiefly, supported in a large and commodious work-house, which can take in 150 persons. It is placed a little out of the town, in an open healthy situation. The cost of the building, (which was first inhabited by the Poor on the 28th of October 1793,) amounted to £1400. and was advanced by Mr. Curwen, the principal proprietor in this parish, under an order of vestry. For the liquidation of this sum the township agreed to pay annually out of the Poor's Rate 8 per cent. whereof $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is yearly applied to discharge the current interest, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. towards paying off the principal: the instalments carry compound interest; but several years must elapse before the whole sum can be paid off. The beneficial consequences resulting to the township from this mode of providing for the Poor, will best appear from the following statement extracted from the books belonging to the work-house:

For 8 years, preceding the institution, the sums collected				
for the maintenance of the Poor in this township				
amounted to	-	-	-	£ 5197 13 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
The annual average of which is	£	649	14	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
The sums collected in the 2 following				
years were	-	-	-	- 794 7 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
The annual average of the 2 years	£	397	3	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
<hr/>				
Annual saving	£	252	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Upon referring to the returns made to parliament in the year 1786, I find

find the expences for the Poor in 1776, and the Poor's Rates in 1783, 1784, and 1785, were as follows ;

Years.	£.	s.	d.
1776	174	4	10
1783	341	1	5
1784	410	2	4
1785	410	1	8

The Poor's Rate is collected at about 6d. in the pound on the fair rental. Every possible attention is paid to the Poor; and such as have need of parochial assistance are comfortably and amply provided for in the work-house. I need, however, hardly repeat an observation I have made, that a work-house with all it's comforts, is not attractive: and, perhaps, the circumstance of it's not being so, is the principal cause of it's being highly beneficial.

I have been chiefly induced to notice this parish, from having been, obligingly, favoured with accounts of several Friendly Societies in the town and neighbourhood, of which a short account is here inserted. I think the reduction of the Poor's Rate is, in some degree, ascribable to the operation of these excellent institutions, as well as to the establishment of a work-house.

The Sisterly Society, at Workington, was instituted in the year 1793, under the patronage of Mrs. Curwen; and is governed by the Lady Patroness, whose office is perpetual. She is assisted by a committee of 12 members, 2 stewardesses, and a secretary, all elected annually at the anniversary meetings. There are likewise monthly meetings, at which the subscriptions are paid; delinquents fined, or reprimanded; and all other business, relative to the concerns of the Society, regularly transacted. The Society now consists of 225 members. In it's infancy, the entrance-money was 2s. 6d.: since January 1796 it has been 5s.

	£.	s.	d.
Sums collected since the commencement of the Society to Jan. 1796 - - -	300	3	9
Mr. Curwen's donation of £50.: a legacy from a lady, £20.: other donations, £5. 5s. - -	75	5	0
	<hr/>		
	£375	8	9
Disbursed in the above period - - -	111	18	6
	<hr/>		
	£263	10	3
Interest, received for sums, remaining in the hands of the Lady Patrones - - -	19	18	6
	<hr/>		
Total amount of the present fund,	£283	8	9

The Coal-miners' Society, at Workington, was instituted on the 1st Jan. 1792, under the patronage of Mr. Curwen, who for every £10. collected by the Society, advances £3.:—and as a foundation, he advanced at the commencement, - - - - - £10 10 0

The collections since that period, together with Mr.

Curwen's proportion, amount to - - -	366	3	9
	<hr/>		
	£376	13	9

Each member contributes 1s. a week; but by common consent, the weekly quota may be augmented. The mode of distribution to members, who are incapacitated from following their respective employments, is as follows: 5s. a week, for the first 13 weeks; 3s. a week for the next 13 weeks; 2s. 6d. a week for the next 13 weeks; and if the claimant still continues ill, 2s. a week while he is unable to work. The class of people, of whom this Society is composed, is extremely liable to various casualties.

The disbursements, since the institution of the Society, amount to - - - - -	£.	s.	d.
	375	18	4
	<hr/>		

Fund remaining on 1st Jan. 1796, 15 5

It seems, therefore, highly necessary for the Society, either to increase their weekly subscription, or to reduce the weekly allowance.

The Friendly Society, at Workington, which is, likewise, under the patronage of Mr. Curwen, commenced in October 1783; and is governed by

by a president, a committee of 10 members, two stewards, and a secretary, who are all elected annually.

	£.	s.	d.
Donations to the Society by J. C. Curwen Esq.	-	21	0 0
Mrs. Curwen	-	10	10 0
Anthony Bacon Esq.	-	4	4 0
Thomas Harrison Esq.	-	2	2 0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	£	37	16 0
13 years subscription of the members	-	383	11 8
Interest on the several sums unapplied	-	83	16 0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	£	505	3 8
Disbursements between Oct. 1783 and 1st Jan. 1796		358	3 4
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Present fund, (carrying 5 per cent. interest)	£	147	0 4

The relief allowable to proper objects, previous to the 1st Jan. 1796, was 5s. a week for 26 weeks, and afterwards 3s. a week during the incapacity of a member. The allowance is now, 7s. 6d. a week for the first 13 weeks; 5s. 6d. a week for next 13 weeks; and 3s. 6d. a week afterwards. On the death of an indigent member, £2. 2s. are allowed towards his funeral.

The Honourable Society, at Workington, was instituted in March 1792: it's number of members is now 100. The Society is governed by a president, 2 stewards, one clerk, and 2 wardens, elected quarterly.

The amount of the collections from March 1792 to 1st Jan. 1796	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
						160	7	11
Disbursements during that period	-	-	-	-	-	59	4	2
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Present fund	-	£	101	3	9			

Each member of this Society, of 18 months standing, claiming relief, is allowed 7s. 6d. a week, for 12 months, during his incapacity to work; and 4s. a week afterwards, during the continuance of his illness. All superannuated members receive 4s. a week.

The Coalminers' Society at Harrington, (which I have slightly mentioned in.

in the account of that parish,) commenced in January 1793. It is under the patronage of Mr. Curwen, who contributes £3. for every £10. collected in the Society.

	£.	s.	d.
His donation at the commencement - - -	10	10	0
Sums collected, (including Mr. Curwen's proportion,)			
between Jan. 1793, and 1st Jan. 1796 - -	132	4	3
	<hr/>		
	£142	14	3
Disbursements during the above period - -	125	0	7
	<hr/>		
Present fund -	£17	13	8

The monthly contribution of each member is 6d. To a sick member, 6s. a week are allowed during the first 12 weeks; and 2s. a week afterwards, during the continuance of his illness. On the death of a member, £5. are paid to the widow, or other surviving representatives.

The Coalminers' Society at Ewanrigg, in the neighbourhood of Workington, is under the patronage of Mr. Curwen, who for every £10. collected in the Society, contributes £3. It commenced in January 1795.

The collections within the year ending Jan. 1796	£22	4	6
Mr. Curwen's donation and contribution -	17	3	2
	<hr/>		
Total -	£39	7	2
Disbursements during the year - -	8	0	0
	<hr/>		

Fund on 1st Jan. 1796 £31 7 2
March, 1796.

C U M B E R L A N D.

THE following is a statement of the usual annual expenditure and receipts of an agricultural labourer in the county of Cumberland: his family consists of himself, a wife, and 5 children. The age of the parents is about 33, and that of the children from half a year to 9 years.

	£.	s.	d.
January.—5 stone of oatmeal, at 1s. 11d.	-	9	7
1 bushel of potatoes (i. e. 3 Winchester bushels)	-	2	8
2 lb. of butter, at 8d.	-	1	4
62 quarts of milk, at $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-	2	7
4 lb. of treacle, at 4d.	-	1	4
2 pecks of barley, (i. e. 3 Winchester pecks)	-	5	3
Salt,	-	0	2
Candles,	-	0	4
Soap, &c.	-	0	6
House-rent,	-	2	6
Fuel,	-	1	6
Cloaths, repairs in furniture, &c.	-	5	0
	£1	12	9
February.—Similar to January	£1	12	9
March.—The same	£1	12	9
April.—The same	£1	12	9
May.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ stone of oatmeal at 2s.	-	3	0
3 pecks of potatoes, at 10d.	-	2	6
2 lb. of butter, at 7d.	-	1	2
155 quarts of milk, at 2d.	-	6	5
3 pecks of barley, at 11d.	-	8	3
Salt, soap, &c.	-	0	9
3 lb. of bacon, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
House-rent	-	2	6
Fuel	-	1	0
Cloaths, repairs of furniture, &c.	-	5	0
	£1	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
June.—Nearly similar to May	£1	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
July.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ stone of oatmeal, at 2s.	-	3	0
1 peck (i. e. 3 Winchester pecks) of potatoes	-	1	0
3 lb. of butter at 6d.	-	1	6
VOL. II.	P	Carried over	5 6

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	-	5	6
July.—155 quarts of milk, at 2d.	-	6	5
3 pecks of barley, at 11d.	-	8	3
Salt, soap, &c.	-	0	9
4 lb. of beef or mutton, at 3d.	-	1	0
House-rent	-	2	6
Fuel	-	1	0
Cloaths, repairs of furniture, &c.	-	5	6
	£1	10	5
August.—Nearly similar to July	£1	10	5
September.—Nearly similar to August; except that more potatoes, and, perhaps, a little less milk in this month are consumed; and that bacon is used instead of mutton. The monthly expence may be stated at	£1	8	0
October.—Nearly similar to September	£1	8	0
November.—The expences of this month may be stated at	£1	10	0
December.—4 stone of oatmeal, at 1s. 10d.	-	7	4
1 bushel of potatoes	-	2	8
3 lb. of butter at 8d.	-	2	0
62 quarts of milk, at $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-	2	7
4 lb. of treacle, at 4d.	-	1	4
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ peck of barley	-	3	9
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ stone of flour, at 2s.	-	3	0
8 lb. of mutton at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-	2	4
Salt, candles, soap, &c.	-	1	8
House-rent	-	2	6
Fuel	-	2	0
Cloaths, repairs of furniture, &c.	-	5	0
	£1	16	2

EXPENCES.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.	Work days.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
January,	1	12	9	25 at	1	0	amount to	1	5	0
February,	1	12	9	24 —	1	0	—————	1	4	0
March, -	1	12	9	26 —	1	3	—————	1	12	6
April, -	1	12	9	26 —	1	4	—————	1	14	8
May, -	1	12	2½	26 —	1	4	—————	1	14	8
June, -	1	12	2½	26 —	1	4	—————	1	14	8
July, -	1	10	5	26 —	1	6	—————	1	19	0
August, -	1	10	5	26 —	1	6	—————	1	19	0
September,	1	8	0	26 —	1	4	—————	1	14	8
October,	1	8	0	26 —	1	2	—————	1	10	4
November,	1	10	0	26 —	1	0	—————	1	6	0
December,	1	16	2	24 —	1	0	—————	1	4	0
	£18	18	5					£18	18	6

The above, it is to be observed, is a general statement of a labourer's earnings and expences in the country, where fuel is to be procured, at a considerable less expence, than in towns; because, in the former situation, the wife and children can, often, collect wood sufficient; or, perhaps, turf or peat is within a small distance. Potatoes are, also, stated at somewhat lower than they are usually sold in the markets, not because they are to be bought cheaper in the country, but because labourers are often permitted to set a few on the farm where they work. In the article of cloathing, great economy is used in this part of the world: the parents often make the few they possessed when they married, (clogs, shirts, shifts, &c. excepted,) last them till their children are able to earn their own maintenance, and in summer the children go without many articles of dress. In such a family as the one above described, it requires the most rigid parsimony, to spare any thing, towards putting a child to school.

January, 1795.

D E R B Y S H I R E.

C H E S T E R F I E L D.

THE township of Chesterfield contains by estimation 500 acres. The rent of land, not built on, is from £ 3. to £ 4. 10s. an acre. The land-tax annually raised is £ 208. 1s.

In 1783 the number of houses was 777: inhabitants 3,335.

1788 ————— 815: ————— 3,626.

1791 ————— 866: ————— 3,987.

In Chesterfield there are 370 houses, that pay the house or window tax; and 496 that are exempted. The number of inns or ale-houses is 52: of Friendly Societies 10; only one of which has had it's rules confirmed by the Magistrates. Each Society, on an average, consists of 80 members.

The members of the Society at the Nag's Head pay monthly 1s. each to the box, and 2d. for expences. Persons who have been registered members for 2 years, are allowed weekly, in case of sickness, 8s. a week, during one year; and if they continue ill a longer time, 5s. a week, during the remainder of their illness. From £ 2. to £ 5. are allowed towards the funeral of a member, to be paid to his widow, representative, or friend. A member, on the death of his wife, receives from each brother member 6d. The Society is governed by a president, and 1st and 2d stewards, who are chosen by election, and succeed each other by rotation. They continue in their respective offices a year. On the president's removal the senior steward succeeds him, and a junior steward is elected.

The Society at the Old Angel is governed by a master, 2 wardens, and 12 assistants, elected by the whole body. The master continues in office a year: the eldest warden succeeds him; the younger warden, the elder; and a new warden is chosen out of the whole body: the master and wardens nominate the 12 assistants, who continue in office a year. No person is admitted, who belongs to two clubs, or to one, when the allowance

is above 4s. a week : and members are forbidden to enter into clubs whose pay is above 4s. a week, under pain of exclusion. At the monthly meetings, 6d. is paid by each member to the box, and 2d. spent : sick members receive 4s. weekly. Persons entering the army, navy, merchants' or East India Company's service, are excluded.

The allowance for funerals is according to the deceased member's standing, from £1. to £3.

No great manufacture is carried on at Chesterfield ; but three or four iron foundries in the neighbourhood, employ many hands from this place. About 50 persons are likewise employed in the potteries ; near the same number in stocking-making ; and about 40 in a small carpet manufactory. The other inhabitants are shop-keepers, tradesmen, inn-keepers, a few mechanics, farmers, and agricultural labourers. Chesterfield is situated in a farming country ; it is a market town, and tolerably well supplied with grain, and other provisions ; of which the usual prices are : flour, 2s. to 2s. 6d. the stone ; oatmeal, 2d. the lb. ; mutton, 4½d. ; veal, 4d. ; beef, 4½d. ; bacon, 7½d. ; butter, 10d. for 16 ounces ; potatoes, 10d. the peck ; eggs, ½d. each ; wheat, 26s. to 28s. the load, of 3 Winchester bushels ; malt, 39s. 6d. for 6 Winchester bushels. A little oat bread is used here, but the chief consumption is whcaten bread.

Common labourers earn 9s. and 10s. a week : men, working at the foundries, receive about 14s. a week ; stocking-weavers, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. the day ; masons, joiners, &c. about 2s. 6d. a day.

Some years back the inhabitants were chiefly Dissenters : at the present not more than one fifth of them, it is supposed, dissent from the established Church : there are in Chesterfield, 1 Calvinist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Quaker place of worship.

The Poor are partly maintained at home, and partly in a work-house. The number at present in the work-house is 28 ; of which 12 are children, 8 men, and 8 women : 25 receive weekly pensions from the parish, which amounted a week or two ago, to £1. 15s. 2d. : 10 Paupers receive occasional relief ; and 6 house-rents are paid. To give some idea of the usual weekly allowance, and other circumstances relative to the Poor of this parish, I subjoin a list of the out-poor in Chesterfield, printed verbatim, from a list of the church-wardens and overseers, that was taken in

September

September 1781, and is the only one that could be met with. It would have been more satisfactory, had it minuted the occupations, as well as the ages, and places of abode, of the individuals therein mentioned.

A List of the Out-Poor.

	per week.	
	s.	d.
Andrew Ann, widow, aged 61 years, lives in Holywell street	-	1 0
Bateman Sarah, widow, and 2 children, Cucknal	-	1 6
Beefton William, 63, Salter-gate	-	1 6
Cade Elizabeth, sick, 76, Shambles	-	1 0
Catledge Samuel, son, sick, 7, Holywell-street	-	1 6
Chauntry Elizabeth, widow, 85, Lordsmill-street	-	1 6
Crowder, Mary, child, Sheffield	-	1 0
Dale Widow, Retford	-	0 9
Denbigh John, his family, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire	-	1 6
Dickenfon's — wife, and 2 children, Beckingham	-	1 6
Dolphin Sarah, 68, Gluman-gate	-	1 0
Elliot Martha, widow, 46, 3 children, Margaret 9, Richard 5; Sarah 3, Lordsmill-street	-	2 0
Fidler Anne, deaf and dumb, Lordsmill-street	-	1 0
Gosling Anne, widow, 52, St. Mary's-gate	-	1 0
Heald Elizabeth, widow, 85, Gluman-gate	-	1 0
Heald Ifabel, widow, 65, Hollis-lane	-	1 0
Heywood's —, 2 children, Pentridge	-	1 6
Higgins Mary, 41, Gluman-gate	-	1 0
Lee Sarah, her bastard child, 2, Newbold	-	1 0
Lenthal Paul, sick, 67, Holywell-street	-	1 0
Lowe Alice, widow, 69, Gluman-gate	-	1 0
Marsh Mary, widow, 70, Holywell-street	-	1 0
Naylor Rebecca, and 2 children, Sarah 4, Elizabeth 1, Raw- marsh, Yorkshire	-	1 6
Nuttal Henry, lame, 66, Salter-gate	-	1 0
Parker Elizabeth, widow, 76, Durant Green	-	1 0
Parker Tabitha, her bastard child, 1, Beetwell-street	-	1 6
Pymn Dorothy, widow, 76, Salter-gate	-	1 0
Ratcliffe, Ann, widow, 83, Tapton	-	1 0

Shenthall

DERBYSHIRE.—CHESTERFIELD.

III

Shenthall Daniel, lame, 29, his wife, 29, and 3 children, Sarah 7,	s.	d.
Anne 3, Thomas 5 months, New-square	-	3 0
Sherwin Ellen, her bastard child, Gluman-gate	-	1 0
Smedley Martha, blind, 23, Holywell-street	-	1 0
Smith Martha, her bastard child, 6, Holymoore-side	-	1 0
Spencer Anne, widow, blind, 80, Chaddeſdon	-	1 0
Stocks Ann, her bastard child, 1, White Cote	-	1 0
Taylor Thomas, ſick, and his wife, Stony Houghton	-	2 0
Tomlinſon ——— child, 6, Weſt-barrs	-	1 0
Tomlinſon Margaret, huſband run away, 62, Weſt-barrs	-	1 0
Watts Lydia, widow, 68, Salter-gate	-	1 6
Webſter Joſeph, for lodging	-	0 8
Whyatt Martha, 43, Salter-gate	-	1 0
Whyatt Mary, 46, Salter-gate	-	1 0
Wragg ———, baſtard child, Darley	-	1 0
Wright Arthur, lame, Clay-lane	-	1 0

RENT PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Bolton John, Cheſterfield	-	-	per ann. 1 10 0
Denbigh Elizabeth, Ditto	-	-	1 19 0
Maſon Godfrey, Brampton Moor	-	-	2 10 0
Ratcliffe Widow, Cheſterfield	-	-	1 10 0
Shentall Daniel, Ditto	-	-	1 14 0
Spencer Ann, Chaddeſdon	-	-	1 0 0
Spencer Widow, Cheſterfield	-	-	1 10 0
Wragg Mary, Derby	-	-	1 10 0

A Liſt of the Paupers in the Work-houſe.

Blake Elizabeth, aged 73 years
 Bingham Thomas, baſtard child, 3
 Catledge Samuel, 3
 Downs Martha, 36,
 ——— William her ſon, 4
 ——— Mary her daughter, 1
 Denbigh Samuel, 66

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Elliott Elizabeth, 59
 Elliott John, bastard child, 3
 Higginbotham Mary, bastard child, 4
 Hopkinson Mary, 26, and 2 bastard children,
 ——— James, 6
 ——— Henry, 2
 Inman Samuel, 67
 ——— Sarah his daughter, 4
 Lee Ann, 36
 Nailor Sarah, 24
 ——— Benjamin, her bastard son, 18 months
 Newbold Jemima, 16, infirm
 North Hannah, 82
 Perkin Martha, 47
 Slater George, 70
 ——— Thomas, 72
 Stanley Samuel, 3
 ——— Sarah, 5
 Storer Samuel, 88
 Townend George, 6
 Watton Anne, 48
 ——— William, her son, 7
 Wright David, 71
 York Mary, 58.

The following table exhibits the baptisms, burials, and annual disbursements from the Poor's Rates, for various purposes.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Total Disbursements.
				£. s. d.
1700	72	82	38	
1774	82	60	Year ending at Easter	334 12 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1775	76	68	— —	321 10 7
1776	88	123	— —	333 9 6
1777	93	85	— —	328 6 7
1778	87	78	— —	347 4 6
1779	107	100	— —	332 17 6
				Years.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.		Total Disbursements.		
				£.	s.	d.
1780	102	76	Year ending at Easter	409	9	3
1781	110	115	— —	469	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1782	144	77	— —	449	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1783	115	84	— —	567	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1784	137	82	— —	531	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1785	147	93	— —	500	6	0
1786	142	92	— —	653	5	4
1787	147	99	— —	546	18	1
1788	151	130	— —	676	5	8
1789	143	95	— —	711	19	0
1790	133	129	— —	575	15	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1791	161	79	— —	596	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1792	170	132	— —	567	15	7
1793	160	96	— —	588	1	0
1794	156	129	— —	586	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1795	—	—	— —	680	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

The last year's assessments were raised at 2s. in the pound on the net rental.

The accounts are so indistinct, that the annual expenditure on the Poor could not be made out. Since the year 1786, the constables' charges have been defrayed from the Poor's Rate: last year £108. 7s. 3d. were paid on that account; and the year before £44. 12s. The sums paid them, in former years, are not entered. The attorney's bill, paid last year from the Rate, amounted to £36. 12s. 10d.: this charge usually amounts to about £30. a year. 10 guineas a year, are paid to a doctor for the Poor. The master of the work-house is allowed an annual salary of £10.; together with his victuals. The bell-man, and beadle, likewise, receive from the Poor's Rate, cloaths and wages, amounting, altogether, to about £20. a year.

This township has considerable pecuniary aid from various charities, of which the following are the principal:—A donation of £10. a year was given in aid of the Poor's Rate. There is an hospital for 5 poor widows; 2 of whom receive an allowance of 1s. and 3 of 2s. a week: In another hospital, 6 poor widows receive each 1s. a week; together with a two-

penny loaf, every Sunday. The sum of £40. is annually distributed to poor house-keepers, in sums of £1. Six poor widows receive each £10. a year: 8 poor boys, who are not chargeable to the town, are apprenticed, from a donation of £40. a year. The corporation, from a donation at their disposal, gives away 50 or 60 stone of beef, among the Poor, at Christmas. There is a free-school for the education of 20 poor boys; and in addition to these charities, several small bequests are annually distributed among the Poor, in articles of food, and cloathing. The corporation are the trustees for many of the above donations; and it is much to be desired, that they would annually favour the Public with an account of their receipts and disbursements.

The work-house is built in a good situation: it is kept clean, and is sufficiently spacious. There are 8 or more beds in each room. Each bed is filled with chaff, and has 2 sheets, a blanket, and coverlid. The inmates, when sick, are removed into a small adjoining building; in which, likewise, are lodged lunatics, and persons labouring under infectious disorders. There is a large work-room for Paupers to work in. Mr. Howard, when he inspected this house, suggested some alterations for rendering the rooms airy, which accordingly took place. That indefatigable man, in the pursuit of his philanthropic views, visited most of the work-houses in the kingdom.

The Poor in the house are employed in spinning lint, and wool; principally for household consumption. The men are sometimes sent out to work in the neighbourhood. No regular account of earnings is kept; but the master of the work-house thinks, they amount to about £30. a year, on an average.

Certificates are rarely granted by this parish: about 3 or 4 removals occur every year. The parish maintains 10 bastards, that are chargeable; and is reimbursed by the fathers, for maintaining 7 others.

The following is the weekly rotation of Diet in the work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Bread, beef, broth, and potatoes.	Broth and bread.
Monday,	Ditto.	Puddings, sauce, and beer.	Pint of beer, and bread.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Bread, cheese, and beer.	Bread and beer.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	As Tuesday.	As Tuesday.

The

The proportion of food is 1 stone of beef to 30 persons. 3 oz. of cheese to each adult person. Wheaten bread is used, and is apparently very good: there is no butter in the sauce; it is composed of water, vinegar and treacle.

May, 1795.

D E R B Y.

IN the parish of St. Alkmund, Derby, 181 houses pay the house or window-tax; 63 are exempted. The land-tax amounts to £158.

The following were the Poor's Rates for a few years back, on the net rental.

	s.	d.	
Year ending Easter 1788	1	10½	on land.
—	1	3	on houses.
1789	2	3	on land.
—	1	6	on houses.
1790	1	10½	on land.
—	1	3	on houses.
1791	1	6	on land.
—	1	0	on houses.
1792	1	6	on land.
—	1	0	on houses.
1793	1	6	on land.
—	1	0	on houses.
1794	2	3	on land.
—	1	6	on houses.
1795	2	3	on land.
—	1	6	on houses.

More money is raised from the land than from the houses towards the Poor's Rates. An additional rate was made this year to provide men for the Navy.

The work-house seems in every respect the best in Derby: it is airy, clean, and well provided with good bedding, (of feather beds,) and other necessary furniture.

Weekly bill of fare.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Butcher's meat, &c.	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Ditto.	Milk pottage and bread.	Milk pottage.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Bread, cheese, and beer.	As Monday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Suet pudding.	As Monday.

On meat days each person receives about 8 oz. of meat, and, on Friday, from 2 to 3 oz. of cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread, and 1 pint of beer. Those, who do not eat their allowance at dinner, may receive it afterwards. Women, when they wash, and other persons, during severe labour, have an additional allowance of victuals.

The number of persons now in the work-house is 36; of whom 6 are under 7 years of age; 8 between 7 and 12, who do a little work, and the rest chiefly middle-aged women. Those who can work, are mostly employed in the silk, and cotton mills; and, altogether, earn about 16s. a week: they are allowed 2d. in the shilling for themselves.

The following is a list of Out-pensioners.

	Age.	Weekly Allowance.
		s. d.
1 A carpenter, lame; - - -	70	2 0
2 A stocking-weaver's widow; - -	70	1 6
3 A silk-manufacturer's wife; with a sick son;	70	2 6
4 A soldier's wife; - - -	58	1 0
5 A stocking-weaver's widow, infirm; -	60	1 6
6 A widow, with a sick daughter; -	62	2 0
7 2 children; - - -	—	2 0
8 A carpenter's widow; - - -	60	0 6
9 A labourer's widow; - - -	58	1 3
10 A soldier's widow; - - -	60	1 6
11 A labourer's widow, with 2 children; -	56	1 6

Carried over - 17 3

				Age.	Weekly Allowance.	
					s.	d.
	Brought over	-	-		17	3
12	A widow ; lame ;	-	-	50	1	0
13	A hatter ; lame ;	-	-	56	1	6
14	A sawyer's widow, with a child ;	-	-	45	1	6
15	A sawyer's widow ;	-	-	78	1	6
16	A maltster's widow ; paralytic ;	-	-	62	1	0
17	A stocking-weaver's wife ; lame ;	-	-	54	1	6
18	A farmer, and his wife, each about ;	-	-	80	4	0
19	A stocking-weaver's widow, and 1 child ;	-	-	55	1	0
20	A woman, who paid £50. to the parish on condition of receiving a weekly allowance of 4s.	} 50			4	0
21	A stocking-weaver ;			80	1	6
22	A labourer, and family ;	-	-	55	1	0
23	A labourer's widow ;	-	-	60	1	0
24	A labourer's widow ;	-	-	70	1	0
25	A soldier's child ;	-	-	—	1	3
26	A soldier's wife, and 2 children ;	-	-	50	2	0
27	12 bastards, cost weekly	-	-	—	15	6
28	17 receive casual relief, amounting, weekly, to about				14	0
Total of weekly allowances				-	£ 3	11 6

10 militia men's wives, belonging to other parishes, receive weekly - - - - - £ 1 10 0

The population of the parish of All-Saints, Derby, was accurately taken in 1789, when the number of houses was found to be 532 ; and of inhabitants, 2675. 300 houses pay the house or window-tax ; 232 are exempted.

The following table shews the annual disbursements from the Poor's Rate, since the year 1773. In 1709, the Rate amounted to £115. 16s. 1d.

Years.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Annual Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ending in May 1773	787	6	8½	2	6
1774	811	2	9¼	2	6
1775	843	7	1¼	2	6
1776	846	17	5	2	6
1777	788	16	1¼	2	1
1778	892	9	8	2	6
1779	866	18	7¼	2	6
1780	899	5	10¾	2	6
1781	836	2	8	2	1
1782	831	5	9	2	0
1783	813	18	0¼	2	0
1784	721	2	6	1	10
1785	706	19	9½	1	10
1786	731	11	2½	1	10
1787	631	9	2½	1	10
1788	674	5	6¾	1	10
1789	783	11	11	1	10
1790	692	4	1	1	10
1791	756	3	5½	1	10
1792	289	7	6½	for the first half year: the other half year was not inserted in the book.	
1793	614	13	1		
1794	898	5	10	2	1

Ending in May 1795.—The accounts of this year are not made up, but the Rate is the same as that ending in May 1794.

The following are the particulars of sums received in the year ending in May 1794:

	£.	s.	d.
Receipts on account of bastardy	-	-	139 12 2
By cash reimbursed for relieving Paupers belonging to other parishes	-	-	30 3 6
Carried over	-	£	169 15 8

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	169	15	8
By cash, from county treasurer, for money advanced to corporals, drummers, &c.	96	6	6
Reimbursements, for money paid to militia men	100	8	3
By 5 assessments	740	13	9
By balance from the late overseer	30	0	0
	£ 1137	4	2
Deduct deficiencies, from poor persons not paying the Rate	£ 94	17	6½
Other deductions	144	0	9½
	£ 238	18	4
Total expenditure	£ 898	5	10

The earnings of the Poor, which amount annually to about £ 145. are not noticed in the account ending in 1794; but each week's earnings are accounted for by the master, and deducted from his weekly bill of expences. In other years the earnings were received by the overseer, and accounted for in the general receipts.

The following articles are included in each year's expenditure :

	£.	s.	d.
Standing officer's salary	15	0	0
Surgeon's salary	15	0	0
Salary of the master of the poor-house	10	0	0
Expences at vestry meetings, &c. about	2	10	0
Total	£ 42	10	0

The number of Poor, at present, in the work-house, is 53, of whom 9 are under 8 years of age; 15 from 8 to 14, who work at the silk, or cotton mills, and earn each, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a week: the others are, mostly, old and infirm. They work 12 hours in the day, exclusive of meal times. Those who work, are paid 2½d. in the shilling, out of their earnings. The earnings, during the last 3 weeks, were as follows:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
First week's earnings	2	3	9	Second week's earnings	3	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Third week's earnings	3	2	9
Allowance to Poor	0	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Allowance to Poor	0	7	8	Allowance to Poor	0	8	0
Net earnings to the House	-	£	1 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Net earnings to the House	-	£	2 16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Net earnings to the House	-	£	2 14 9

56 out-pensioners, (among whom are 22 widows, and 14 bastards,) receive £4. 15s. 3d. weekly. The wives of 22 militia men receive weekly, £3. 8s. 3d.; which sum, it is expected, will be reimbursed by other parishes.

The following is one week's expenditure in the House :

	£.	s.	d.
103lb. of beef, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-	-	1 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 bushels of wheat	-	-	2 14 0
Grinding wheat	-	-	0 2 0
3 stone of flour	-	-	0 7 9
Oatmeal and salt	-	-	0 3 6
Potatoes	-	-	0 3 6
Barm	-	-	0 1 6
Veal, for the master's table	-	-	0 0 10
58lb. of beef, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-	-	0 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baking	-	-	0 2 1
Groceries	-	-	0 4 6
Milk	-	-	0 7 6
Treacle	-	-	0 0 4
Total of one week	-	£	6 13 0

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Beef, veal, or mutton, with bread, potatoes, &c. and broth.	Beer, and bread.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread, cold meat, and broth.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Suet dumplings.	Ditto.

The

The master allows about 3lb. of butcher's meat, weekly; and at supper, daily, a pint of small beer, to each adult; and proportionably, to children. About 2 certificates are granted annually; and about 4 removals from this parish occur every year.

The small parish of St. Michael, Derby, consists wholly of buildings: it contains 640 inhabitants: 65 houses pay the window-tax; and about 63 are exempted. The land-tax raised here amounts to £45.

In the following sums, (which are the annual disbursements from the Poor's Rate,) are included money paid to church-wardens, highways, &c. which, upon an average, amounts, annually, to £12.

Years.	Total Disbursements.			Rate in the pound on the net rent.	
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1774	129	6	4½	1	6
1775.	92	10	7¼	1	0
1776	98	5	8	1	0
1777	110	16	8½	1	0
1778	115	13	6½	1	0
1779	169	7	6½	1	6
1780	163	7	5	2	0
1781	131	7	1½	1	6
1782	141	16	11	1	6
1783	122	6	5½	1	6
1784	113	3	1	1	6
1785	125	2	11½	1	6
1786	156	12	7½	1	6
1787	194	4	0¾	2	0
1788	151	0	5	2	0
1789	178	6	2½	2	0
1790	162	13	1½	2	0
1791	196	11	8½	2	0
1792	191	17	9	2	0
1793	230	13	0½	2	6
1794	238	10	4	2	6
1795	Accounts not settled.				
VOL. II.	R			There	

There is no poor-house in this parish; but the necessitous are relieved at their own homes. At present, 28 Paupers, who have, mostly, families, receive altogether, weekly, £2. 19s. 2d.; besides which, about 12s. a week are disbursed in casual payments; exclusive of the charge of maintaining the wives of soldiers, and militia men, which could not be ascertained.

There is a house in this parish, which was given, for 8 poor men, and 4 women, who likewise receive, each, 2s. 6d. a week.

About 2 persons are removed, annually, from this parish. There have been no certificates granted during the last 3 years: before that period, about 1 certificate was granted annually.

In the parish of St. Peter's, Derby, 209 houses pay the house or window tax; and 126 are exempted. The land-tax amounts to £121. 5s. 2d.

The following is the fullest account that could be obtained of parochial income and expenditure:

Years.	Collections.			Disbursements.			Rate in the pound on net rent.			
							on land.		on houses.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1780	—	—	—	606	5	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	6	1	3
1781	—	—	—	551	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	1	3
1782	697	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	643	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	1	3
1783	663	3	9	613	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	1	3
1784	755	11	11	697	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1785	651	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	598	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	1	3
1786	824	14	7	777	11	5	3	6	1	9
1787	740	19	2	687	19	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	0	1	6
1788	684	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	632	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	1	3
1789	731	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	673	12	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	0	1	6
1790	No account could be obtained relative to the collection or expenditure in 1790 and subsequent years.						3	0	1	6
1791							2	9	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1792							2	9	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1793	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1794	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	1	6

The rental of land in this parish is to the rental of houses as £17. 16s. is to £60. 16s. which is 1 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. About £160. are annually added to

to the Poor's Rate, from rents of houses and land belonging to the parish.

The Poor are, partly, maintained in a work-house, the master of which is allowed, for his superintendence, and for collecting the assessments, a salary of £20. a year. A surgeon receives 10 guineas a year. The number of inmates, at present, is 39, of which 15 are under 12 years of age. Those who are able to work, either knit or spin, for the use of the house; or are employed in the neighbouring silk or cotton mills; and receive 2d. in a shilling for themselves. Their earnings in 4 weeks were as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
	1	0	7
	1	2	2
	1	3	6
	1	2	6
	<hr/>		
	£4	8	9
Deduct 2d. in the 1s. or one sixth	-	0	14 9½
	<hr/>		
The earnings of the parish amount to	-	£3	13 11½

The work-house is small, but the rooms are neat and well aired: the beds are filled with feathers.

The following is a Table of the Diet.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Beef, broth, bread, potatoes, &c.	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Ditto.	Baked puddings with suet.	Bread and beer.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	As on Sunday.	As on Sunday.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Milk pottage.	Bread and beer.
Friday,	Ditto.	As on Sunday.	As on Sunday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	<div> { Dumplings and treacle sauce, in summer. Pease pottage, in winter. Sometimes bread, cheese, and beer. } </div>	As on Monday.

The bread used here is wheaten, and leavened: other work-houses in the town use the same sort. On meat days, about 30 lb. of meat, (bones included,) are divided among 40 persons.

The weekly bills of the work-house, (including groceries and baking,) were, lately, as follows:

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

				£.	s.	d.
25 April 1795.—	4 bushels of wheat, at 8s. 9d.	-	-	1	15	0
	128 lb. of beef at 3½d.	-	-	1	17	4
	Oatmeal	-	-	0	2	0
	Butter and eggs	-	-	0	3	2
	Veal, 7 lb. at 3d.	-	-	0	1	9
	Milk	-	-	0	8	0
	Potatoes	-	-	0	5	0
	Washing	-	-	0	1	4
	Barm, (or yeast)	-	-	0	0	8
	Other articles	-	-	0	0	2

£4 14 5

2d May 1795.—	Wheat	-	-	£1	16	0
	130 lb. of beef at 3½d.	-	-	1	17	11
	Oatmeal	-	-	0	1	5
	Milk	-	-	0	8	0
	Butter	-	-	0	3	0
	Potatoes	-	-	0	5	5½
	Washing	-	-	0	1	4
	Barm	-	-	0	1	2
	Other articles	-	-	0	0	3½

£4 14 7

7th May 1795.—	Wheat	-	-	1	16	0
	112 lb. of beef at 3½d.	-	-	1	12	8
	Butter and eggs	-	-	0	3	0
	Oatmeal	-	-	0	2	10
	28 lb. of veal at 3½d.	-	-	0	8	2
	Milk	-	-	0	8	0
	Potatoes	-	-	0	5	5½
	Oil	-	-	0	0	7
	Barm	-	-	0	0	8
	Washing	-	-	0	1	4
	Other articles	-	-	0	0	3

£4 18 11½

The

The following is a list of the out-pensioners belonging to the parish.

				Age. Weekly Allowance.	
				s.	d.
An unmarried woman ; subject to fits ;	-	-	58	1	0
A widow, and 3 children ;	-	-	40	3	0
A bricklayer's widow ;	-	-	70	1	0
A foldier's widow ;	-	-	70	1	0
A stocking-weaver, and his wife ; both infirm ; each about	-	-	66	1	0
A stocking-weaver's widow, and 1 child ;	-	-	40	1	0
A widow ;	-	-	75	1	0
A stocking-weaver, and 2 children ;	-	-	70	1	0
A foldier's wife, and 2 children ;	-	-	—	1	0
A joiner's wife, lame ; with three children ;	-	-	30	1	0
A labourer's widow ; with 2 children ;	-	-	40	1	0
An orphan, under 7 years of age ;	-	-	—	1	0
A blind man ;	-	-	30	1	0
A foldier's child ;	-	-	—	1	0
A stocking-weaver, and his wife ;	-	-	70	1	0
A silk-twiner's widow ;	-	-	65	1	0
A labourer's widow ;	-	-	60	1	0
2 lame children ;	-	-	—	2	0
A lame man, and his wife ; each about	-	-	70	1	0
An infirm woman ;	-	-	25	1	0
A widow, and 3 children ;	-	-	50	1	0
A blind woman ;	-	-	—	1	0
A butcher's widow ; with 3 children ;	-	-	45	2	6
A labourer's widow ; with 2 children ;	-	-	22	3	0
A feaman's wife, and one child ;	-	-	23	1	0
A labourer's widow ; sick ;	-	-	60	1	0
A foldier's wife ; and 4 children ;	-	-	28	4	0
A bricklayer's widow ; and 3 children ;	-	-	38	2	0
A woman, deserted by her husband ; with 1 child ;	-	-	—	1	0
An innkeeper's widow ;	-	-	74	1	6
A shoemaker's widow ;	-	-	80	1	6
The family of a disorderly person who has absconded ;	-	-	—	1	6

Carried over - £2 4 0

Weekly Allowance.

		£.	s.	d.
Brought over	-	2	4	0
To these may be added 9 bastards	-	0	15	0
The wives of 3 militia men, belonging to the parish	-	0	10	6
The wives of 5 ditto, belonging to other parishes, reimbursed	0	12	0	
Three house rents are also paid; they amount annually to	6	19	11	

The casual payments amount, weekly, to 6s. In the work-house there are about 5 or 6 deaths, upon an average, every year. About 3 certificates are granted annually. The persons sent out of the parish under orders of removal, are, chiefly, pregnant girls. It is said that not more than 5 appeals on removals have taken place within the last 10 years: about 5 paupers are removed every 2 years. These circumstances, although they often materially affect parochial expenditure, are seldom recorded in the books, and are, generally, only obtainable from hearsay information.

The extent of the parish of St. Werburgh, Derby, is about 700 acres. The population, in 1789, was found to be 1935 inhabitants. 228 houses pay the house or window-tax; 170 are exempted.

An old parish book contains accounts of the Disbursements for the Poor, from the year 1687. The following table was formed from that and other documents; but a book was unfortunately missing, that contained the accounts of 16 years, between 1769 and 1786. The net expences of the Poor in 1776, and the Rates in 1783, 1784, and 1785, are supplied from the returns made to Parliament.

Years.		£.	s.	d.
1687	In the disbursements of this and most	72	5	2
1688	of the 14 following years are included	58	4	0
1689	assessments for church-wardens, high-	82	0	5
1690	ways, &c. - - -	79	18	9½
1691	— — —	62	3	10
1692	— — —	67	15	11
1693	— — —	67	4	0
1694	— — —	98	17	7¼
1695	— — —	80	11	9
1696	— — —	84	2	0½
1697	— — —	98	13	1½

Years.

Years.				£.	s.	d.	
1700	—	—	—	86	16	0	
1701	—	—	—	109	19	4	
1704	—	—	—	70	4	8	
1705	—	—	—	88	17	0	
				£.	s.	d.	
1708	Weekly pay to 34 Paupers	62	18	7			Rate in the Pound on the nominal rental.
	Casual payments	-	9	0	6		
	House rents	-	9	8	0		s. d.
	Church-wardens bills	27	5	7—108	12	8	2 0
1768	Disbursements for the Poor			237	17	4	2 0
1769	Ditto	-	-	287	6	10 ³ / ₄	2 6
1776	Ditto	-	-	222	0	0	0 0
1783	Poor's Rates	-	-	340	8	2	0 0
1784	Ditto	-	-	344	16	1	0 0
1785	Ditto	-	-	344	18	9	0 0
1786	Disbursements for the Poor			607	11	1	4 0
1787	—	—	—	670	12	9	5 0
1788	—	—	—	511	13	7 ¹ / ₄	4 0
1789	—	—	—	515	0	7	4 0
1790	—	—	—	466	17	6	3 6
1791	Ditto	—	—	397	12	9	3 0
1792	—	—	—	265	18	3	2 0
1793	—	—	—	277	13	6 ¹ / ₂	2 0
1794	—	—	—	425	3	10	3 0
1795	—	—	—	462	15	5 ¹ / ₂	3 6

The Rates in Derby fall very unequally on different persons; some pay as much for a net rental of £10. as others do for £20. The nominal rental is higher than the real rental in the following proportion: a 1s. assessment is levied at the rate of 6d. in the pound on houses, and 9d. in the pound on land; so that the nominal Rate for 1795, 3s. 6d. in the pound, is in fact 4s. 4¹/₂d. in the pound.

In the work-house are 24 paupers, of various descriptions. 52 out-pensioners, of whom 17 are bastards, 18 widows, 3 militia men's wives, who serving for the parish, and 6 soldiers wives, receive weekly, at present, £4. 2s. The families of 16 militia men belonging to other parishes, are likewise paid here.

The

The work-house is similar to others in Derby, except in the article of bedding. The beds are filled with chaff; a blanket often supplies the place of a coverlid.

The following is the usual weekly rotation of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Butcher's meat, &c. &c.	Bread, and broth.
Monday,	Ditto.	Suet puddings.	Milk pottage.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Wednesday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thursday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheese.	Bread, cheese, and beer.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Dumplings.	Boiled beer and bread.

Various donations, doles, &c. amounting to about £ 17. are annually distributed to such Poor as do not receive parochial assistance.

The following table comprehends the baptisms and burials in the parishes of All Saints, St. Michael, and St. Werburgh, Derby.

ALL SAINTS.			ST. MICHAEL.		ST. WERBURGH.	
Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Baptisms.	Burials.
1774	87	64	—	—	—	—
1775	85	90	25	32	87	52
1776	98	73	20	13	64	64
1777	92	60	17	9	89	46
1778	74	72	17	26	86	75
1779	72	86	16	28	72	60
1780	83	83	16	15	71	75
1781	78	75	20	20	68	79
1782	76	88	26	28	81	82
1783	86	55	24	12	79	46
1784	85	91	26	18	66	51
1785	92	101	19	16	90	48
1786	107	66	20	20	60	74
1787	102	79	28	27	79	71
1788	92	105	15	32	73	76
1789	85	66	25	20	80	61
1790	111	72	23	20	78	51
1791	105	82	19	33	75	59
1792	76	71	20	11	68	59
1793	69	83	20	22	58	81
1794	87	Register not completed.	23	25	66	64

The town of Derby consists of the 5 parishes, above enumerated; the Poor's Rates have risen a little, during the last 2 or 3 years, in consequence of the stagnation of business, occasioned, perhaps, in some degree, by the war; the high price of provisions; and the increased number of chargeable persons from soldiers' and militia men's families. There are 8 Friendly Societies in Derby; and 101 ale-houses, or inns. So that it appears, from reckoning up the houses in the different parishes, that, nearly, every 16th house is an ale-house.

Number of houses in All Saints	532
St. Alkmund	244
St. Michael	128
St. Peter	335
St. Werburgh	398

Ale-houses 101) 1637 (16½

The rent of land, in the Derby parishes, is from £ 2. 10s. to £ 4. 10s.; the average may be stated at about £ 3. the acre. There are several canals cutting in the neighbourhood, in which common labourers earn from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day. Children, from 7 to 12 years of age, earn from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a week, in the silk and cotton mills. Stocking-weavers earn, according to their ability, and industry, from 6s. to 20s. a week. In the paper and china manufacture, men earn from 10s. to 21s. a week.

The present prices of provisions, (16th May,) are: beef, from 4d. to 6d. the pound; mutton, 5d; veal, 4d; bacon, 8d; butter, 9½d. to 10d.; potatoes, 1s. the peck; milk, 2d. the quart; flour, from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d. the stone; oatmeal, 1s. 6d. for 8lb; wheat, 9s. to 9s. 4d. the bushel; barley, 45s. the quarter; malt, 7s. 3d. the bushel.

The twisting of silk is the ancient and principal manufacture in this town. There are 12 mills; of which 11 are now at work, and give employment to about 1000 people, who are chiefly women and children. About 100 persons are employed in stocking-weaving. Both silk and worsted stockings are made here. A few years ago three cotton mills were erected, for carding, roving, and spinning cotton; and employ about 500 hands, including children. 50 persons work in a paper-mill; and about 60

in a porcelain manufactory. The rest of the inhabitants are gentlemen, tradesmen, shop-keepers, inn-keepers, a few farmers, and labourers.

Brown wheaten bread is universally preferred here for common use, and those who can afford it, often eat butcher's meat.

There are 3 Dissenting meeting-houses, all of different denominations. The number of scholars, who attend the various Sunday schools, established in Derby, amounts to 440.

Last winter £ 480. were collected, and distributed in bread, to the Poor.

May, 1795.

W I R K S W O R T H.

THE township of Wirksworth comprehends about 2200 acres. The number of houses, including 36 ale-houses, is 607; which contain, by estimation, 620 families, and 2800 inhabitants. 152 houses pay the window-tax, and 455 are exempted. Many well-informed people in the parish are of opinion that the population has rather decreased within the last 20 years: it was, however, not thought worth while to examine the registers in order to determine this point, as there are a number of chapel-ries adjoining to the parish, whose baptisms and burials are inserted, promiscuously, in the register of Wirksworth. The inhabitants are, chiefly, of the established Church. There are 4 Sunday schools in the parish, which instruct about 60 scholars.

There are several considerable lead-mines in this township; in which a third part of the inhabitants is employed. About 220 persons work in a cotton manufactory. Several wool-combers reside here. Poor women and children pick cotton, and spin worsted. A common labourer earns from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. a day. Miners are paid about 10s. a week. The wages in that employment are extremely irregular. Women can earn from 5½d. to 6d. a day, in spinning worsted; and from 3s. to 5s. a week, in spinning cotton. Children from 8 to 14 years of age earn from 1s. to 5s. a week. Overseers in the cotton works receive 12s. a week. The mining business is very dull at present, and does not afford much employment.

The prices of provisions are: flour, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 9d. the stone; oat-meal, 2s. 4d. the stone; potatoes, 10d. the peck; butter, 9d. for 16 oz.;
milk,

milk, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d. the quart; beef, 4d. to 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5d.; veal, 4d.; bacon, 7d. to 8d.; eggs, 3 for 2d.

The rent of land is from £ 1. 1s. to £ 3. The average is about £2. The land is mostly in grass; tithe is compounded for at 3s. an acre, a composition which is thought very low. The land-tax amounts to £ 160.

Here are 8 Friendly Societies; the average number of members in each is about 85.

The parish accounts have been kept in a very careless manner: the following table, which was not without considerable difficulty extracted from the books scattered in different parts of the township, exhibits the annual amount of disbursements for 20 years. From an account in the hands of a private person, accidentally met with, were obtained the assessments and disbursements in 1689. The former amounted to £ 126. 9s. 5d.; the latter to £ 125. 15s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

	Years.	Total Disbursements.		
		£.	s.	d.
Ending in May	1775	480	13	10
	1776	No accounts.		
	1777	384	4	10
	1778	434	6	6
	1779	567	8	$9\frac{1}{2}$
	1780	623	14	$3\frac{1}{4}$
	1781	703	6	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	1782	712	9	5
	1783	686	9	9
	1784	719	12	$6\frac{1}{2}$
	1785	661	3	4
	1786	699	6	0
	1787	616	11	8
	1788	582	3	$4\frac{3}{4}$
	1789	554	10	9
	1790	589	14	$5\frac{1}{2}$
	1791	666	14	6
	1792	735	9	0
	1793	657	9	$8\frac{1}{2}$
	1794	829	16	$4\frac{1}{2}$
	1795	794	13	2

The returns made to Parliament in 1786 state the expences for the Poor in 1776 at £ 493. 13s. 5d. ; and the assessments in 1783, at £ 650. 16s. ; in 1784, at £ 647. 9s. 11d. ; and in 1785, at £ 565. 19s.

The last year's disbursements were collected at about 2s. 3d. in the pound for houses, and 3s. 7d. in the pound for land on the net rental.

Since the year 1781, the constables' bills, amounting annually to between £ 30. and £ 40. have been paid out of the Poor's Rate. The expences of vestry meetings rarely exceed £ 3. a year. The salary of the master of the work-house, who, also, collects the assessments, is £ 16. 16s. a year, together with board for himself, and his wife. The surgeon's salary is £ 14. a year. The work-house is an old building, not originally intended for the purpose, to which it is now applied. It is not in a good situation ; but is, as far as it's construction will permit, kept clean, and airy.

The following is the weekly rotation of Diet.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread, and broth.	Bread, broth, butcher's meat, potatoes, &c.	Milk pottage, and bread.
Monday,	Milk pottage.	Baked puddings, and treacle sauce.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Bread and milk.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Thursday,	As Tuesday.	As Tuesday.	As Tuesday.
Friday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Saturday,	As Tuesday.	As Tuesday.	As Tuesday.

On meat days the proportion of meat is about 20lb. for 30 persons.

The children are kept very clean ; and are instructed in their catechism, in reading, &c. There are 3 lunatics at present in the house. Few of the inmates are able to work ; those, who are, spin lint, tow, &c. for the use of the house : they are allowed 1d. for every 7d. of spinning. The rooms are of various sizes, and contain from 2 to 7 beds each. The beds and pillows are filled with chaff. Each bed has 2 sheets, 1 blanket, and 1 coverlid.

The deaths in the work-house were in 1792,—6 ; in 1793,—5 ; in 1794,—7.

The expences of the last month, (April,) were as follows :

	£.	s.	d.
Flour and baking	-	1	5
Oatmeal	-	3	14
Carried over	-	4	19

							£	s.	d.
Brought over							4	19	9
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Grocery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	7½
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
Mercery	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	9½
Butcher's meat, (veal,)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	10
Oatmeal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Cooperage	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	2
Shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	11
							£	11	9 6

Pigs belonging to the work-house were killed this month; and therefore the consumption of butcher's meat appears in the above account very inconsiderable.

The Poor in the work-house at present amount to 28; of which 12 are under 7 years of age; 1 of 25; 3 of 34; 3 of 44; 2 of 64; 4 of 74; and 3 of 83.

The following list of the regular weekly pensioners exhibits their ages, occupation, and weekly allowance; besides which the parish pays 10 house-rents, amounting to £ 11. 9s. annually.

	Age.	Weekly Allowance.	
		s.	d.
A miner's widow, infane;	55	1	0
A miller; infirm;	55	1	6
A blind man;	20	1	0
A farmer's widow, lame;	70	1	0
A miner's widow;	68	0	6
A labourer;	80	1	0
A miner;	76	1	6
A rag-gatherer;	74	1	0
A shoe-maker, and 3 children;	28	0	6
A woman, with 2 children, deserted by her husband;	35	1	0
A widow;	66	1	0
A wool-comber's widow, and 4 children;	38	2	0
A miner's widow;	70	1	6
Carried over	-	14	6

				s.	d.
	Brought over	-	14	6	
A miner's widow, and son ; he is insane ;	-	-	70	1	6
A miner's widow, and 5 children ;	-	-	40	4	0
A widow ;	-	-	70	1	0
A widow ;	-	-	74	1	0
A joiner, infirm ;	-	-	74	1	0
A miner's widow, infirm ;	-	-	60	1	6
A labourer's widow ;	-	-	80	1	0
A miner's widow ;	-	-	80	1	6
A miner's widow, and a child ;	-	-	30	1	0
A tailor's wife, deserted by her husband ;	-	-	50	0	6
A miner's widow ;	-	-	70	1	0
A bastard ;	-	-	—	0	6
A sick man ;	-	-	26	0	9
A wool-comber, infirm ;	-	-	60	1	6
A miner's widow ;	-	-	40	0	9
A miner's widow ;	-	-	40	1	6
A shoemaker, asthmatic ;	-	-	74	1	6
A miner, blind ;	-	-	50	3	0
A miner's widow, and 3 children ;	-	-	32	4	0
A miner's widow ;	-	-	80	1	0
A widow ;	-	-	76	0	9
A miner and wife ;	-	-	74	2	6
A spinster, infirm ;	-	-	58	1	6
A labourer's widow ;	-	-	80	1	6
A miner's widow ;	-	-	60	1	0
A miner's widow, infirm ;	-	-	60	2	0
A rag-gatherer, lame :	-	-	76	1	6
A wool-comber, and large family ;	-	-	28	0	6
A miner's widow, insane ;	-	-	60	0	6
A farmer, infirm ;	-	-	73	1	6
A carrier ;	-	-	76	1	6
A spinster, lame ;	-	-	60	1	6
A miner's widow ;	-	-	74	1	0
Carried over			-	£3	1 3

Age. Weekly Allowance.

£. s. d.

	Brought over	-	3	1	3
A blind man ;	-	-	0	2	0
A butcher's widow ;	-	-	0	1	0
A tanner, reduced by poverty ;	-	-	0	2	0
A miner, infirm ;	-	-	0	0	6
A cotton-spinner and family ;	-	-	0	0	9
A child, whose father absconded ;	-	-	0	1	3
A widow ;	-	-	0	1	0
A mason's widow ;	-	-	0	2	0
A miner's widow ;	-	-	0	0	6
A labourer ;	-	-	0	1	0
A woman, whose husband deserted her ;	-	-	0	0	6
A wool-comber, and his wife ;	-	-	0	2	6
A widow ;	-	-	0	1	6
A labourer ;	-	-	0	1	0
Ditto ;	-	-	0	1	0
A hosier's widow, and 2 children ;	-	-	0	1	0
A cotton manufacturer, lame ;	-	-	0	1	0
A fadler's widow, and 6 children ;	-	-	0	4	0

£ 4 5 9

9 soldiers' wives, and 6 children ;	-	-	0	15	0
A militia man's wife ;	-	-	0	1	6
19 bastards ;	-	-	1	5	4
6 ditto, for which the fathers reimburse the money ;	-	-	0	9	1

£ 6 16 8

43 poor people receive casual relief: their last month's

allowances were - - - - £ 6 2 5½

Coals, books, warrants, &c. - - - - 1 5 0

£ 7 7 5½

The subscriptions for the Poor last winter amounted to £60. which were laid out in purchasing coals, beef, and potatoes. The Poor in the

work-house have oat-bread, but no beer or cheese is allowed, except at Christmas: a sort of gruel, called water pottage, consisting of a small proportion of oatmeal, and a small onion boiled with water, was eaten with bread, twice, and sometimes thrice, a day, by many poor people, in this neighbourhood: it was much used during the late hard season: the value of such a mess for each adult person was about $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Several small donations, amounting to £45. 10s. are annually distributed among the Poor, who do not receive any parochial assistance.

Here is also an hospital, containing apartments for 4 poor widows, who have an allowance of 5s. 6d. a month, each; and twice in the year, each of them receives a donation of 16s. 6d.

May, 1795.

D E V O N.

CLYST ST. GEORGE.

THE parish of Clyst St. George is one mile and three quarters in length, and, nearly, the same in breadth. The number of inhabitants is about 150. 18 houses pay the commutation tax: one is a double tenement: about 28 cottages are exempted. The men are wholly employed in agriculture; the women make lace, and spin. All the inhabitants are of the Church of England.

Farms, in general, in this neighbourhood are from £200. a year, down to £50. One farmer, however, rents an estate of £400. a year. The usual tenure is a lease for 14 years. The principal articles of cultivation are wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and, lately, potatoes have been much attended to. This parish contains many orchards. There are no commons or waste lands: the whole parish has been many years inclosed. A marsh, however, adjoining the river Ex, on which this parish is situated, is still capable of improvement. In the adjacent parishes, are many valuable, though small, commons: the proprietors of which, as well as the public, would probably receive great benefit from a general enclosure bill. Tithes

are compounded for at 2s. 6d. in the pound on the actual rent. 40s. an acre, seem about the average rent; but the landlord pays all Poor's rates, taxes, and repairs, which were altogether computed at 5s. in the pound, before the present scarcity. The land-tax is about 2s. in the pound on the net rental.

The prices of provisions are greatly increased within the last two years: the Poor cannot now purchase meat at less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 5d. the pound. Wheat, at present, sells for 12s. the bushel, Winchester measure; butter at 13d. the pound; common cheese at 4d. the pound.

Agricultural labourers, in general, receive 1s. a day, and liquor; a few farmers give 14d. a day, and liquor: during the corn harvest, meat is added.

There is only one public-house, and no Friendly Society in the parish; but a few of the inhabitants are members of Friendly Societies established in the neighbourhood: most of them have had their rules confirmed by the Magistrates. The grand inducement to enter into these Societies, seems to be in a great measure taken away by a late Act, "to prevent the removal of poor persons, until they shall become actually chargeable¹."

No labourer can, at present, maintain himself, wife, and two children, on his earnings: they have all relief from the parish, either in money, or in corn at a reduced price. Before the present war, wheaten bread, and cheese, and, about twice a week, meat, were their usual food: it is now barley bread, and no meat: they have, however, of late, made great use of potatoes. Their common earnings are 6s. a week, and liquor. An industrious healthy man, however, can earn 8s. a week, by task work, on an average, throughout the year. Labourers' children, here, are often bound out apprentices, at 8 years of age, to the farmers by the parish; a labourer, prior to the present scarcity, if his wife was healthy, could maintain two young children on his 6s. a week, and liquor, without any parochial relief. A very few years ago, labourers thought themselves disgraced by receiving aid from the parish; but this sense of shame is now totally extinguished.

The Poor are, in general, maintained by weekly pensions from the parish: some receive occasional relief. The following table exhibits the gross sums, annually raised by the Poor's Rate, and the net sums annually

¹ 35 Geo. 3. c. 101.

expended on the Poor: in the latter of which is included the maintenance of the families of militia men. The county Rates, which on an average amount to £7. a year, are to be deducted from the sum expended on the Poor.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Amount of Rates collected.	Annual Expenditure on the Poor.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.			
1680	2	2	4	2	4	6	8		
1685	9	3	12	3	0	3	9		
1690	3	6	9	1	1	2	4		
1691	2	3	5	0	3	3	5		
1692	4	4	8	6	6	12	4		
1693	6	6	12	1	2	3	3		
1694	3	1	4	7	3	10	1		
1695	4	4	8	2	2	4	2		
1696	5	3	8	2	3	5	3	There are no accounts of Poor's Rates prior to 1720. The parish is rated, upon a nominal rental of £860: it's real rental is £1200, or £1300.	
1697	3	2	5	6	3	9	3		
1698	4	4	8	1	3	4	3		
1699	5	2	7	1	1	2	2		
1700	2	1	3	3	6	9	7	£.	£. s. d.
1720	3	1	4	2	4	6	2	70	48 7 8
1740	0	1	1	5	1	6	2	52	38 6 8
1760	2	3	5	3	2	5	4	76	58 10 11
1775	5	5	10	3	2	5	2	94	64 18 4
1776	6	5	11	1	2	3	1	80	57 17 6
1777	7	3	10	5	5	10	3	74	48 5 2
1778	10	6	16	3	3	6	1	64	53 14 5
1779	2	4	6	4	1	5	1	111	81 11 6
1780	5	5	10	2	4	6	4	126	87 13 5
1781	0	8	8	2	3	5	2	146	106 9 11
1782	3	3	6	2	1	3	2	116	81 12 8
1783	3	8	11	2	2	4	1	104	72 11 2
1784	6	2	8	4	0	4	0	92	69 19 8
1785	2	9	11	1	3	4	2	90	64 0 7
1786	8	4	12	4	3	7	1	90	64 14 5
1787	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	76	56 6 3
1788	3	1	4	1	5	6	3	96	65 3 4
1789	2	2	4	5	2	7	6	112	82 2 3

Years.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Amount of Rates collected.	Annual Expenditure on the Poor.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.					
1790	8	5	13	5	3	8	3	128	89	0	1
1791	0	7	7	0	5	5	1	130	95	19	11
1792	3	8	11	3	0	3	1	117	85	13	3
1793	3	3	6	1	2	3	2	115	80	14	7
1794	3	6	9	1	2	3	0	156	116	17	6
1795	5	5	10	6	3	9	2	132	93	17	5

February, 1796.

SOUTH TAWTON.

THE parish of South Tawton contains about 5000 acres: the number of inhabitants is 2500: they are chiefly employed in the various branches of the serge manufacture, which is here carried on to a considerable extent. Nine tenths of the women in the parish, (all of the poorest class,) are spinners, and are regularly supplied by the serge-makers with constant employment. Their number may be estimated at 600 or 700.

73 houses pay the window tax: about 200 are exempted. The wages of agricultural labourers are 1s. 2d. a day: spinners cannot earn above 6d. or 7d. a day: a common labourer earns about £18. 5s. a year; and his wife, about £9. 2s. 6d.

The prices of provisions are: butcher's meat, upon an average, 4d. the pound; wheat, from 10s. to 11s. the bushel; barley, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. a bushel; milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the quart; potatoes, 5d. the peck. The number of ale-houses is 4.

Farms, in this parish, are small: the usual tenure is for a term of years, at rack rent. The principal articles of cultivation are turnips, potatoes, wheat, barley, and oats. Tithes are compounded for. The commons and waste lands amount to about 1000 acres. An intelligent parish officer states the rental of the parish at £3500. a year; but a gentleman, who has farmed his own estate upwards of 40 years, and is well acquainted with the nature and extent of the parish, thinks that the rental does not exceed £3000. a year.

There are two Friendly Societies in this parish, (one for males, and the other for females,) both of which have had their rules confirmed by the Magistrates. The Poor are chiefly maintained by a parish allowance at home: a few reside in a small work-house. The clergyman distributes the money that is collected at church, every month among the most deserving of the necessitous. The usual diet of labourers is milk and potatoes; barley, or wheaten bread; and, occasionally, a little bacon.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1780	35	20	55	10	15	25	9
1781	18	24	42	10	18	28	8
1782	27	31	58	24	31	55	12
1783	26	18	44	17	19	36	13
1784	33	25	58	9	19	28	12
1785	31	26	57	9	16	25	8
1786	27	27	54	24	18	42	19
1787	38	24	62	12	16	28	wanting.
1788	30	18	48	14	13	27	12
1789	35	30	65	19	14	33	15
1790	22	33	55	6	14	20	10
1791	26	29	55	11	14	25	8
1792	25	22	47	14	12	26	8
1793	21	25	46	20	20	40	14
1794	33	30	63	8	12	20	11
1795	22	21	43	17	18	35	26

According to the returns made to Parliament, £. s. d.

The net expences of the Poor in 1776 were 339 15 4

The Poor's Rates in - - 1783 — 549 2 0

1784 — 576 3 4

1785 — 575 17 2

Since that period, the Poor's Rates have, upon an average, amounted to about £800. a year.

January, 1796.

TIVERTON.

THE parish of Tiverton is a very irregular oblong: its greatest length is above 9 miles, and greatest breadth about 8. The number of inhabitants is 7096. They are distributed through the different quarters of the parish according to the following table:

	Farm-houses.	Cottages.	Total No. of houses.	Men.	W men.	Children.	Total.
In the town of Tiverton,	—	—	1074	1279	1895	2169	5343
In Pitt quarter, without the town,	68	37	105	186	194	325	705
In Tidcombe quarter,	30	29	59	95	96	144	335
In Clare quarter,	52	5	57	96	98	143	337
In Prior's quarter,	44	18	62	120	104	152	376
			<hr/> 1357	<hr/> 1776	<hr/> 2387	<hr/> 2933	<hr/> 7096

The number of baptisms, marriages, and burials, recorded in the parish register of St. Peter's church, Tiverton, in the following periods, of six years each:

			Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
From	1 January 1560 to	1 January 1566	484	137	327
	1 March 1581 to	1 March 1587	704	170	549
	1 March 1601 to	1 March 1607	789	239	484
	1 March 1620 to	1 March 1626	1226	315	808
	1 March 1640 to	1 March 1646	1272	270	1411
	1 March 1660 to	1 March 1666	914	221	906
	1 March 1680 to	1 March 1686	1101	322	1060
	1 March 1700 to	1 March 1706	1116	331	1175
	1 March 1720 to	1 March 1726	1070	284	1175
	1 March 1740 to	1 March 1746	895	340	1472
	1 January 1760 to	1 January 1766	891	292	915
	1 January 1780 to	1 January 1786	1144	367	1038
	25 March 1784 to	25 March 1790	1216	321	960

Probable State of the Population of Tiverton parish, at different periods ; estimated from the average of burials every 6 years, at the rate of one person in $43\frac{1}{2}$ dying, yearly.

Years.				Persons.
1565	—	about	—	2545
1585	—	—	—	4154
1605	—	—	—	3683
1625	—	—	—	6032
1645	—	—	—	8228
1665	—	—	—	6742
1685	—	—	—	7859
1705	—	—	—	8693
1725	—	—	—	8693
1745	—	—	—	7946
1765	—	—	—	6808
1785	—	—	—	7699
1790	—	—	—	7134

The average of six years is taken for every period calculated from the lists of burials only, at the rate of one person out of $43\frac{1}{2}$ dying every year: this proportion nearly agrees with the number of inhabitants in 1790, which was found, by tale, to amount to 7096.

From this account it appears, that the population was more flourishing in the beginning of this century, than at present. A manufacture of serges was established here soon after the Revolution ; but was much injured towards the close of the last reign, by the introduction of Norwich stuffs, and other woollens, into the foreign markets: and in 1770 there were 1800 persons less in the parish, than there were 40 years before. Within a few years, however, several new branches of manufacture have been established in Tiverton, and the Poor now find constant employment, in weaving white serges, coatings, beavers, &c. There are, at present, 1000 looms in Tiverton, of which nearly 700 are daily at work ; about 200 combers are constantly employed. The returns of trade are estimated at about £150,000 a year.

The

The public charities in Tiverton are exceedingly numerous. Above 90 donations, (some of which are very considerable,) have been given to this town since the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The purposes to which these charities are applied, are extremely various. Alms-houses are supported; schools endowed; scholars sent yearly to the universities; sums of money lent annually to poor manufacturers and husbandmen; old and infirm persons provided with a comfortable maintenance; cloaths and provisions occasionally distributed among the Poor: and many charitable institutions are kept up, through the zeal of both deceased, and living benefactors: notwithstanding which, the Poor's Rates have been regularly progressive, and, in the year 1790, amounted to the sum of £ 3204. 2s. 3d.

The numerous Poor of Tiverton are, principally, maintained and employed in an hospital, erected in 1704, in pursuance of an act passed in the year 1698. In the year 1740 a large woollen manufacture was set up in the house, for the employment of the Poor there, by a voluntary subscription of £1020: it was, however, found to be so very disadvantageous, and so many losses were sustained by waste, and keeping manufactured goods on hand without an opportunity of sale, that, in the following year, the materials were sold, and the manufacture given up.

The buildings are erected upon a good plan, and the extensive workshops in the hospital square seem well calculated for the employment of the Poor. The house can accommodate 300 persons besides the master's family. The Poor are regularly supplied with vegetables, from a large garden adjoining. The parish concerns were managed by the governors and guardians of the parish under the act of 1698, until the year 1769, when the hospital act was laid aside; and the government of the Poor has since that period been conducted under the general Poor laws.

There is one congregation of Methodists, and a Calvinist's chapel in Tiverton.

Sunday schools were introduced in 1785: in 1790 there were 9 in the town, and the number of scholars was 240.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

The following table exhibits the weekly rotation of diet appointed,
7th March 1782, for the Poor in the hospital.

Days.	Meals.	Men.	Women.	Working Children	Children.
SUNDAY,	Breakfast,	{ Bread, 6 oz. Cheese, 2 oz.	5 oz. 2 oz.	4 oz. 2 oz.	3 oz. 1 oz. and half
	Dinner,	{ Pease, 1 quart Beer, 1 pint	1 quart 1 pint	1 pint and half Half pint	1 pint $\frac{1}{2}$ pint
	Supper,	{ Bread, 6 oz. Milk, 1 pint & half	5 oz. 1 pint and half	4 oz. 1 pint and half	3 oz. 1 pint
MONDAY,	Breakfast,	{ Bread, 6 oz. Broth, 1 quart	5 oz. 1 quart	5 oz. 1 pint and half	4 oz. 1 pint
	Dinner,	{ Cheese, 1 oz. Pudding, 1 pound	1 oz. 1 pound	1 oz. 12 oz.	1 oz. 8 oz.
	Supper,	{ Bread, 6 oz. Milk, 1 pint & half	5 oz. 1 pint and half	4 oz. 1 pint and half	3 oz. 1 pint
TUESDAY,	Breakfast,	{ Bread, 6 oz. Broth, 1 quart Cheese, 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 quart 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 pint and half 1 oz.	4 oz. 1 pint 1 oz.
	Dinner,	{ Bread, 8 oz. Cheese, 3 oz. Beer, 1 pint	6 oz. 2 oz. 1 pint	4 oz. 2 oz. 1 pint	3 oz. 1 oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint.
	Supper,	{ Bread, 5 oz. Cheese, 2 oz.	4 oz. 2 oz.	4 oz. 2 oz.	3 oz. 1 oz.
WEDNESDAY,	Breakfast,	{ Bread, 6 oz. Broth, 1 quart Cheese, 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 quart 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 pint and half 1 oz.	4 oz. 1 pint 1 oz.
	Dinner,	{ Bread, 4 oz. Flesh, 6 oz. Bowl of vegetables	3 oz. 6 oz. Bowl of vegetables	3 oz. 5 oz. Bowl of vegetables	2 oz. 4 oz. Bowl of vegetables
	Supper,	{ Beer, 1 pint Bread, 6 oz. Milk, 1 pint & half	1 pint 5 oz. 1 pint and half	1 pint 4 oz. 1 pint and half	Quarter pint 3 oz. 1 pint
THURSDAY,	Breakfast,	{ Bread, 6 oz. Broth, 1 quart Cheese, 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 quart 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 pint and half 1 oz.	4 oz. 1 pint 1 oz.
	Dinner,	{ Pease, 1 quart Beer, 1 pint Bread, 6 oz.	1 quart 1 pint 5 oz.	1 pint and half Half pint 4 oz.	1 pint Quarter pint 3 oz.
	Supper,	{ Milk, 1 pint & half	1 pint and half	1 pint and half	1 pint
FRIDAY,	Breakfast,	{ Bread, 6 oz. Broth, 1 quart Cheese, 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 quart 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 pint and half 1 oz.	4 oz. 1 pint 1 oz.
	Dinner,	{ Bread, 4 oz. Flesh, 6 oz. Bowl of vegetables	3 oz. 6 oz. Bowl of vegetables	3 oz. 5 oz. Bowl of vegetables	2 oz. 4 oz. Bowl of vegetables
	Supper,	{ Bread, 5 oz. Cheese, 2 oz.	4 oz. 2 oz.	4 oz. 2 oz.	3 oz. 1 oz.
SATURDAY,	Breakfast,	{ Bread, 6 oz. Broth, 1 quart Cheese, 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 quart 1 oz.	5 oz. 1 pint and half 1 oz.	4 oz. 1 pint 1 oz.
	Dinner,	{ Pudding, 1 pound Bread, 6 oz.	1 pound 5 oz.	12 oz. 4 oz.	3 oz. 3 oz.
	Supper,	{ Milk, 1 pint & half	1 pint and half	1 pint and half	1 pint.

An Account of the several Taxes, and Rates, collected in Tiverton, at different periods since the year 1612.

Years.	Subsidy or Land Tax.	Poor's Rates.	Church Rates.	Liberty Rates.	Total Rates.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1612	— — —	120 0 0	— — —	— — —	120 0 0
1656	— — —	472 18 4	— — —	— — —	472 18 4
1680	— — —	499 18 9	— — —	— — —	499 18 9
					Years.

DEVON.—TIVERTON.

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Years.	Subsidy or Land Tax.			Poor's Rates.			Church Rates.			Liberty Rates.			Total Rates.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1685	713	14	0	604	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	604	11	8
1686	—	—	—	510	5	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	510	5	1½
1688	—	—	—	402	10	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	402	10	0
1689	921	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1690	1662	1	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1692	—	—	—	763	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	763	2	8
1696	—	—	—	952	13	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	952	13	1½
1697	—	—	—	1189	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1189	2	8
1698	1484	10	5	820	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	820	12	6
1699	—	—	—	1130	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1130	7	2
1700	—	—	—	734	3	10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	3	10½
1710	2238	18	10	960	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	960	4	2
1720	1679	4	1½	946	4	11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	946	4	11½
1730	1119	9	5	1213	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1213	9	10
1740	2238	18	10	1173	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1173	1	3
1750	1679	4	1½	1215	8	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	1215	8	4½
1760	2238	18	10	1190	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1190	8	8
1765	2238	18	10	1528	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1528	6	8
1766	2238	18	10	1535	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1535	4	6
1767	1679	4	1½	1539	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1539	5	5
1768	1679	4	1½	1532	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1532	14	2
1769	1679	4	1½	1360	17	10	173	1	6	191	8	1½	1725	7	5½
1770	1679	4	1½	1446	2	6½	171	9	0	—	—	—	1617	11	6½
1771	2238	18	10	1663	0	4	409	13	8½	—	—	—	2072	14	0½
1772	1679	4	1½	2099	17	9	171	14	6	91	3	0	2362	15	3
1773	1679	4	1½	2547	11	9	171	7	0	—	—	—	2718	18	9
1774	1679	4	1½	2537	17	0	85	10	0	—	—	—	2623	7	0
1775	1679	4	1½	2518	13	10	127	4	1½	—	—	—	2645	17	11½
1776	2238	18	10	2502	19	4	504	11	0	178	13	8	3186	4	0
1777	2238	18	10	2110	15	0	207	6	5½	—	—	—	2318	1	5½
1778	2238	18	10	2275	10	10	493	3	6	175	1	8	2943	16	0
1779	2238	18	10	2284	2	10	496	2	0	525	19	0	3306	3	10
1780	2238	18	10	2274	6	10	451	9	1	—	—	—	2725	15	11
1781	2238	18	10	2144	18	6	197	11	0½	—	—	—	2342	9	6½
1782	2238	18	10	2183	11	11	471	4	3	504	10	3	3159	6	5
1783	2238	18	10	2347	1	5	335	2	0	—	—	—	2682	3	5
1784	2238	18	10	2370	1	11	335	2	0	321	17	9	3027	1	8
1785	2238	18	10	2737	6	0	335	2	0	257	11	0	3329	19	0
1786	2238	18	10	3068	10	2	160	1	8	170	4	11	3398	16	9
1787	2238	18	10	2718	16	11	319	15	10	169	10	6	3208	3	3
1788	2238	18	10	3394	9	2	200	0	0	—	—	—	3594	9	2
1789	2238	18	10	3140	17	5	159	8	4	169	14	0	3469	19	9
1790	2238	18	10	3204	2	3	159	6	0	170	6	2	3533	14	5

The above tables, as well as many other particulars relative to Tiverton, were extracted from Dunsford's Historical Memoirs of Tiverton, published in 1790. January, 1796.

A rate to provide for the expences of Tiverton liberty exclusively, instead of the county rate, to which the inhabitants of the borough are not assessed.

D O R S E T S H I R E.

B L A N D F O R D.

THE extent of this parish is estimated at 12 furlongs by 8; or 960 acres. The population was accurately taken in April 1773, and found to amount to 927 males, and 1164 females. The number of inhabitants is thought to have increased, since that period. A few of them are Roman Catholics, a few are Methodists; and the Presbyterians have a small chapel in Blandford. As this parish furnished 3 men to the Navy, the number of houses, chargeable to the window-tax, may be estimated at 204: not more than 30 are exempted. There are 20 inns or ale-houses in the parish. The inhabitants consist of inn-keepers, shop-keepers, common mechanics, a few farmers, and labourers; the women, and children, are, chiefly, employed in making thread and wire buttons for shirts, &c. Farms are from £40. to £150. a year. Wheat and barley are the principal articles of cultivation. Turnips and oats are also produced. The average rent of land is estimated at about £1. 10s. an acre. The land-tax is collected at nearly 1s. 4d. in the pound. There are about 100 acres of common. Tithes have, generally, been compounded for; but the farmers are apprehensive of being soon called upon to pay them in kind.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 5½d. the pound; mutton, 5½d.; bacon, 10d.; pickled pork, 9d.; butter, 11d.; bread, 11½d. the quarter loaf; potatoes, 6d. the peck; milk, 1d. the pint in winter, and ½d. in summer. Common labourers are paid 1s. the day, without victuals; and in some instances, since the late scarcity, 1s. 4d. the day. In harvest 1s. 6d. is the usual daily pay of an agricultural labourer.

There is one Friendly Society here, consisting of 60 members, whose rules have not been confirmed, according to the provisions of a late act of parliament.

The Poor of this parish are mostly relieved in the work-house, which is in a good situation, and is tolerably neat, and convenient: there are 22
beds,

beds, (of feathers, flocks, and chaff,) in 3 lodging-rooms. Since Easter last, the Poor in the work-house have been under the direction of the parish officers, but previous to that period they were generally farmed for 2s. 6d. a head, weekly. There is no regular master, or mistress, at present, but 2 paupers have the care of the work-house, during the absence of the overseers. There are at present in the house 36 persons, of whom 13 are children, 6 men, and the rest, mostly, old women. Those, who are able to work, and are not engaged in the business of the house, are employed in button making.

108 regular pensioners, (most of whom have families,) receive £9. in weekly allowances from the parish: several others have occasional relief.

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.				Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth made with flour, onions, water, &c.				Meat and vegetables.	Bread and cheese.
Monday,	Ditto.	—	—	—	Bread and cheese.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	—	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	—	—	—	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	—	—	—	Bread and cheese.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	—	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	—	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.

Each grown person is allowed on Sundays, and Wednesdays, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of bread, and on other days of the week 1 lb.; they likewise receive 2 pints of beer daily; the weekly allowance of cheese is $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cheese, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of butter. Children have a smaller allowance.

The rapid rise of the Poor's Rates, in this parish, is generally attributed to the high price of provisions; the smallness of wages, and the prevailing spirit, among the gentlemen of landed property in this neighbourhood, of consolidating small farms; and the consequent depopulation of villages: the effects of which, it is said, oblige small industrious farmers to turn labourers, or servants; who, seeing no opening towards advancement, become regardless of futurity, spend their little wages as they receive them, without reserving a provision for old age; and, if incapacitated from working, by a sickness that lasts a very short time, inevitably fall on the parish. Many of these notions, I think, are false; but the prevailing opinions of a country, even when erroneous, are worth noticing. The political architect, who disdains to make use of the cement of custom and prejudice, will rear but tottering fabricks; he will displease those, on whom he intends to confer a favour, if they are not prepared to receive it; as overbearing hosts, who,

through mere good nature, surfeit their unwilling guests, while they mean to be kind, create disgust.

It is said, that there are now only 2 farms in the village of Durweston, about 3 miles from hence, which contained about 30 small farms 20 years ago: and, what is more singular, the town of Abbey Milton, which in the ancient times of abbatial grandeur was the central market of the county, is now converted into a fish-pond. The proprietor, the Earl of Dorchester, pulled down the houses as the tenants died off, and removed the church to a distant spot, where he erected very substantial cottages for such of the inhabitants as could not procure a more convenient habitation.

There are several charities and donations belonging to this parish: they are under the direction of the corporation, and are said to be wretchedly managed. In one alms-house, 10 poor people receive, each, 2s. 6d. a week, and cloaths; and in another, 6 poor persons receive 1s. 6d. a week, together with cloathing, and fuel.

The following is a statement of the domestic economy of a labourer's family. The man is 52 years of age; his eldest daughter is 18; another daughter 8; and 2 sons 6 and 3 years of age. His eldest daughter has resided with him, and managed the family concerns, since the death of her mother, which happened about 2 months ago. The other children earn nothing. His house-rent is paid by the parish, and, during the illness of his wife, he received a few shillings in occasional relief. He was allowed, a short time since, 4s. a week for a sick child; but upon it's death, the allowance was withdrawn. The usual breakfast of the family is tea, or bread and cheese; their dinner, and supper, bread and cheese, or potatoes sometimes mashed with fat taken from broth, and sometimes with salt alone. Bullock's cheek is generally bought every week to make broth. Treacle is used to sweeten tea, instead of sugar. Very little milk or beer is used. For cloathing, both for himself and family, the man is principally indebted to the charity of his neighbours.

	Weeks.	£.	s.	d.
He earned last year from Harvest to the 7th March 1795,				
6s. a week	-	-	-	22½ 6 15 0
From 7th March till Harvest, 7s. a week	-			25½ 8 18 6
About 4 weeks in Harvest, 1s. 6d. a day, or 9s. a week	4			1 16 0
		52	£17	9 6

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			No. of Poor buried.	Marriages.	Poor's Rate.			Net Expenditure on the Poor.			Rate in the pound.	
	Mal.	Fem.	Total.	Mal.	Fem.	Total.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1746	20	30	50	14	26	40	—	23	227	16	4	239	12	8	1	4
1747	26	25	51	20	37	57	—	21	227	4	2	223	6	7		
1748	21	22	43	33	37	70	—	25	196	15	10	210	18	8		
1749	27	32	59	17	21	38	—	29	166	7	6	194	14	9		
1750	23	25	48	25	32	57	—	21	253	5	8	286	12	7		
1751	20	16	36	17	11	28	—	17	233	19	0	236	2	6		
1752	27	32	59	22	24	46	—	8	232	12	0	227	18	8		
1753	22	24	46	50	46	96	—	24	232	1	0	245	3	7		
1754	36	18	54	22	40	62	—	—	275	11	7	264	1	5		
1755	21	24	45	32	34	66	—	—	235	4	0	223	8	11		
1760	21	28	49	33	13	46	—	—	276	5	4	276	2	4		
1770	19	27	46	21	26	47	—	—	253	17	0	326	19	8		
1775	31	16	47	29	31	60	—	8	443	16	8	376	13	5		
1776	27	20	47	29	35	64	—	21	357	13	4	383	6	10		
1777	30	37	67	17	20	37	—	16	315	16	4	295	12	3		
1778	34	22	56	31	27	58	—	22	359	18	8	353	2	2	1	4
1779	18	28	46	25	30	55	—	16	358	14	8	395	19	9	1	4
1780	28	32	60	38	23	61	—	21	456	6	8	456	13	2	1	8
1781	31	25	56	25	38	63	—	24	561	0	0	587	2	3	2	0
1782	30	34	64	29	19	48	—	20	563	6	0	503	0	1	2	0
1783	45	34	79	27	38	65	—	19	517	3	8	682	0	11		
1784	27	51	78	23	18	41	16	11	573	8	0	602	10	4	2	0
1785	34	19	53	22	23	45	16	16	578	6	0	627	5	0	2	0
1786	26	35	61	24	40	64	24	16	828	0	10	750	19	11		
1787	32	36	68	25	24	49	12	15	880	13	0	847	0	2	3	0
1788	27	35	62	22	14	36	10	15	677	14	4	712	1	6	2	4
1789	25	24	49	27	24	51	10	10	771	17	4	784	13	1	2	8
1790	31	24	55	11	34	45	16	17	961	16	8	848	3	2	3	4
1791	38	45	83	28	36	64	18	24	769	1	4	911	8	4	2	7
1792	38	28	66	17	21	38	13	18	850	4	0	771	0	0	3	0
1793	43	34	77	33	38	71	18	20	758	5	4	814	17	5	2	6
1794	37	26	63	22	21	43	10	25	1032	10	8	1178	4	4	3	8
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	945	13	4	1020	18	8	3	4

The Rate in the last column denotes the assessment on houses: land is rated one-third higher. The assessments are nearly at full rental. The

County

County Rates, paid out of the Poor's Rates, and included in the above expenditure, amount to about £ 10. a year.

At Wimborn, a small market town between Southampton and Blandford, the Rates last year, at 3s. in the pound, amounted to £ 900. This year it is expected they will exceed £ 1200. The parish of Wimborn contains a considerable quantity of arable land, and a large common. Farms are from £ 100. to £ 1000. a year. The wages of labour are rather higher than at Blandford.

October, 1795.

D U R W E S T O N.

THE extent of this parish is estimated at 800 acres. The number of inhabitants is nearly 300: they consist of 2 farmers, 2 inn-keepers, a few button-makers, common mechanics, and agricultural labourers. 10 houses pay the window-tax; about 50 are exempted.

Provisions are rather cheaper than at Blandford: wages here, till very lately, were 6s. a week: they are now 8s. and 9s.: much work is done by the piece, in which case the labourer generally earns the greatest wages. The farmers say, that, upon the whole, their men earn 9s. or 10s. a week, all the year round. The average rent of land is 10s. an acre. The land-tax is usually paid by the landlord. It is collected at about 2d. in the pound, and produces £ 54. 11s. 4d. A composition is paid in lieu of tithe. Wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and apples, are the chief articles of cultivation. There are some uncultivated downs in this parish, but no commons. The number of ale-houses is 2.

Years.	Poor's Rates.			Net Expenditure on the Poor.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1774	37	14	6	35	17	2
1775	44	0	3	45	4	6
1776	50	6	0	44	17	3
1777	44	0	3	45	7	6
1778	50	6	0	43	19	1
1779	39	16	5	38	13	9

Years.

Years.	Poor's Rates.			Net Expenditure on the Poor.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1780	52	7	11	54	13	11
1781	50	6	0	46	0	3
1782	58	13	8	58	14	5
1783	75	9	0	76	5	8
1784	71	5	2	69	15	11
1785	100	12	0	93	16	8
1786	100	12	0	101	18	1
1787	104	15	10	98	1	0
1788	100	12	0	88	2	4
1789	92	4	4	94	2	4
1790	92	4	4	81	19	1
1791	115	5	5	113	16	5
1792	115	5	5	95	13	5
1793	94	6	3	103	4	7
1794	134	2	8	141	14	10
1795	147	5	10	131	6	0

It is expected that the Poor's Rates will increase, very considerably, this year. From the net expenditure, about £ 10. a year are paid towards the county stock. The overseer, (who is one of the above-mentioned farmers,) could give no account what the Rate was in the pound, but believed the rental of the parish amounted to about £ 500. a year, according to which the rental of last year was 5s. 10d. in the pound. The other farmer, who is an old man, says, that about 50 years ago the parish only paid 6d. a week to a poor woman, who could scarcely be prevailed on to accept it. The reasons assigned for the increase in the Rates, are, the dearness of provisions; the consolidation of 40 farms into 2; and the introduction of a great number of labourers, from different parts of the kingdom, in consequence of the alterations which Mr. Portman, the principal proprietor; is making on his estate: several of these labourers have acquired a settlement in the parish.

The Poor are maintained by a parish allowance. 19 regular pensioners; (including 2 militia men's families,) receive 40s. a week. Very poor people, in general, have their rents paid by the parish; and a few have occasional relief in money. There are no Friendly Societies in the parish.

October, 1795.

D U R.

D U R H A M.

S T. M A R G A R E T'S.

THE chapelry of St. Margaret, in Durham, consists of the townships of Framwelgate and Crossgate: it is near 3 miles in length, and contains 1500 inhabitants; all of the established Church, with the exception of a few Roman Catholics, and Independents. About 200 houses pay the window-tax, and 100 are exempted. The parishioners are chiefly employed in the woollen manufactures; viz. in making moreens, stuffs, and carpeting. Butcher's meat is on an average $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. a lb.; wheat, in September 1795, was at the enormous price of 12s. a bushel. Labourers in the manufactories earn 1s. 6d. a day; and in agriculture 1s. 4d. a day. There are 7 ale-houses in the township of Framwelgate, and 6 in Crossgate. A Friendly Society is established here, into which no person is admitted, who is disaffected to the established Church or State; they meet every sixth week, spend 3d. in beer, and pay 1s. each into the box: when a member is sick, he receives for 20 weeks, (if his illness should continue so long,) 6s. a week; and after that time, the allowance is at the option of the Society: £ 8. are paid to the wife or nearest relation of a member at his death, and £ 2. are allowed to defray the funeral expences of each member's wife.

Rent of land is from 10s. to 40s. an acre: near the town, land is let in small parcels; but in the country, the farms are from £ 40. to £ 200. a year. Tithes are partly paid in kind, and partly by composition; but for the greatest part of the chapelry a modus is taken. There are near 1000 acres of common in Framwelgate township: about 200 acres were inclosed, in the year 1771, in Crossgate. The Poor in the township of Framwelgate are contracted for, at £ 210. a year, exclusive of the poor-house: they are visited twice a week, by 2 of the principal inhabitants, who make an entry of their observations in a book, which is kept for that purpose. The Poor of the township of Crossgate are contracted for at 2s. 2d. each a week, in the work-house. The out-poor are allowed weekly sums according to their several exigencies.

The following is the Bill of Fare in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
In Summer, every day,	Bread and milk.	Meat and broth, with roots. Since the late enormous price of wheat, no bread has been used.	Bread and milk, or hasty-pudding and treacle.
In Winter, ditto.	Hasty-pudding made ofoatmeal, and eaten with milk or treacle.	Ditto.	Ditto.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1680	20	15	35	33	36	69	12
1685	19	18	37	22	17	39	20
1690	17	27	44	22	18	40	15
1691	23	18	41	14	9	23	10
1692	21	27	48	13	18	31	17
1693	15	24	39	15	18	33	14
1694	18	14	32	16	14	30	12
1695	23	31	54	40	33	73	12
1696	12	27	39	24	23	47	22
1697	24	24	48	16	24	40	12
1698	16	20	36	21	29	50	11
1699	28	23	51	24	26	50	19
1700	29	17	46	44	26	70	12
1720	21	22	43	27	23	50	12
1740	20	25	45	41	47	88	10
1760	16	15	31	27	19	46	13
1775	21	20	41	29	31	60	16
1776	15	22	37	27	27	54	18
1777	32	18	50	15	21	36	24
1778	26	25	51	31	27	58	16
1779	23	24	47	26	37	63	17
1780	25	28	53	17	24	41	21
1781	22	28	50	22	21	43	25
1782	28	33	61	42	42	84	22
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Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1783	19	21	40	39	31	70	18
1784	32	24	56	22	34	56	24
1785	30	33	63	33	29	62	19
1786	26	28	54	36	55	91	21
1787	36	26	62	29	36	65	18
1788	37	22	59	30	37	67	13
1789	24	27	51	24	40	64	17
1790	30	28	58	28	35	63	18
1791	26	28	54	15	28	43	20
1792	31	29	60	52	46	98	29
1793	39	36	75	28	26	54	19
1794	38	26	64	33	33	66	25
1795 to 19 Nov.	29	19	48	43	31	74	15

The Poor's Rates in Framwelgate were about £ 100. a year, 20 years ago; but in 1795 they amounted to £ 210.—In Croffgate, the Poor were maintained till the year 1795 at 1s. 8d. a week each; but now cost 2s. 2d. each.

November, 1795.

S T. N I C H O L A S.

THE inhabitants of this parish, are principally employed in various manufactures, but chiefly in the woollen trade. The prices of provisions are very high, and the wages of labour are so low as to bear no proportion to them. The number of ale-houses is 22. Here are 5 Societies called Life Clubs; which allow £8. to the nearest relative of a deceased member, but the stewards deduct £3. for the expences of the funeral. The inhabitants are mostly of the established Church; there are however several Methodists, and a few Papists: there is 1 Presbyterian meeting-house, and 1 Quakers'

Quakers' meeting-house in this parish. This parish has a co-extensive right, with the other parishes of the city of Durham, to pasturage on the extensive commons or waste lands of Framwelgate Moor and Brathside Moor. There are not 20 acres of enclosed land in the parish.

The Poor of this parish are partly maintained in a work-house, and partly relieved at home. There was so general a reluctance in this city to communicate any information respecting the Poor, that this account is necessarily very imperfect. From the returns made to Parliament in 1786, I find that the expences for the Poor, in 1776, amounted to £246. 5s. ; and the Poor's Rates, in 1783, to £455. 3s. ; in 1784, to £456. 19s. 4d. ; and in 1785, to £442. 2s. I should imagine that since that period they have considerably increased ; as the Poor here appear to be very numerous, and very necessitous.

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Halty-pudding and milk.	Boiled beef, bread, and broth.	Cold milk and bread, or boiled.
Monday,	Ditto.	Broth and bread,	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Suet pudding or dumplin.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Frumenty and bread.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Boiled beef, bread, and broth.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Broth and bread.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Milk boiled with wheaten bread.	Ditto.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1760	36	43	10
1775	49	25	13
1776	49	42	12
1777	50	27	8
1778	54	32	9
1779	44	31	12
1780	51	26	12
1781	45	26	10
1782	43	34	11
	X 2		Years.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1783	52	23	13
1784	59	22	14
1785	57	30	12
1786	45	39	9
1787	57	26	14
1788	58	38	15
1789	58	27	11
1790	62	19	14
1791	63	26	14
1792	46	34	13
1793	56	36	19
1794	52	34	22

The following are the earnings and expences of a man who is an hostler at one of the inns in this city. He is 45 years of age; has 6 children, all boys; the eldest is 10 years, and the youngest 9 months old.

E A R N I N G S.

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns 9s. a week, (besides being allowed his diet;)			
yearly - - - - -	23	8	0
His wife earns 2d. a week by spinning, yearly - - -	0	8	8
Total earnings -	£ 23	16	8

E X P E N C E S.

	£.	s.	d.
Barley meal, 3s. 4d. a week, yearly - - -	8	13	4
Milk, 1s. 2d. a week, yearly - - -	3	0	8
Potatoes, 8d. a week, yearly - - -	1	14	8
Oatmeal, 10d. a week, yearly - - -	2	3	4
Tea and sugar, 1s. a week, yearly - - -	2	12	0
Soap, blue, &c. 3d. a week, yearly - - -	0	13	0
Butcher's meat, 10d. a week, yearly - - -	2	3	4
Salt, 1d. a week, yearly - - -	0	4	4
Carried over -	£ 21	4	8

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			Brought over	-	£	21	4	8
House rent, yearly	-	-	-	-		1	0	0
Fuel, yearly	-	-	-	-		1	6	0
Lying-in costs annually, about	-	-	-	-		0	8	0
Cloaths, and other expences, yearly about	-	-	-	-		2	10	0
Total expences					-	£	26	8 8

No butter or beer is used by this family : they occasionally receive a few old cloaths from their neighbours ; but do not ask relief of the parish.

March, 1796.

H O L Y I S L A N D.

THE parish of Holy Island, in the county palatine of Durham, contains 4 chapelries, viz. Keyloe, Lowick, Ancroft, and Tweedmouth; all of which, as well as the parish itself, are perpetual curacies, under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The chapelries are not included in the following account. Two small townships with a few single dwelling-houses belong to the Mother Church, on the neighbouring coast ; and are distinguished below, by the term *continental*.

Holy Island is 7 miles in circumference, consists of 1023 acres, and contains 330 inhabitants. The extent of the continental part cannot be easily ascertained ; but is not very extensive : it, probably, does not amount to more than 3000 acres. It is all enclosed, and in a state of cultivation. Three years ago, it contained 361 inhabitants.

The number of houses in Holy Island paying the commutation tax is 51. Two, three, and even four families reside under the same roof ; but only one pays the window-tax : no houses are exempted. On the continental part 11 houses pay the window-tax : 39 are exempted.

The principal employment of the inhabitants of the island, is fishing for haddocks, ling, cod, and codling, in the summer ; and for lobsters, in the winter.

winter. Agriculture is the chief occupation on the continental part. There are no manufactories in the parish.

The average prices of provisions are: butcher's meat, 4d. the pound; haddocks, 1s. the score; and all white fish very reasonable; wheat, 5s. the Winchester bushel; flour, 2s. the stone of 14 lb.; oatmeal, 2s. the peck, or 16 quarts; butter, 8d. the pound of 18½ oz. The high prices of last year are not noticed.

There are at present 13 fishing-boats, called Cobbles, kept at Holy Island; 7 of which are employed in the white fishery in summer. They are all engaged in lobster fishing in winter; it commences on the first of December. Four men go in a boat to fish for haddocks, cod, &c.; and three in a boat to fish for lobsters. Some agricultural labourers, and mechanics, follow lobstering in the winter. The season for taking lobsters continues till the first of June, and was a few years ago a very lucrative branch of business; but, during the two last years, December has been the only successful month: the fishermen have, therefore, been obliged to return to white fishing very early in the spring. A company of fishmongers in London has contracted for all the lobsters taken at this place; and, I believe, all along the coast. Prior to this year, 7s. were the price of a score of full-sized lobsters, which now cost 8s. Agricultural labourers earn 1s. 4d. a day; masons, 2s.; and joiners, 1s. 8d.

The farms on the island are small: the principal articles of cultivation are, small oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes. On the continental part, the farms in general are large: there is one at 800, and another at 600 guineas a year. The rent of land is £2. an acre for about 40 acres of old enclosure adjoining to the town of Holy Island. On the continental part three fourths of the land are in a state of tillage, and produce good crops of oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes. A single farm of 800 acres, tithe-free, lets at a guinea an acre; some land lets at £1. 13s.; and some at 10s. an acre; but the greatest part averages at £1. 10s. The rental of land in Holy Island amounts to about £450.; and the total rental of the island, (including house-rent, kelp, tithe of fish, and harbour dues,) amounted last year to £667. 12s.; and the land-tax to £34.; £15. of which are paid by the custom-house officers stationed here. The rental of land in the continental part of the parish, amounts to £235. 5s., and the land-tax to £64. 1s. 5d., of which two custom-house officers pay £10. The proprietors

prietors of land, and messuages in the island, are divided into two classes; the one denominated *Freeholders*; and the other *Stallengers*. The latter are, in the strict sense of the term, as much freeholders as the former, and have a right to vote at the county election. About 40 acres only were enclosed prior to the division of the common, which took place three years ago; when land was set-off in lieu of all tithes, which entirely belong to the Crown, not excepting even the Easter offerings. The lessee of the Crown has lately re-let the property of the Crown, (the tithe of fish excepted,) and his own lands, under one lease for the term of 13 years for £430. annual rent; in consequence of which it is expected that the total rental of the island will next year amount to above £800. The common at Holy Island, previous to the division, was a stinted one; and a freeholder had a right to put 30 sheep, 4 black cattle, and 3 horses upon it: a stallenger had only a right of common for a horse and a cow. Of the first class of land-holders there were 26; of the second 31. Since the division, the property in Holy Island has gotten into fewer hands. The manerial rights, as well as the tithes, belong to the Crown; to which a sixteenth, for giving up proprietors' right of soil, was awarded on the division. The ware, or sea-weed, whether burnt into kelp, or used as manure, is the sole property of the Crown. 500 acres of unimproveable land, which were awarded to the Crown, are burrowed with rabbits.

On the continental part there are 2 inns or ale-houses; in the island, 5; besides which, many other lodgings are let to bathers, during the season; or rather, families receive bathers to board. The general weekly charge for each person, both in private, and in public-houses, before last summer, was 10s. 6d. exclusive of tea and sugar: 12s. were demanded last summer.

There are several persons on the continental part, and a few on the island, Dissenters; of the Presbyterian persuasion. Their meeting-house stands in the chapelry of Lowick. Sir Carnaby Haggerston last year built a chapel for celebrating mass, near his own mansion, which stands in the chapelry of Ancroft.

There is no house of industry in the parish of Holy Island. On the division of the common in the years 1792, and 1793, a small piece of ground was awarded, for the purpose of a poor-house being erected; but

but there is no probability of one being soon built. Paupers in general have a weekly allowance paid quarterly; some receive 1s. a week; some 1s. 6d.; and some 2s.

Table of the Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1680	11	6	17	8	6	14	11
1685	10	10	20	14	11	25	15
1690	8	6	14	10	4	14	15
1691	8	7	15	11	8	19	15
1692	15	6	21	10	6	16	14
1693	10	6	16	} Register torn.			7
1694	6	5	11				10
1695	9	10	19				3
1696	14	9	23	7	11	18	12
1697	5	10	15	3	3	6	13
1698	8	8	16	6	5	11	9
1699	6	6	12	6	4	10	8
1700	4	4	8	5	3	8	3
1720	11	14	25	12	8	20	5
1740	9	10	19	7	3	10	2
1760	3	7	10	2	2	4	5
1775	5	2	7	4	4	8	2
1776	5	4	9	5	6	11	3
1777	6	4	10	5	2	7	6
1778	6	2	8	4	10	14	3
1779	3	2	5	5	3	8	1
1780	4	6	10	2	3	5	3
1781	4	2	6	3	6	9	3
1782	2	5	7	7	1	8	2
1783	4	5	9	3	4	7	2
1784	4	3	7	4	2	6	7
1785	4	4	8	5	4	9	2
1786	4	4	8	2	1	3	3
1787	2	3	5	2	2	4	2

Years.

DURHAM.—HOLY ISLAND.

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Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1788	6	1	7	0	6	6	0
1789	2	2	4	1	0	1	0
1790	5	4	9	4	5	9	1
1791	4	4	8	4	3	7	1
1792	1	3	4	7	6	13	3
1793	7	4	11	1	4	5	1
1794	2	4	6	4	4	8	0
1795	5	2	7	1	6	7	2

N. B. Under the year 1759, are 15 burials entered in the register ; and in the year 1761, there are 16.—Marriages cannot be correctly numbered by the register in parishes on the borders ; as the parties very frequently go into Scotland to be married.

January, 1796.

MONKWEARMOUTH.

THE parish of Monkwearmouth is between 4 and 5 miles in length from east to west, and near 2 miles in breadth from north to south. It is bounded by the parish of Westington on the west, Bolden and Whitburn on the north, the River Wear on the south, and the German Ocean on the east. It contains 5 townships, or constableries, viz. Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth Shore, Fulwell, Southwick, and Hylton. There are between 1200 and 1300 families in the parish, consisting of above 5000 persons, a great many of whom are crowded in small tenements, containing only 2 or 3 rooms each. Most of the inhabitants reside in the two first-mentioned townships, which form a part of the port of Sunderland. 274 houses pay the window-tax ; the number exempted is not easy to be ascertained, but is very numerous ; and, from the population, I should imagine, that the number of tenements not chargeable is double the number of houses assessed. The religious persuasions in this parish are very various ; there are Protestants, Catholics, Methodists, and other Dissenters of various denominations. The Catholics are the least numerous.

The inhabitants are occupied in agriculture, and in the various branches of business connected with the coal trade, and the extensive commerce carried on from Sunderland, to the Baltic, Holland, and France. Many ships are built on the shore of the river Wear; in the last war, frigates, and even ships of the line, were constructed here, and there is now building at Southwick, a ship of 1200 tons burthen. There are 10 ship-carpenters' yards in this parish. Much window glass is made here: there are likewise 2 potteries, several iron works, and free-stone and lime-stone quarries in abundance in the parish. Lime, to a large amount yearly, is sent in small vessels to various parts of Yorkshire, and Scotland.

The prices of provisions are, in general, higher here than in Durham market, on account of the great stock required, at the port of Sunderland, for victualling ships, &c. Cod, ling, haddocks, herrings, and other fish, are in great abundance, here, at various seasons. Agricultural labourers receive from 14d. to 16d. the day, and at present rather more. A good servant in husbandry is allowed, besides his board, from 12 to 14 or 15 guineas a year. Wages have been much increased, since the war.

Farms, in general, do not exceed 100 acres. The principal articles of cultivation are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and clover. There is much pasture, and meadow in the parish. The western part, being out of the reach of manure, is poor. The rent of land is from 10s. to £4. an acre: the whole rental could not easily be ascertained. The land-tax of this parish is £64. 18s. 3d. Tithes are chiefly in lay-hands, and are, usually, let to the tenant. There have been no commons in the parish for several years. The living is a curacy, in the gift of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. and worth rather more than £100. a year.

The Poor, in many of the townships, are in a miserable condition; nor has any judicious plan yet been adopted for administering relief to them in a beneficial manner. In the northern townships the Rates have risen to an enormous height, particularly since the commencement of the war. Part, however, of their rise, may, without imputing any thing to mismanagement, be fairly ascribed to the great increase in trade, population, buildings; and, I hope I may add, without being considered paradoxical, that the influx of wealth, which this parish has experienced within the last 40 years, has produced a more than proportionable addition of Poor.

In the townships of Fulwell and Hylton *, the Poor's Rates are more moderate than in the adjoining townships. Southwick partakes both of husbandry, trade, and manufactures ; and the Rates are there, as might be expected, higher than in Hylton and Fulwell.

Years.	Bapt.	Burials.	Mar.	Poor's Rate in Monk- wearmouth.			Poor's Rate in Monk- wearmouth Shore.			
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1775	—	—	—	—	—	—	370	4	0	Net Expenditure of 1775 : the sums in subsequent years denote the Poor's Rate.— The years 1776, 1783, 1784, and 1785, were taken from the returns made to Parlia- ment in 1786.
1776	—	—	—	82	15	0	—	—	—	
1782	—	—	—	103	13	3	—	—	—	
1783	—	—	—	104	10	6	452	4	3	
1784	—	—	—	107	17	11	440	0	3	
1785	—	—	—	118	9	6	450	18	9	
1787	—	—	—	—	—	—	383	12	0	
1791	102	146	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1792	128	165	49	141	4	4	481	3	10	
1793	145	155	60	—	—	—	676	8	6	
1794	136	186	47	152	14	5½	686	5	0	

The church-books of this parish, which extended very far back, were, in 1790, unfortunately destroyed by a fire bursting out at midnight in the minister's house, which adjoins to the church.

The astonishing iron bridge now constructing under the auspices of Rowland Burdon, Esq. over the river Wear, has one of it's stone piers erected on the Monkwearmouth shore ; and there is very little doubt but this great work will prove of inestimable utility to the county.

	Feet.	Inches.
Span of the arch	236	0
Height from low water	100	5
Width	32	0

January, 1796.

* Hylton Castle, which about 50 years ago was highly improved and embellished, by John Hylton, Esq. but is now neglected and uninhabited, is the principal mansion in this parish.

S O U T H S H I E L D S.

THE chapelry of St. Hilda, South Shields, is situated in the parish of Jarrow, at the north-east extremity of the county of Durham, and extends about a mile and a half along the south side of the river Tyne, and about 2 miles from north to south. The town was formerly celebrated for its salt-works; having once contained 200 large iron pans for boiling sea-water. This trade began to decline about the year 1755, in consequence of having lost the London market; and there are now only 6 or 8 pans, which are principally used to supply the town, and the ships belonging to the port.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham are lords of the manor, and proprietors of the whole town, except about 3 acres of glebe, the parsonage, and 2 other houses, and 1 of the Presbyterian meeting-houses. The town is ill paved, and very dirty: the houses are ill built; a circumstance, which, in an opulent sea-port, is ascribed to the leasehold tenure under the church; and it is supposed to be owing to the same cause, (although the exposed situation of the country may have its effect,) that the land around Shields scarcely exhibits a single tree¹.

The number of families that pay the window-tax is 550: the number of houses exempted could not possibly be ascertained; some idea, however, of their proportion may be formed from the subjoined table of births and burials. It is supposed that the population amounts to 15,000 souls: this conjecture is corroborated by the parish-clerk's list of families, from which he receives a yearly offering: it enumerates 2500 families; besides which many poor families are omitted. From the average of births, and burials,

¹ The natural situation of the town is far from unpleasing, but has been much deformed by immense mountains of cinders and ashes, (from the salt-pans,) having been laid near to it: and since the salt trade has declined, other hills continue to be formed in the same disorder, by the gravel of the Thames, which is brought as ballast in the colliers, and thrown out in unseemly heaps near the town. Within these 2 years a melancholy accident happened: the cinder hills above-mentioned were set on fire by a salt proprietor imprudently laying hot cinders upon them; 3 people who lived in houses built upon them were suffocated in their beds, others much injured, several houses demolished, and the hills still continue to burn, and to emit a sulphurous smell.

during the last 7 years, it would seem, that the above account of the population is much exaggerated. The people may be divided into three classes; Durham, Yorkshire, and Scotch men: the last class is very numerous: two ninths of the whole population are Protestant¹ Dissenters, and have 3 meeting-houses: there are likewise, in Shields, 1 Quaker's, 2 Roman Catholic families, and a great many Methodists.

The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the various occupations and trades relative to commerce. The number of ships belonging to North and South Shields, which are the port of Newcastle, exceeds 500: they average 200 tons and upwards by register. No river in England, except the Thames, can exhibit an equal quantity of shipping. That the trade from this port is one of the principal nurseries of seamen, is evident from the Act passed last year for procuring a supply of men for the Navy, from the different parts of the kingdom². The number of men directed to be levied were as follows:

	Mén.
By the port of London	5704
Liverpool	1711
Newcastle	1240
Hull	731
Whitehaven	700
Sunderland	669
Bristol	666
Whitby	573
Yarmouth	506 &c.

The whole number to be raised by the ports of England is 17,948.

There is a place near the church in South Shields called the Mill-dam, formed by nature, to afford a most excellent dock:—the water already flows into the dam, which, with a little deepening, might be made sufficiently capacious to contain 300 ships. In winter-time, the navigation of the Tyne is much obstructed by the number of vessels which are laid up, and a considerable expence is incurred from the wear and tear of cables, &c. which would in a great measure be saved by the construction of a dock. The Dean and Chapter of Durham can forward this, or any great and laudable undertaking, that may be suggested for the benefit of South Shields: there is a great public spirit in the inhabitants for improvement,

¹ In another account with which I am favoured, the number of Dissenters is stated at one-tenth.

² 25 Geo. 3. c. 9.

and could the tenure be changed or commuted, (a measure which seems to be practicable, even without diminishing the revenues of the church,) this port would very soon rival Liverpool and Bristol.

There are 162 public-houses in South Shields, but only one church, which was considerably enlarged in 1786: the expence whereof amounted to £2600. and was defrayed by the sale of the new pews, without any tax on the inhabitants. The Dean and Chapter of Durham are the patrons of this chapelry. The tithes are let by them to a person, who re-lets them to the tenants of each estate.

The farms are small: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, oats, turnips, beans, and potatoes. There are no commons, except a few acres along the coast, which are called the Bent.

The only manufactories in South Shields are four glass-houses; two for making crown; and two for making bottle glass. There are very few agricultural labourers in the chapelry; they earn, each, about 2s. a day; carpenters, 3s. 6d.; glass-men, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 5d. the pound; mutton, 4½d.; veal and lamb, 4d.

There are four Friendly Societies, which allow from £10. to £15. a year for life to the nearest relative of a deceased member: there are likewise six called Life Clubs, which pay a single benefaction of about £7. to the nearest relation of a deceased member.

The Poor are contracted for by a respectable person, at 2s. 6d. weekly, for provisions and cloaths, for each Pauper that is maintained in the Poor-house, or House of Industry, as it is called. The number of inmates at present is 73. The weekly out-pensions at present amount to about £20. The expenditure for the Poor this year will, it is thought, exceed £2000.

Table of Diet in the Poor-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Hasty-pudding.	Beef, &c.	Broth and bread.
Monday,	Ditto.	Pease soup.	Boiled milk.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Barley boiled in milk.	Bread and milk.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Beef, &c.	Broth and bread.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Pease soup.	Boiled milk.
Friday,	Ditto.	Suet dumplings.	Cold milk.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Barley boiled in milk.	Bread and milk.

In 1793, 7 males, and 5 females, died in the house; and in 1794, 2 males, and 4 females.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.		
	Ma.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.			
1680	51	65	116	44	32	76	13		
1685	46	45	91	34	25	59	20		
1690	70	50	120	50	30	80	14		
1691	64	48	112	45	56	101	19		
1692	63	45	108	55	35	90	21		
1693	58	46	104	40	29	69	13		
1694	55	59	114	31	44	75	14		
1695	60	60	120	72	49	121	22		
1696	58	66	124	74	37	111	16		
1697	53	51	104	46	38	84	21		
1698	60	48	108	61	57	118	16		
1699	52	51	103	65	66	131	12		
1700	63	48	111	69	68	137	28		
1720	59	57	116	44	35	79	14	Poor's Rates.	Net Expend. Rate in the Pound.
1740	61	72	133	70	67	137	44	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1760	83	83	166	29	24	51	28		
1775	118	120	238	71	92	163	24	329 0 0	378 11 10½
1776	123	97	220	109	113	222	52	367 10 0	357 5 6
1777	137	112	249	88	101	189	59	383 15 0	376 4 8
1778	127	127	254	134	133	267	53	390 17 10	383 19 6
1779	115	123	238	106	129	235	37	428 1 4	466 2 9
1780	127	124	251	63	97	160	39	628 17 11	597 2 8
1781	126	126	252	120	134	254	39	648 11 6½	577 5 7½
1782	106	107	213	85	106	191	60	711 7 7	598 7 5
1783	131	130	261	157	157	314	66	356 18 9	309 2 7
1784	137	122	259	112	109	221	59	734 1 2	691 13 8
1785	132	129	261	147	147	294	55	774 3 8	774 3 8
1786	125	105	230	148	166	314	63	898 14 2	889 3 10½
1787	123	152	275	105	119	224	42	1240 4 2½	1224 17 9
1788	121	155	276	145	148	293	47	1116 18 0	
1789	117	111	228	167	181	348	51	1127 16 0	
1790	139	165	304	139	130	269	45	— — —	
1791	130	143	273	136	133	269	52	1130 3 0	
1792	149	154	303	164	199	363	49	1351 6 0	
1793	158	175	333	186	213	399	47	1281 2 0	
1794	151	155	306	209	227	436	58	1795 5 6	
1795							53	1985 18 0	
36)7074				36)6934			37)1365		
196½				192½			37 nearly.		

The Rate is laid upon only ¼ of the rental.

	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
The yearly average from 1690 to 1700 inclusive was	111½	101½	17½
From 1775 to 1784 inclusive	243½	220½	48½
From 1785 to 1794 inclusive	278½	320½	50½

October, 1795.

STAN-

STANHOPE.

STANHOPE in extent is about 17 miles by 6: its population is estimated at 3600 inhabitants, and is supposed not to have varied much for some years back. There are 520 houses which pay the window tax: the number exempted could not be ascertained. Farming and mining, but more especially the latter, are the principal occupations. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Church of England; but there is one congregation of Methodists, and one of Presbyterians. The prices of provisions are as follows:—Wheat, 13s.; barley, 6s.; and oats, 4s. a bushel: beef, 5s. the stone; mutton, 4d. to 4½d. the lb.; butter, 11d. for 21 oz.; new milk, ½d. the pint; old milk, ½d. the quart, wine measure: potatoes, 9d. the peck; they were 6d. a peck at Michaelmas. The wages of common labourers are from 7s. to 9s. a week, without board: masons, 14s. a week; when they work by the piece, they can earn from 16s. to 20s. a week. Miners also work by the piece, and their earnings are very fluctuating; from £5. or £6. to £50. or £60. a year; the average is about £25. In this parish there are 20 ale-houses. Here are two Friendly Societies, consisting together of about 80 members; the orders of each have been confirmed. The rent of land is very various; in some instances from £3. 10s. to £4. an acre; in others, 7s. 6d.: the average of good land is 45s.; of the less valuable, 15s. Farms let from £5. to £300 a year, but chiefly from £15. to £30. The tenure is various in this parish; being customary, copyhold, and freehold. Wheat, barley, oats, and some turnips, are cultivated; but the principal part of the enclosed land is in pasture. Tithes are chiefly taken by composition. Land-tax is collected at about 3½d. in the pound: it is thought that about three fourths of this parish are mountainous common. The Poor have been farmed for many years: about 15 years ago they were farmed for £250.; but the expence has gradually increased since that period: the year before last, the expence was £495. and last year £494.; and the Contractor says, that he shall lose £100. by his last bargain, and will not take the Poor this year under £700. 22 poor people are at present in the house, and 100 families receive weekly relief out of it: these out-poor, the

the Contractor says, will cost him £450. for the year ending at May-day next. The Poor-house was built about 15 years ago; it is, like most others in the hands of contractors, in a dirty state. The following bill of fare is among the rules of the house; but at present it is not regularly observed, on account of the dearth of provisions:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Hafty-pudding, &c.	Boiled meat, pudding, broth, &c.	Broth, bread, and milk.
Monday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Flour pudding and milk.	Bread and milk.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Tuesday.	As Tuesday.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Potatoes and butter.	Bread and milk.

N. B. Instead of boiled meat, the Poor have, now, hashed meat with potatoes, twice a week.

This parish is divided into 4 quarters, and each quarter's account is settled every 3 months; so that, to get at one full year's Rate, the 16 sums, gathered from the different parts of the book, must be thrown into one aggregate sum; which was done to obtain the Rates of some of the following years:

	Amount of the Rates.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1766	388	9	8	1	0
1770	—	—	—	0	8½
1771	—	—	—	0	10
1780	—	—	—	1	1
1786	—	—	—	0	9
1791	581	15	8	1	2
1796	826	16	10	1	4

Out of these sums, about £100. are paid annually into the county stock, and 6 guineas to the vestry clerk.

The mining business is said to be rather unproductive to those employed therein, at present, there not being so much metal got as formerly; and the wages for getting a certain quantity of ore are not more now, than many years ago; on which account several persons have lately gone to work at the coal-mines near Newcastle, Sunderland, &c. Many miners keep a cow, which makes land let so high. They use much oatmeal made into crowdie; and milk, and barley bread. The women spin jersey, and can

earn 3d. or 4d. a day ; many of them manufacture their own woollen and linen apparel. The lead miners are generally less profligate than those who work in the coal mines, are better clothed and mostly better informed.

Statement of a Miner's annual Earnings and Expences.

The man aged 44 years ; his wife 42 ; his eldest son 16 ; a daughter 12 ; one boy 6, and another 4 years old.

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns on an average about £ 25. a year	-	-	25 0 0
Oldest boy earns	-	-	7 0 0
Total	-	£	32 0 0

The other children earn nothing ; the wife takes care of the house, and spins lint.

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
Barley bread	-	-	7 10 0
Wheat and rye	-	-	2 10 0
Oatmeal	-	-	5 4 0
Butcher's meat	-	-	2 10 0
Milk	-	-	1 10 0
Potatoes	-	-	1 8 0
Butter	-	-	2 10 0
Tea and sugar	-	-	2 0 0
Groceries	-	-	1 10 0
House-rent	-	-	1 10 0
Fuel	-	-	1 12 0
Cloathing, &c. &c.	-	-	5 0 0
Total	-	£	34 14 0

This family receive nothing from the parish, so that the expences must be near £3. over-rated.

Statement of a Mason's annual Earnings and Expences.

The mason is 40 years of age ; has a wife and 4 children, whose ages are 12, 10, 4, and 2 : he earns yearly about

EXPEN-

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
House-rent	2	0	0
Fuel	2	0	0
Barley bread and flour	6	10	0
Oatmeal	3	0	0
Milk	1	10	0
Butter	1	10	0
Cheefe	0	10	0
Butcher's meat	3	0	0
Tea and sugar	2	0	0
Potatoes	2	0	0
Cloaths, &c.	4	0	0
Total	£ 28	0	0

March, 1796.

S U N D E R L A N D.

THIS parish contains 130 acres: in 1794 the population was estimated at about 13,000 inhabitants, and they are supposed to be now much increased: the parishioners, &c. are shop-keepers, inn-keepers, shipwrights, &c.; but the principal employment of the labourers is in coal-heaving, (that is, putting coals out of the keels into the ships): keel-men, sailors, &c. Here are no manufactories. The inhabitants are of the Church of England, Presbyterians, Quakers, and Methodists; the Presbyterians have 4 chapels. Butcher's meat is from 5d. to 6d. the lb.; wheat, 12s. a bushel; oats, from 3s. to 3s. 6d.; barley, 5s.; potatoes, 10d. the peck; new milk, 1½d. the quart. Sailors, in time of war, earn from £ 40. to £ 100. a year; and in time of peace, generally about £ 25. a year, and board, while on a voyage: keel-men, at all times from about £ 30. to £ 50. a year: coal-heavers, on the river, in time of war, from £ 30. to £ 50. a year; and in time of peace, 10s. a week: common labourers, in the

county adjoining, earn 9s. a week. In this parish there are 187 ale-houses. There are 24 Friendly Societies: the average number of members in each, is supposed to be 50 to 60: most of them have had their rules confirmed by the Magistrates; of these 4 or 5 are women's clubs. The land-tax, paid annually in this parish, amounts to £ 120. 13s. About $\frac{2}{3}$ of this parish is a common. The Poor are supported partly in a poor-house and partly at their own houses. 176 persons are at present in the poor-house: there have been 29 deaths, and 12 births in the house since 1st May 1795. 36 of those now in the house are children, under 12 years of age; about $\frac{2}{3}$ of them are bastards: these children are employed in a pin manufactory, and altogether earn from about £ 30. to £ 40. a year; the boys are generally bound apprentices to the sea service: the remainder of the people in this house are chiefly old women and prostitutes; few old men are found here, being mostly employed as scavengers in the streets; in picking oakum, &c. The house is in a very good situation: there are 4 or 5 beds in each apartment; the beds have wooden bottoms, and are filled with chaff; each bed has 2 blankets, 1 sheet, and 1 rug. A fever prevails now in the house, and has done so for some time back.

The following is the Bill of Fare.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Hasty-pudding and milk.	Beef and bread.	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Ditto.	Old milk and bread.	Water-gruel and bread.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Pease-soup and bread.	Boiled-milk and bread.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Rice-milk and bread.	Boiled milk, or gruel, and bread.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Saturday.	Ditto.	Barley-milk and bread.	Boiled milk, or gruel, and bread.

The bread is made of wheat and rye; 6 oz. are allowed to each person at dinner and supper, on meat days; and on other days of the week $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at each of their meals: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat is served to each person on Sundays and Thursdays. The victuals in the house cost about £ 26. or £ 27. a week. There are at present 279 poor families supported at their own houses, who receive about £ 17. a week; also 43 militia men's families, and the families of 225 impressed men, who, at 1s. each, receive about £ 30. a week. About 4 years ago, an Act of Parliament was obtained to oblige the ship-

ping

ping of this port to contribute towards the Poor's Rate according to the tonnage, which raised last year £ 829: 4 years ago it was found that 931 persons were chargeable, and that 702 of these were from the shipping.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, &c.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Amount of the Rates.			Rate in the Pound.	
				£.	s.	d.		
1755	293	353	—	—	—	—		
1762	—	—	—	522	18	6		
1763	—	—	—	738	15	9		
1764	—	—	—	758	1	9		
1765	259	412	—	—	—	—		
1768	—	—	—	1230	12	1½		
1769	—	—	—	882	7	9		
1770	—	—	—	905	12	6		
1775	326	563	—	—	—	—		
1776	—	—	141	1334	11	10½		
1777	—	—	—	1306	10	1½		
1778	—	—	—	1505	2	4½		
1779	—	—	—	2137	0	4½		
1780	—	—	—	1521	13	10½		
1781	—	—	—	1522	15	9		
1782	—	—	—	1659	16	6		
1783	—	—	—	1415	11	6		
1784	—	—	—	1367	8	3		
1785	335	581	—	1485	19	3		
1786	—	—	138	2104	9	3		
1787	—	—	—	1794	0	0		
1788	—	—	—	1685	14	0		
1789	—	—	—	1591	10	0		
1790	—	—	—	1985	13	3		
1791	—	—	—	1708	3	0		
1792	—	—	—	1887	13	1½		
1793	—	—	—	3298	5	7	s.	d.
1794	—	—	—	3770	4	0	3	4
1795	321	466	126	4700	0	0	5	0

} On the net rental.

Ending at Easter.

The

The money raised by the shipping is included in the above accounts. The number of men raised last year for the Navy, by this port, was 669.

An old man, who is a shepherd on the common for this town, brought up 10 children by his own labour, without receiving any assistance from the parish, or any one; to some of his boys he gave a decent education: he has only 4 children living: his earnings were generally 5s. or 6s. a week, and he was chiefly employed in husbandry.

A man, who lives a little distance from Sunderland, and is employed in the coal mines, gives this account of his earnings and expenditure. He is 45 years old, his wife is 40; he has 3 children, (all girls, whose ages are 14, 6, and 2.

He, after deducting house-rent and fuel, (which is allowed to the master every fortnight,) earns about 23s in the fortnight; which amount in the year to	-	-	29	18	0
Besides his regular wages he had given him last year	-		5	5	0
Total	-		£35	3	0

EXPENCES.

His family has bread meal, consisting of wheat, rye, and barley, allowed them at 1s. 6d. a stone by the owner of the coal-mines; at the rate of half a stone a week for each person, amounts annually to

Butcher's meat, 2s. a week	-	-	-	-	9	15	0
Milk, 1s. a week	-	-	-	-	2	12	0
Oatmeal, 10d. a week	-	-	-	-	2	3	4
Tea, 2d. do.	-	-	-	-	0	8	8
Sugar, 1s. do.	-	-	-	-	2	12	0
Salt and pepper, 2½d. do.	-	-	-	-	0	10	10
Potatoes, 3½d. do.	-	-	-	-	0	15	2
Barley to boil with milk, 1¼d. do.	-	-	-	-	0	5	5
Soap, 4½d. do.	-	-	-	-	0	19	6
Toward the maintenance of a bastard child of his wife before her marriage, at 6d. a week	-	-	-	-	1	6	0
Wear and tear of work-geer, at 2s. a fortnight	-	-	-	-	2	12	0
Cloaths and casual expences	-	-	-	-	5	19	1

Total - £35 3 0

This man has been sometimes sick himself; had a boy died, and a former wife; but has hitherto supported his family without any relief from the parish. No butter or beer is used in his house at present¹.

March, 1796.

TANFIELD.

THE parochial chapelry of Tanfield is situated in the parish of Chester-le-street: it is near ten miles in circumference; and contains about 2000 inhabitants, all of the Church of England, who are mostly employed in the coal mines, and coal works. The wages of labourers in husbandry are from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. a day; and in the mines, and coal works, from 2s. to 3s. The farms are small: grass, wheat, and oats, are the principal articles of produce; to which may be added potatoes, which have of late years been much attended to, and now form the chief diet of labourers' families. The cheapness of fuel seems the cause, why this very useful vegetable is much more generally used in the north, than in the southern parts of the kingdom. Beef and mutton are from 4d. to 6d. the pound. Land lets from 10s. to 50s. the acre. The commons and waste lands amount to about 1500 acres. No part has been inclosed, although every part is very improveable, and every species of produce might be raised, with the certainty of a good market at Newcastle, which is only six miles distant. Here, as in other coal countries, the surface of the earth is neglected for the inside; it may, however, be doubted, whether the mines about Tanfield, have, of late years, been profitable to their owners. The colliery rents have considerably decreased, and many of the collieries in the neighbourhood have been shut up. The great length and expence of coal roads, (several of the mines being six or seven miles distant from the Tyne,) are heavy drawbacks; and, with many other circumstances, (which it is unnecessary here to detail,) have given the collieries on the river below Newcastle-bridge a decided advantage.

There are two paper-manufactories in Tanfield, that employ about ten men each. The number of ale-houses in the chapelry is sixteen. 1300 houses pay the window tax: 270 are exempted.

¹ For other particulars relative to Sunderland, see p. 162.

Of the Poor, about 20 are received into, and maintained in the work-house: other distressed families, which are very numerous, are relieved at home.

Table of Diet in Tanfield Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Hasly-pudding, with milk or beer.	Butcher's meat, with pease pudding, or other vegetables.	Broth, and bread.
Monday,	Ditto.	Pease soup, and bread.	Milk boiled with oatmeal.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Boiled barley, and milk.	Milk, and bread.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	The same as Sunday.	Broth, and bread.
Thursday,	Ditto.	The same as Monday.	Milk boiled with oatmeal.
Friday,	Ditto.	Suet pudding, and dumplings.	Milk and bread.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Boiled barley, and milk.	Broth, and bread.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, Rental, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	BAPTISMS.		BURIALS.		Marriages.						
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.							
1760	47	49	31	34	27						
1775	48	42	33	39	20						
1776	60	33	30	33	16	Affessed Rental.	Affessed Poor's	Rate.	Rate in the		
1777	46	35	31	31	21	pound on the					
1778	48	47	38	32	25	assessed rental.					
1779	40	57	29	24	30	£.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1780	41	61	31	38	17	6377	345	9	0	1	1
1781	40	57	34	43	28	6575	328	15	0	1	0
1782	52	32	34	43	28	6468	323	8	0	1	0
1782	52	32	33	22	14	5658	282	18	0	1	0
1783	42	49	36	48	19	5824	291	4	0	1	0
1784	47	47	43	41	16	5842	292	2	0	1	0
1785	42	42	26	32	16	5723	281	3	0	1	0
1786	44	53	27	34	24	5609	490	16	0	1	9
1787	54	47	39	39	16	5351	468	5	0	1	9
1788	43	36	39	43	19	5337	400	5	0	1	6
1789	41	37	30	23	18	5324	465	17	0	1	9
1790	42	42	32	23	17	5368	536	10	0	2	0
1791	35	37	38	49	20	5452	545	4	0	2	0
1792	32	44	22	28	13	5674	567	8	0	2	0
1793	31	34	35	46	17	5660	566	0	0	2	0
1794	37	46	30	25	13	5680	568	0	0	2	0
1795	31	40	36	35	20	5845	584	10	0	2	0

The

The colliery rents in 1795 amounted to £1380

The rent of lands - - - 4465

Total - £5845

In some of the first mentioned years, 1779, &c. the colliery rents were
£2000. a year. *January, 1796.*

E S S E X.

C O L C H E S T E R.

THE parish of All Saints contains, by admeasurement, 256 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches : the number of inhabitants could not be learned ; but the whole population of Colchester is estimated at about 8000 souls. The number of houses paying the window tax, is 58 ; of which 6 are double tenements : the number of houses exempted could not be ascertained. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in trade and manufactures. Land, unbuilt on, lets at £1. 2s. an acre, upon an average. The land-tax amounts to £163. and is about 4s. 2d. in the pound on the net rental. A pecuniary composition, which is very variable, is paid, in lieu of tithes. There are 2 public-houses in the parish : in the 16 parishes of Colchester there are 75 inns or ale-houses. There are no commons, or waste lands, in the parish.

The prices of provisions are : beef, 5½d. the pound ; mutton, 5½d. ; veal, 5½d. ; pork, 6d. and 6½d. ; bacon, 9d. ; butter, 10d. ; wheat, 80s. the quarter ; barley, from 28s. to 41s. ; malt, from 44s. to 49s. ; flour, the stone, from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d.

The principal manufacture here is the coarse woollen called baize ; the greatest part of which is exported to Spain. The trade is in a declining state, owing, it is supposed, to the war between Spain and France. About 100 looms are employed in the silk manufacture ; and there are likewise, in this parish, a few wool-card makers. Weavers earn from 8s. to 9s. a week ; woolcombers, from 10s. to 12s. ; spinners, from 4d. to 6d. a day ; children, 8 or 9 years old, earn by spinning, from 2d. to 3d. a day ; card-makers, 2s. a day ; women weavers, from 5s. to 5s. 6d. a week. Agricultural labourers receive, during harvest, from 1s. 8d. to 2s. a day ; common labourers, 1s. 6d. a day.

Besides 16 churches in the town of Colchester, there are 1 Quaker, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Dissenting, 1 Anabaptist, and 1 of John Wesley's chapels. The number of Dissenters, of different denominations, is supposed to amount to 1500.

There are 18 Friendly Societies, consisting each of from 20 to 40 members. They pay 1s. monthly into the box. Sick persons receive from 8s. to 10s. a week; and aged members, 6s. a week. I believe all the Societies have complied with the late Act of Parliament.

The parishes in Colchester were formerly incorporated for the purpose of supporting their Poor; but by some means or other, about 50 years ago, they were disunited, and now each parish manages its own Poor. The Rates are very different in different quarters of the town: they are the highest in St. Mary Magdalen, and the lowest in All-Saints parish. For this no satisfactory reason can be assigned: the common one given is, that parishes, whose Rates are high, have little land, few rich people, a great number of poor cottages, and few good houses. The nominal Rate in this town is said to be upon the rack rent, whenever it can be discovered, except on small houses of from 30s. to 50s. a year, when it is upon half rental. Various manœuvres, however, are used to conceal the real rent; and, upon the whole, I should imagine it exceeds the nominal rental in the proportion of about 7 to 5.

The Poor in this parish have a weekly allowance, and generally have cottages found them by the parish. A surgeon has 8 guineas annually for attending the Poor. The following is a list of regular out pensioners:

				Age. Weekly Allowance.	
				s.	d.
1	M. C. an unmarried woman; rather disordered in her understanding;	-	-	75	3 6
2	M. M. a tailor; lame;	-	-	62	2 6
3	— W. a blacksmith's widow;	-	-	80	5 0
4	A person who attends her;	-	-	—	2 6
5	— W. and 3 children; her husband is in the army;	-	-	45	3 6
6	— H. a widow;	-	-	68	2 6
7	V. — a widow;	-	-	70	5 0
8	S. a labourer's widow, with 4 children;	-	-	45	2 0
9	B. a soldier's widow, with 2 children;	-	-	30	2 0
10	S. a farmer; lame;	-	-	65	2 6
11	E. I. an unmarried woman; with fore eyes;	-	-	60	2 0
12	— E. a cutler's widow;	-	-	50	2 3

					Age.	Weekly Allowance.
13	An orphan girl;	-	-	-	10	1s. 6d.
14	An orphan girl; her understanding is a little de- ranged;	-	-	-	18	1 6
14	A bastard;	-	-	-	—	1 6

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.						
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.							
1680	3	7	10	12	11	23	77						
1685	7	5	12	7	6	13	10						
1690	3	11	14	10	7	17	11						
1691	2	6	8	7	10	17	17						
1692	6	2	8	2	0	2	27						
1693	6	5	11	10	7	17	25						
1694	1	3	4	11	15	26	8						
1695	3	6	9	12	13	25	15						
1696	10	13	23	11	11	22	19						
1697	7	8	15	7	8	15	15						
1698	3	9	12	7	6	13	21						
1699	7	5	12	9	6	15	27						
1700	3	7	10	5	5	10	32						
1720	7	11	18	15	6	21	22						
1740	14	9	23	13	7	20	11						
1746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	8	7	51	9	9
1748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	8	0	56	5	11
1760	12	13	25	4	6	10	19	81	10	7	76	12	0
1775	28	20	48	2	4	6	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
1776	11	24	35	2	8	10	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
1777	22	27	49	6	5	11	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
1778	13	25	38	7	6	13	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
1779	23	29	52	4	7	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
1780	21	18	39	10	4	14	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
1781	15	14	29	6	4	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
1782	17	19	36	10	6	16	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
1783	15	18	33	5	4	9	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
1784	26	29	55	8	9	17	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
1785	27	22	49	7	8	15	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
1786	18	36	54	4	3	7	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
1787	23	26	49	5	5	10	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
1788	34	23	57	1	3	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
1789	22	33	55	6	4	10	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
1790	20	24	44	1	4	5	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
1791	21	25	46	5	8	13	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
1792	22	25	47	7	4	11	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
1793	26	25	51	8	6	14	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
1794	15	16	31	4	6	10	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
1795	18	14	32	5	4	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

Poor's Rate.

Net Expenditure on the Poor.

Rate in the pound on nominal rental.

The baptisms are only brought down to the 15th of June 1795, and the burials to the 12th of June 1795. It is to be observed, that as the parish-church of St. Botolph is in ruins, its marriages and baptisms are entered in the books of All Saints; but burials of the parish of St. Botolph are solemnized in the church-yard of St. Botolph. From hence it may be inferred, that no very accurate estimate of the population of All Saints can be formed from the registers, as they have not regularly distinguished the persons belonging to each parish. It should likewise be observed, that, previous to the Marriage Act, several marriages were celebrated in All Saints church, although neither of the parties belonged to the parish.

The parish of St. Mary Magdalen contains about 50 acres of land; and about 250 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in making baize. 15 houses pay the commutation tax; 30 separate houses are exempted. The population of this parish has continued much the same for several years back. The prices of provisions, and wages of labour, are much the same as in All Saints parish: the inhabitants of both parishes belong to the Friendly Societies before-mentioned. The land-tax, amounting to £ 31. 16s. is at the rate of about 5s. 6d. or 6s. in the pound on nearly the net rental. Land lets at about £ 1. an acre. Tithes are taken, chiefly, in composition. There are a great many gardens in the parish; the rest is grass land.

The Poor are maintained at home, and receive weekly allowances from the parish. That their maintenance is extremely burthenfome, the following account will demonstrate. No Rate-book prior to 1790, or account-book prior to 1781, could be procured.

Years.	Poor's Rate.			Net Expenditure on Poor.			Rate on the nominal rental. ¹	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1781	-	-	65 0 6	-	123	6 1½		
1782	-	-	83 9 8	-	155	9 11½		
1783	-	-	128 5 1	-	117	15 8¼	-	27 0
1784	-	-	65 8 6	-	66	17 8		
1785	-	-	65 0 7	-	65	10 8½		

¹ The nominal is nearly the full rental.

Years.	Poor's Rate.			Net Expenditure on Poor.			Rate on the nominal rental.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1786	-	-	61 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	68 11 10 $\frac{1}{4}$			
1787	-	-	65 18 0	-	63 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
1788	-	-	65 11 9	-	76 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		s.	d.
1789 } 1790 }	-	-	184 17 0 ¹	-	78 11 11	-	19	0
1791	-	-	83 9 6	-	97 19 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	17	0
1792	-	-	44 10 0 ²	-	49 7 7	-	19	0
1793	-	-	77 0 2	-	73 0 10	-	19	0
1794	-	-	30 18 0 ²	-	37 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	17	0
1795 Ending in May 60	-	-	18 0	-	50 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	16	0

In the parish of St. James the Rates are as follows :

Years.	Poor's Rate.			Net Expenditure on Poor.			Rate on the nominal rental.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1789	-	-	465 13 0	-	455 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$			
1790	-	-	412 18 6	-	502 19 2			
1791	-	-	561 1 6	-	567 7 0		s.	d.
1792	-	-	505 10 2	-	473 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	11	6
1793	-	-	476 2 0	-	481 13 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	10	6
1794	-	-	469 4 6	-	467 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	10	6
1795	-	-	439 13 0	-	538 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	9	6

There are 9 ale-houses in the parish of St. James. The land-tax is £ 230. 10s. which is about 4s. 2d. in the pound. 69 houses pay the commutation tax : about 100, it is supposed, are exempted. The extent of the parish is 170 acres, whereof the greatest part is garden ground. Rent is, upon an average, £ 2. 10s. an acre. Population is thought to be rather declining. There are only 3 Paupers in the parish work-house : at present

¹ There is here some confusion in the book. £ 184. 17s. are probably 2 years collection. The disbursements in 1789 could not be made out.

² These accounts appear to be inaccurate : a 17s. rate must have produced more than £ 30. and a 19s. rate more than £ 44.

50 families receive an allowance at home, which amounts, weekly, to £ 8. 10s. Several poor persons have their house-rent paid by the parish ; and others receive occasional relief. About £ 1400. were collected last winter, and distributed among the Poor in different parts of Colchester.

July, 1795.

G L O U C E S T E R S H I R E.

B R I S T O L.

THE extent of the city of Bristol, and it's liberties, is about 3 miles from east to west ; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north to south. Of the population, the accounts are very various. One of the Bristol Guides states the number of houses, in 1757, at 13,000, and of inhabitants at 90,000 ; and in 1794 at 100,000, including the Hot-wells and Clifton. In another similar publication, the number of houses, in 1793, is estimated at 16,000 ; and of inhabitants at 88,500, including the Hot-wells and Clifton. The great increase of population, which has taken place within the present century, has been chiefly confined to the out-parishes. Almost half of what is properly called the City has been destroyed to make room for the Exchange, the Market, the Bridge, Clare-street, Union-street, &c. ; and although many houses have lately been built, yet many more have been pulled down : the new buildings are on a larger scale and take up more ground, but they are not so well inhabited as the old ones : many of them have been turned into mere offices for brokers, insurers, attornies, &c. or warehouses for tradesmen, who have in a great measure deserted their houses in town, and retired with their families to the neighbouring villages. It is owing to these circumstances that the number of births and burials within the city is lessened ; and that the conclusion, they afford, is, that the population

lation of Bristol has declined within the last 20 years. The number of marriages, however, has considerably increased; and it should be further remarked, that, in the following enumeration, the baptisms and burials of Dissenters, of whom there are many very numerous sects at Bristol, are not inserted. The numbers were extracted with great fidelity from the parish registers, by a clergyman of the Church of England.

In all the parishes the numbers of	<i>Baptisms,</i>	<i>Burials,</i>	<i>Marriages,</i>
were, in 12 years, from 1689 to 1700,	7864	7920	2414
in 12 years, from 1729 to 1740,	15343	18123	5435
in 12 years, from 1769 to 1780,	14321	14843	6409

An actual enumeration was made in the parish of St. Philip and St. Jacob, in 1781, when the number of houses was found to be 1594, (of which 65 were either warehouses, or uninhabited,); of males, 4435; of females, 5415; total number of inhabitants, 9850. Notwithstanding the present war has taken off many of the parishioners; the marriages have increased almost a seventh, and the baptisms more than a seventh, since the year 1780.

The number of marriages for 15 years previous to 1780 was	-	1504
Ditto	-	for 15 years to the end of 1795
	-	1711
		<hr/>
Increase of marriages in 15 years	-	207

The number of baptisms for 15 years previous to 1780 was	-	3939
Ditto	-	for 15 years to the end of 1795
	-	4620
		<hr/>
Increase of baptisms in 15 years	-	681

Bristol is not more a commercial than a manufacturing town: independent of the various trades immediately connected with shipping concerns, there are several important manufactures carried on here. Glass-making is the principal. There are near 20 glass-houses in and near the city, for making bottle, crown, or flint-glass; several works for lead, in every stage of it's manufacture; brass-wire, and brass-works; several iron and copper-founderies; potteries; two large floor-cloth manufactories; &c.

The prices of provisions are : beef, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. a pound ; mutton, 5d. to 6d. ; veal, 6d. ; bacon, from 9d. to 10d. ; butter, from 11d. to 1s. ; potatoes, 6d. a peck ; bread, 4lb. for 1s. ; wheat, 12s. a bushel ; barley, 4s. 2d. a bushel ; oats, from 3s. to 3s. 6d. a bushel ; coals, cost about $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. the bushel : they are chiefly brought from the extensive mines at Kingswood, about 2 miles from the city ; the colliers of which speak a jargon that is peculiar to them, and perfectly unintelligible to a stranger.

The wages of labourers in the different manufactures vary from 7s. to 35s. a week : common labourers earn 1s. 6d. a day, throughout the year, without victuals : from 10s. to 15s. appear to be the common earnings in a week : children are employed in the cotton-manufacture, and earn from 1s. 6d. to 3s. a week.

The number of ale-houses in the city of Bristol is 354. The land-tax amounts to £ 7391. 10s. 8d. and is paid by the tenants. The rent of land in the neighbourhood of the city, is from £ 3. to £ 5. an acre.

The Poor of Bristol are managed by a corporation called " The Corporation of the Poor," and are partly supported in a work-house called St. Peter's Hospital, and partly at home by a parish allowance. The number at present in the work-house, is 287 ; viz. 61 men, 190 women, 19 boys, and 17 girls : there are also 63 poor persons of different descriptions in an hospital, or pest-house belonging to the work-house : total, 350. In 1794 there were in the work-house 70 men, 198 women, 25 boys, and 31 girls, and 66 in the pest-house : total, 390. The persons in the work-house are mostly old people and children, insane, lame, blind, &c. The only work at present is picking oakum, by which very little is earned¹. A few years ago a manufactory for spinning wool was set up, but after 3 years experiment, it appeared they had lost £ 600. by it, and it was therefore wholly discontinued. The master says that the house was not built with a view

¹ In a pamphlet published in 1681, entitled, " Some Proposals for the Employment of the Poor, by T. Firmin," the author says, that the city of Bristol contracted with one Mr. King and others, for the employment of 500 of their poor people, in the way of spinning, and that for the first year he was obliged to pay them 2½d. for 1600 yards of yarn. If we suppose that each spinner spun 800 yards of coarse yarn every day, (which is a moderate day's work,) the weekly earnings of each would be 7½d. ; and the weekly earnings of 500 spinners would have amounted to £ 1. 12s. 6d. ; so that at this rate, the expence, in 1681, of employing such, (or, perhaps, all) of the Poor of Bristol, that were able to work, was £ 812. 10s.

to its present use, and is, therefore, not one of the most convenient. There are 12 or 15 beds, principally of flocks, in each apartment: it is probably owing to this circumstance; and the number of old and diseased persons, that the house is infested with vermin, particularly bugs: to a visitor, there appears, upon the whole, to be a want of cleanliness.

Bill of Fare.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Water-gruel.	Soup made of bullock's head.	Bread and cheese.
Monday,	Ditto.	Pease-soup.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Meat and potatoes.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Broth.	Bread and cheese.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Water-gruel.	As Tuesday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Broth.	Pease-soup.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Gruel.	Bread and cheese.	Ditto.

1 lb. of meat, and the same quantity of bread, are allowed to each person, on meat days. On Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, 6 oz. of cheese are allowed for the 2 meals; and on other days, 3 oz.: the Poor eat their victuals in their lodging rooms.

The following account of the receipts and disbursements of the Corporation for the Poor, in the year ending in 1787, is copied *verbatim*, from the printed statement of St. Peter's hospital. I have added a few other years, for the information of such persons as may wish to investigate more fully the domestic economy of a large city work-house.

Account of Disbursements ending the 31st of March 1787.

			£.	s.	d.
To balance of last year's account, due to John Inall			-	25	9 2
	C.	qrs. lb.	£.	s.	d.
To beef and mutton, 333	1	0	at different prices	426	11 6
To cheese -	85	2	0 at ditto	123	8 7
To bacon -	-	-	-	0	3 6
To flour, 300 sacks	-	-	-	468	15 0
			£.	s.	d.
To gruts, 130 bushels, at different prices	43	0	0		
To pease, 147½ ditto, at ditto	47	1	6		
				90	1 6
Carried over			£ 1109	0 1	25 9 2

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over,	1109	0	1	25	9	2
To salt, 34 cwt.	19	11	0			
To butter	9	0	0			
To garden-stuff, bought of fundries	16	3	11½			
To rice, 14 cwt. 0 qrs. 12 lb. at different prices	18	16	5			
	<hr/>			1172	11	5½
To malt, 823 bushels, at ditto	209	10	6			
To hops, 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lb. at ditto	11	17	9			
To barm	7	3	6			
To wine, brandy, and ale for the sick	2	19	7½			
To milk	20	16	2½			
	£.	s.	d.			
To grocery	10	16	9			
To starch and blues	1	3	6			
	<hr/>			12	0	3
To vinegar	2	14	10			
	<hr/>			267	2	8

CLOATHING, viz.

To William Till-Adams, for shoes	-	-	17	12	11
To leather, bought of Thomas Salmon	-	-	13	10	0
To hemp and wax, bought of fundries	-	-	0	7	1
To breeches, paid for 16 pair of leather	-	-	4	0	0
To linen bought of William Baylis	-	-	41	0	0
To haberdashery bought of John Howarth	-	-	5	6	0
To hosiery bought of fundries	-	-	12	11	6
To kerseys and ferges bought of John Bryant	-	-	10	3	0
To druggets, 2 pieces, bought of Richard Pearfon	-	-	8	8	9
			<hr/>		
			18	11	9
To linseys and ferges, bought of fundries	3	17	10		
To linsey, paid John Player for 1 piece	2	0	3		
To paid — Hunt for 2 great coats	-	2	4	0	
To paid — Viner for hats	-	-	1	4	0
			<hr/>		
			9	6	1

FURNITURE, viz.

To earthen-ware, baskets, besoms, brushes, &c. bought of fundries	8	6	6
To a mahogany writing-desk bought of Tho. Shapland	3	13	6

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—BRISTOL.

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	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over,	12	0	0	—1587	8	7½
To tin-ware and oil bought of George Williams	£.	s.	d.			
- - - - -	3	10	0			
To lamp-lighting, paid Edward Stone	0	15	0			
				4	5	0
To brazieri, paid William Wasbrough	-	-	0	9	0	
To thrumbs and cards, paid fundries	-	-	2	2	3	
				18	16	3

REPAIRS, viz.

To John Huish, for tyler's work	-	14	3	6		
To — Clifford, for white-liming	-	1	2	6		
To hair for tyler's use	-	0	6	8		
					15	12 8
To Austin and Lewis, for bricks and lime	-	-	6	7	6	
To Sarah Lewis, for glazing	-	-	9	1	0	
To James Perry, for hooper's work	-	-	10	4	0	
To Joseph Panting, for carpenter's work	39	13	6			
To ditto, for coffins of different sizes	-	27	3	0		
To Edward Stock, for ditto do.	-	10	15	0		
					77	11 6
To James Begg, for mason's work	-	16	14	0		
To Daniel Hague, for ditto	-	5	14	6		
					22	8 6
To John Broom, for ironmongery	-	-	5	15	0	
To Benjamin Hill, plumber	-	-	0	8	5	
To — Durnell, for sweeping chimnies	-	-	0	12	8	
To Susannah White, pump-maker	-	-	0	14	0	
To Thomas Hancock, wheel-wright	-	-	2	0	0	
To Aaron Austin, for mending the clock	-	-	0	6	6	
To Walter Swayne, for a new furnace, &c.	-	-	4	2	0	
					155	3 9
To candles, 22 dozen, bought of Thomas Shapland			8	8	0	
To soap, 8 cwt. bought of ditto	-	-	26	8	0	
To lees	-	-	5	13	9	
					40	9 9
To coal, 1525 horse-loads, bought of Mary Lear	-	-	82	12	0	
To James Norton, for stationary	-	£4	16	0		
To indentures, &c.	-	2	12	0		
					7	8 0
Carried over,	£7	8	0	—1884	10	4½

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over,	7	8	0	—1884	10	4½
To Cocking and Rudhall, for printing and advertising - - -	£.	s.	d.			
- - -	26	17	6			
To Samuel Bonner, for ditto do. -	12	3	0			
To William Pine, for ditto do. -	9	14	0			
To William Routh, for ditto do. -	8	1	6			
	<hr/>			56	16	0
					64	4 0
To Sir John Hugh Smith Bart. for 1 year's interest of £1000. - - - - -					50	0 0
To Poor, and land-tax for the lodge -	£1	16	9			
To the Chamber of Bristol, for chief rent	3	8	0			
To the Dean and Chapter, for ditto -	0	8	4			
	<hr/>			5	13	1
To Richard Hill, assignee to the estate of Mr. Mills, for 3 years rent of the lodge, at £10. per annum -				30	0	0
				<hr/>		
					35	13 1
SALARIES AND WAGES, VIZ.						
To the Rev. Thos. Broughton, chaplain, 1 year's salary - - - - -	£	40	0 0			
To John Brown, apothecary, for 1 year's attendance and medicines - - -	120	0	0			
To John Innal, master £50 0 0						
To ditto during the va- cancy of a matron, for extra service - 10 10 0						
	<hr/>			60	10	0
To Anne Turner, matron, for 9 months and 3 weeks salary, at £30. per ann.	24	4	6			
	<hr/>			244	14	6
To Edward Allen, clerk, 52 weeks at 16s.	£41	12	0			
To James Brown, officer, 52 ditto at 8s.	20	16	0			
To John Baxter, ditto, 52 ditto at 12s.	31	4	0			
To William Collier, ditto, 52 ditto at 7s.	18	4	0			
To M. Paradife, baker, } deceased - - - } 46 ditto at 2s. 6d.	5	15	0			
To — Hulbert, ditto; deceased, 6 do. at 9s.	2	14	0			
To Francis Hobbs, brewer, 52 ditto at 1s.	2	12	0			
	<hr/>			122	17	0
To Hester Clayton, knitter, 6 ditto at 2s.	0	12	0			
To — ditto ditto, 46 ditto at 3s.	6	18	0			
	<hr/>			7	10	0
Carried over, £. 375 1 6—	2034	7	5½			

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—BRISTOL.

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	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over,	375	1	6	2034	7	5½
To Mary Trapp's executors, 1 month's salary	2	6	0			
To Anne Dagge, midwife, 1 year's ditto	6	0	0			
To nurses, washers, barbers, cobblers, gate-keepers, &c.	26	14	5			
				35	0	5
					410	1 11
To sending home 199 Irish vagrants	-	-	-	97	10	0
To taking up and removing vagrants to their parishes	91	3	8			
To Osborne and Seager, solicitors, for drawing passes and orders, attendance, and taking affidavits	106	0	0			
				197	3	8
To Walter Wiltshire for conveying passengers to London	-	-	-	9	10	0
To burials, 285	-	-	-	28	9	8
To extra reliefs paid by the master	-	-	-	694	3	6
To paid with 25 apprentices, put out to different trades	-	-	-	26	6	0
To sundry incidental expences paid by the master and matron	-	-	-	36	19	6½
To farmer John Hopkins, 1 year's disbursements on Shirehampton estate	-	-	-	35	15	6
To a deposit to Bath hospital	-	-	-	3	0	0
To William Witherell for hauling oakum and cord wood	-	-	-	6	8	0
To Daniel Burgefs, for convicting Sufannah Milledge, alias Miller, of a felony	-	-	-	16	11	0
To sundry churchwardens for the rent of their almshouses	-	-	-	40	0	6
					887	13 8½
<i>To paid by the several churchwardens, from the 31st of March 1786, to the 29th of September following, viz.</i>						
To 1072 Poor on pay bill	£2561	17	9			
7						
Carried over,	£2561	17	9			
				£3636	6	9

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over,	2561	17	9	3636	6	9
To 1115 casual reliefs	-	-	1157	17	6	
To 10 burials	-	-	3	15	0	
				3723	10	3

*To paid by the several churchwardens, from the 29th
of September 1786, to the 25th of March 1787,
viz.*

To 1048 Poor on pay bill	-	-	£2330	16	0	
To 1074 casual reliefs	-	-	1012	18	0	
To 11 burials	-	-	4	2	6	
				3347	16	6
				7071	6	9
				10707	13	6

To balance to the gift of March 1787, in the treasurer's hands

	-	-	-	3230	10	11
To ditto in the master's hands	-	-	-	58	6	4
To ditto in the matron's hands	-	-	-	2	16	10½
				3291	14	1½
				£13999	7	7½

Cr.

viz.

By balance of last year's account in the treasurer's hands	-	-	-	£2580	10	8	£.	s.	d.
By ditto in the late matron's hands	-	-	-	1	3	10			
				2581	14	6			
By cash received for fines of fundry guardians	-	-	-	19	18	6			
By ditto received for repayments of fundry persons	-	-	-	15	17	4			
By ditto received for the maintenance of ditto	-	-	-	108	17	8			
By ditto received for spinning	-	-	-	0	11	10			
By ditto received for oakum	-	-	-	22	3	0			
By ditto received for burials	-	-	-	1	0	6			
				168	8	10			
By amount of several small receipts	-	-	-	249	4	3½			
By the year's assessment on the inhabitants	-	-	-	11000	0	0			
				£13999	7	7½			

The

The assessments on the several parishes were as follows :

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
All Saints —	249	14	0	St. Michael —	544	10	0
St. Augustine —	1201	4	0	St. Nicholas —	1037	6	0
Castle-Precincts —	595	2	0	St. Peter —	457	12	0
Christ-Church —	597	6	0	St. Philip and Jacob —	523	12	0
St. Ewen —	133	2	0	St. Stephen —	1113	4	0
St. James —	1699	10	0	Temple —	491	14	0
St. John Baptist —	368	10	0	St. Thomas —	646	16	0
St. Leonard —	231	0	0	St. Werburgh —	249	14	0
St. Mary-Port —	282	14	0				
St. Mary-Redcliff —	577	10	0				
					£ 11000	0	0

Medium Number of the Family in each Month in the House.

1786—April	324 persons.	October	294 persons.
May	313 ditto	November	300 ditto
June	300 ditto	December	305 ditto
July	296 ditto	1787—January	305 ditto
August	296 ditto	February	313 ditto
September	297 ditto	March	334 ditto

Receipts and Expences of the Corporation of the Poor, from the 31st of March 1787, to 31st of March 1788.

DISBURSEMENTS.

PROVISIONS.

	Cwt.	qrs.	lb.	£.	s.	d.
Beef and mutton, —	334	2	13	451	14	0
Cheese, —	86	0	23	129	19	0
Flour, 313 sacks —	—	—	—	520	10	0
Gruts, 130 bushels, £38. 7s. 6d.; pease, 156 bushels, £42. 16s.	—	—	—	81	3	6
Salt, butter, garden stuff, and rice —	—	—	—	60	18	10
Malt, 938 bushels —	—	—	—	225	18	8
Hops, barm, wine, brandy, milk, and groceries —	—	—	—	51	10	2
				£ 1521	14	2

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	1521	14	2
CLOATHING.			
Shoes, breeches, linen, haberdashery, flannel, hosiery, kerseys, and 'boys' cloaths, worsted, hats, and fundries	170	14	4
FURNITURE.			
Tin-wares, lamp-oil, brushes, baskets, earthen-ware, &c.	16	13	8
REPAIRS, &c.			
Tiler's work, paint, &c. £10. 11s.; mason, £32. 1s.; glazier, £4. 15s. 6d.; hooper, £3. 13s.; cord, wood, and faggots, £45. 9s.; carpenter, £77. 4s.; ironmonger, £13. 16s. 6d.; lime, chimney-sweeper, pump-maker, and wheel-wright, £9. 1s.	196	11	0
Candles, soap, and lees	27	4	0
Coals, 1655 horse-loads	89	12	11
Stationary, stamps, indentures, &c.	6	15	2
Printing and advertising	7	17	6
One year's interest on bond for £1000	50	0	0
Poor and land-tax, chief-rent, ground-rent, and renewal of lease, and rent of the lodge	51	16	4
SALARIES AND WAGES.			
Chaplain's salary, £40.; apothecary's, £120.; master, £50.; matron, £30.	240	0	0
Clerk, parish officers, baker, brewer, nurses, and knitter	177	16	0
Midwife, barbers, washers, cobblers, gate-keepers, &c.	31	16	4
Sending home 249 Irish vagrants	121	13	0
Removing other vagrants	160	6	1
Burials, 310	31	0	2
Extra reliefs paid by the master	1024	3	5
Putting out 70 apprentices, £73. 3s. 10d.; incidents, £30. 10s. 1½d. Charges on Shirehampton estate, £35. 17s. 8d.; Bath hos- pital, £10. 4s. 3d.; rent of alms-houses, £40. 0s. 6d.; to poor house-keepers, £5. 8s. 10d.	195	5	2½
Carried over	£4120	19	3½

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—BRISTOL.

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Brought over - £. s. d.
4120 19 3¹

OUT POOR.

Paid by church wardens to 1062 Poor { from 31 March 1787 } on the pay bill { to 29 Sept. 1787 }	2505 3 6
1253 Casual reliefs, £1102. 2s.; and 10 burials, £3. 15s. -	1105 17 0
1037 Poor on pay bill, from 29 Sept. 1787 to 25 March 1788	2295 8 9
1207 Casual reliefs, £1096. 16s.; and 8 burials, £3. -	1099 16 0
Bond paid off - - - - -	1000 0 0
Balance to 31st of March 1788, in the Treasurer's hands, { £ 2686 2 2 }	2734 19 0
Ditto in the Master's hands - - - 48 16 10 }	

£ 14862 3 6¹

RECEIPTS.

By balance of last year's account in the Treasurer's hands -	3230 10 11
Ditto ditto in the Master's hands -	58 6 4
Ditto ditto in the Matron's hands -	2 16 10 ¹
Sundry small receipts - - - - -	435 17 7 ¹
By dividend in the 5 per cent. annuities - - -	5 18 10
One year's rent of Shirehampton estate - - -	110 0 0
Of Tho. Shapland for 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lb. of tallow -	15 7 3
By the year's affeement on the inhabitants - -	11000 0 0
By balance due to Anne Turner, matron - - -	3 15 8 ¹
	£ 14862 3 6 ¹

The affeements on the several parishes were as follows :

£. s. d.		£. s. d.
All-Saints — 249 14 0	St. Michael —	544 10 0
St. Augustine — 1201 4 0	St. Nicholas —	1037 6 0
Castle-Precinct — 595 2 0	St. Peter —	457 12 0
Christ-Church — 597 6 0	St. Philip and Jacob —	523 12 0
St. Ewen — 133 2 0	St. Stephen —	1113 4 0
St. James — 1699 10 0	Temple —	491 14 0
St. John Baptift — 368 10 0	St. Thomas —	646 16 0
St. Leonard — 231 0 0	St. Werburgh —	249 14 0
St. Mary-Port — 282 14 0		
St. Mary-Redcliff — 577 10 0		£ 11000 0 0

¹ There seems a mistake of 10s. in this account: the various items of receipt, altogether, amount to £ 14862. 13s. 6¹d.

Medium Number of the Family in each Month in the House.

1787—April	345 Persons.	October	297 Persons.
May	321	November	309
June	307	December	314
July	307	1788—January	321
August	292	February	327
September	287	March	327

An Account of Receipts and Expences of the Corporation of the Poor, from 31st of March 1789, to 31st of March 1790.

DISBURSEMENTS.

			£.	s.	d.
		Balance due to John Innall	11	10	7
PROVISIONS.					
	C. qrs.	lb.			
Beef, mutton, &c.	367	3 21	-	534	4 9
Cheese	-	93 1 13	-	99	2 11
Flour, 328 sacks	-	-	-	642	12 0
Gruts, 120 bushels, £35. 10s.; pease, 208 bushels, £58. 3s. 10½d.				93	13 10½
Salt, butter, and garden-stuff	-	-	-	55	5 2½
Malt, 1012 bushels, £237.—Hops, barm, wine, brandy, gin, ale, butter, fish, milk, and groceries, £73. 18s. 3½d.			-	310	18 3½

CLOATHING.

Shoes, leather, linen-drapery, woollen-drapery, hosiery, &c.	-	241	4	2
--	---	-----	---	---

FURNITURE, &c.

Brushes, faggots, poldavy, cord wood, earthen-ware, glass, sand, &c.	-	43	19	0½
--	---	----	----	----

REPAIRS, &c.

White-liming, £15. 9s. 6d.; mason and glazier, £21. 12s.; carpenter, £113. 17s.; ironmonger, £19. 18s. 6d.; soap, candles, and lees, £24. 18s. 6d.; coals, £101. 8s. 2d.; stationery, and printing, £13. 6d.; junk, £31. 5s.; rent for lodge, and various small taxes, £17. 8d.	-	358	9	7
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Carried over — £2431 0 7

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—BRISTOL.

195

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	2431	0	7

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Chaplain, £40.; apothecary, £141.; master, £50.; matron, £30.; clerk, officers, baker, brewer, and nurses, £184. 9s.; barbers, cobblers, gate-keepers, &c. £32. 15s. 9d.	-	478	4	9
Sending home 231 Irish vagrants	-	119	1	2
Removing other vagrants	-	119	15	2
Burials 228, and wool, £40. 4s. 3d.; extrareliefs, £507. 17s. 6d.; putting out 16 apprentices, £16. 6s. 6d.; incidents, £48. 15s. 4d.; Shirehampton estate, £25. 2s. 3d.; rent of alms-houses, £40. 6d.	-	238	16	4

OUT POOR.

	£.	s.	d.
1033 poor on the pay bill { from 31 March 1789 }	2519	1	0
1353 casual reliefs { 10 29 Sept. 1789 }	1535	19	6
1000 poor on the pay bill { from 29 Sept. 1789 }	2284	3	0
1383 casual reliefs { to 31 March 1790 }	1387	0	0
		7726	3 6
Balance in master's, matron's, and treasurer's hands	-	1041	5 0½
	£	12553	16 4½

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in treasurer's and matron's hands last year	-	1735	18 2½
Sundry small receipts	-	817	18 2
One year's assessment on the inhabitants	-	10000	0 0
	£	12553	16 4½

The assessments on the several parishes were as follows :

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
All-Saints	—	226	0 0	St. Michael	—	502	0 0
St. Augustine	—	1398	0 0	St. Nicholas	—	924	0 0
Castle Precinct	—	370	0 0	St. Peter	—	336	0 0
Christ-Church	—	324	0 0	St. Philip and Jacob	—	394	0 0
St. Ewen	—	86	0 0	St. Stephen	—	976	0 0
St. James	—	1922	0 0	Temple	—	524	0 0
St. John Baptist	—	284	0 0	St. Thomas	—	480	0 0
St. Leonard	—	178	0 0	St. Werburgh	—	160	0 0
St. Mary-Port	—	166	0 0				
St. Mary-Redcliff	—	750	0 0			£ 10000	0 0

Medium Number of the Family in the House, each month in the year.

1789—April	328 Persons.	October	330 Persons.
May	320	November	346
June	323	December	362
July	332	1790—January	370
August	332	February	369
September	329	March	358

Receipts and Expences of the Corporation of the Poor, from the 31st of March 1791, to the 31st of March 1792.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
To balance due to the Treasurer last year	—	460	0 0

PROVISIONS.

Beef and mutton, 405 cwt. 1qr. 8lb.	—	—	—	575	13	0
Ox heads and meat, bought by the matron	—	—	—	47	15	5
Cheefe, 107 cwt. 1qr. 1lb.	—	—	—	182	6	0
Flour, 320 sacks	—	—	—	603	10	0
Gruts, 130 bushels, £ 37. 2s. 6d.; pease, 208 bushels, £ 57. 12s.;						
pease and beans, 14s. 4½d.	—	—	—	95	8	10½
Salt, butter, and garden-stuff	—	—	—	61	8	1½
Malt, 920 bushels	—	—	—	253	6	6
Hops, barm, wine, gin, butter, milk, and groceries	—	—	—	158	4	10½
Carried over	—	£ 2437	12	9½		

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	2437	12	9½

CLOATHING, &c.

Shoes, leather, linen and woollen draperies, haberdashery, hosiery, breeches, and instructing spinners	-	-	200	11	3
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FURNITURE, &c.

Mill-puff, thrumbs, brushes, wares, baskets, mops, tin-wares, brooms, earthen ware, glasses, and sundries	-	-	28	15	4
Lard, bottles, straw, skins, lint and tow for surgeon's and apothecary's uses, and drugs	-	-	45	18	4

REPAIRS, &c.

Mason's work, £ 7. 1s. ; glazier's, £ 8. 7s. ; smith's, £ 3. 14s. ; brazier's, £ 22. 11d. ; plumber's, £ 9. 18s. ; carpenter's, £ 97. 5s. ; coffins, £ 69. 8s. ; hooper's, £ 4. 18s. pump-maker's, £ 21. 12s. 6d.	-	-	-	244	4	5
Soap, candles, and lees	-	-	-	21	8	9
Printing and advertizing	-	-	-	12	2	0
Stationary, stamps, and indentures	-	-	-	10	3	8
Coal	-	-	-	98	7	0
Junk, 254 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lb.	-	-	-	103	8	6
Rent of Oldfield lodge, land-tax, church-rate, chief-rent, poor-tax, &c.	-	-	-	17	18	2
Postages, 8s. 6d. ; lamp-oil, £ 2. 2s. 10d.	-	-	-	2	11	4

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Chaplain's salary, £ 40. ; apothecary's, £ 60. ; master's, £ 50. ; matron's, £ 30.	-	-	-	180	0	0
Clerk, parish officers, baker, brewer, nurses, and white-limers,	-	-	-	157	8	0
Midwife's salary, £ 6. ; nurses, barbers, cobblers, gate-keepers, £ 28. 16s.	-	-	-	34	16	0
Sending home 303 Irish vagrants	-	-	-	166	5	4
Removals, passes, and carriage of sundry persons	-	-	-	32	18	1
Solicitors for drawing passes, orders, and taking affidavits	-	-	-	81	2	0
John Innull, gratuity for attendance at the woollen-manufactory	-	-	-	10	10	0
309 burials, and wool	-	-	-	47	10	8

Carried over	-	£ 3933	11	7½
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			£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	-	3933	11	7½
Extra reliefs paid by the master	-	-	-	911	6 6
Putting out 18 apprentices	-	-	-	18	17 0
Incidental expences, £ 19. 12s. 11d.; and rent for almshouses, £ 40. 6d.	-	-	-	59	13 5

OUT POOR.

995 Poor on pay-bill, from 31st March 1791, to 29th Sept. 1791	2507	4	0
1418 Casual reliefs, from ditto to ditto	1418	4	3
1001 Poor on pay-bill, from 29th Sept. 1791, to 31st March 1792	2334	9	0
1377 Casual reliefs, from ditto to ditto	1247	17	0
Balance in master's hands, £ 203. 11d.; matron's ditto, 2d.	-	203	1 1
Balance in the treasurer's hands	-	455	15 1
	<hr/> £ 13028 18 10 <hr/>		

R E C E I P T S.

	£.	s.	d.
By balance of last year's accounts in the master's hands	-	149	1 0
Ditto ditto in the matron's	-	0	12 8
Sundry small receipts	-	686	18 5
By rent of land and houses at Shirehampton and Hungrood	-	156	0 0
By sale of old metal, 960 bushels of grains, fuel, greafe, and old lead	-	36	6 9
By the year's assessment on the inhabitants	-	12000	0 0
	<hr/> £ 13028 18 10 <hr/>		

The Assessments on the several Parishes were as follows:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
All Saints —	271	4	0	St. Michael —	602	8	0
St. Augustine —	1677	12	0	St. Nicholas —	1108	16	0
Castle Precinct —	444	0	0	St. Peter —	403	4	0
Christ-church —	388	16	0	St. Philip and Jacob —	472	16	0
St. Ewen —	103	4	0	St. Stephen —	1171	4	0
St. James —	2306	8	0	Temple —	628	16	0
St. John Baptist —	340	16	0	St. Thomas —	576	0	0
St. Leonard —	213	12	0	St. Werburgh —	192	0	0
St. Mary Port —	199	4	0				
St. Mary Redcliff —	900	0	0				
					<hr/> £ 12000 0 0 <hr/>		

Medium

Medium Number of the Family in the House, each Month in the Year.

1791—April	373 Persons.	October	362 Persons.
May	358	November	364
June	351	December	364
July	353	1792—January	373
August	344	February	384
September	349	March	380

Receipts and Expences of the Corporation of the Poor, from the 31st of March 1792, to the 31st of March 1793.

DISBURSEMENTS.

PROVISIONS.	£.	s.	d.
Beef and mutton, 398 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lb.	577	14	6
Meat and ox-heads, bought by the matron	43	12	10½
Cheese, 107 cwt. 0 qr. 22 lb.	176	2	6
Flour, 310 sacks	574	0	0
Gruts, 140 bushels, £46. 16s.; pease, 208 bushels, £62. 8s.; pease and beans, paid for by the matron, 13s. 1d.	109	17	1
Salt, 30 cwt. butter, and garden stuff	59	9	1
Malt, 928 bushels	266	19	4
Hops, 3cwt. 1qr. 18lb., £18. 17s. 8d.; wine, brandy, ale, gin, butter, fish, &c.; milk, and groceries	70	0	11

CLOATHING.

Shoes, leather, linen-drapery, woollen-drapery, haberdathery, breeches, hosiery, buckles, and for task-work to spinners	278	6	2
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FURNITURE, &c.

Rugs, brown and tin ware, cutlery, brushes, cord-wood, brooms, lard, bottles, skins, &c. for the surgeon's and apothecary's use; glassess, &c.	81	1	11½
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REPAIRS, &c.

Mason's work, tiles, &c. £54. 18s. 6d.; glazier, £9. 11s. 6d.; smith, £5. 16s. 6d.; brazier, £6. 3s.; hooper, £7. 10s.; plumber, £7. 12s.; carpenter, and for coffins, £91. 15s. 6d.	183	7	0
--	-----	---	---

Carried over - £2420 11 5

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	£ 2420	11	5
Soap, candles, and lees	36	7	0
Printing and advertising	10	15	0
Stationary, stamps, indentures, &c.	7	11	10
Laths, hair, and painting	4	15	0
Junk, 84 cwt. 2 qrs. 23 lb.	32	16	6
Coals	124	3	6
One year's rent of Oldfield lodge, poor-tax, land-tax, church-rate, chief-rent, 2 years fee-farm-rent of St. Peter's hospital, and postages	24	17	7

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Chaplain's salary, £ 40. ; apothecary's, £ 60. ; master's, £ 50. ; matron's, £ 30.	180	0	0
Clerk, parish officers, baker, brewer, nurses, white-limers	145	12	0
Midwife, nurses, washers, barbers, cobblers, and gate-keepers	33	6	0
Sending home 164 Irish vagrants	99	19	7
Removing and passing other vagrants, and carriage of them	27	10	5
Solicitors for drawing passes, orders, and taking affidavits	51	7	6
Burials, 256 ; and wool	39	16	10
Extra reliefs paid by the master	466	6	6
Putting out 13 apprentices, £ 13. 13s. ; incidents, £ 30. 8s. 9d. ; rent of alms-houses, £ 40. 6d.	84	2	3
Paid treasurer interest of money on advance, £ 37. 10s. 11d. ; 52 returns of price of corn, £ 13.	87	10	11

OUT POOR.

1010 Poor on pay-bill, from 31st March 1792, to 29th Sept. 1792	2572	1	6
1318 Casual reliefs, from ditto to ditto	1388	15	6
953 Poor on pay bill, from 29th Sept. 1792, to 25th March 1793	2260	13	0
1295 Casual reliefs, from ditto to ditto	1180	19	0
Balance in the master's hands, £ 47. 4s. 11d. ; ditto in matron's, £ 1. 13s. 1d. ; ditto in the treasurer's hands, £ 2257. 10s. 1d.	2306	8	1
	<u>£ 13549</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By balance of last year's account in the treasurer's hands	-	455	15 1
Ditto ditto in the master's hands	-	203	0 11
Ditto ditto in the matron's hands	-	0	0 2
Sundry small receipts	-	677	0 9
By a year's rent of 2 houses, &c. at Shirehampton	-	69	10 0
Rent of land at ditto	-	144	0 0
One year's assessment on the inhabitants	-	12000	0 0
		<hr/>	
	£	13549	6 11

The Assessments on the several Parishes were as follows :

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
All Saints	—	271	4 0	St. Michael	—	602	8 0
St. Augustine	—	1677	12 0	St. Nicholas	—	1108	16 0
Castle Precincts	—	444	0 0	St. Peter	—	403	4 0
Christ-church	—	388	16 0	St. Philip and Jacob	—	472	16 0
St. Ewen	—	103	4 0	St. Stephen	—	1171	4 0
St. James	—	2306	8 0	Temple	—	628	16 0
St. John Baptist	—	340	16 0	St. Thomas	—	576	0 0
St. Leonard	—	213	12 0	St. Werburgh	—	192	0 0
St. Mary-Port	—	199	4 0			<hr/>	
St. Mary Redcliff	—	900	0 0		£	12000	0 0

Medium Number of the Family in each Month in the House.

1792—April	369 Persons.	October	330 Persons.
May	352	November	352
June	329	December	369
July	323	1793—January	370
August	322	February	375
September	329	March	378

Poor's Rates in the City of BRISTOL.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Year ending in 1743	3500	0	0	1770	8691	16	6
1744	3500	0	0	1771	8270	11	3
1745	3500	0	0	1772	8500	0	0
1746	4500	0	0	1773	10000	0	0
1747	4500	0	0	1774	11500	0	0
1748	4500	0	0	1775	11500	0	0
1749	5000	0	0	1776	11500	0	0
1750	5000	0	0	1777	10000	0	0
1751	4500	0	0	1778	9000	0	0
1752	4500	0	0	1779	11000	0	0
1753	4500	0	0	1780	11000	0	0
1754	4500	0	0	1781	12000	0	0
1755	4500	0	0	1782	12600	0	0
1756	4500	0	0	1783	14000	0	0
1757	4500	0	0	1784	14000	0	0
1758	4500	0	0	1785	14000	0	0
1759	4800	0	0	1786	12000	0	0
1760	6412	6	2	1787	11000	0	0
1761	5628	1	8	1788	11000	0	0
1762	5542	0	0	1789	10000	0	0
1763	6081	14	0	1790	10000	0	0
1764	5828	13	8½	1791	10000	0	0
1765	6442	7	9½	1792	12000	0	0
1766	6732	7	3½	1793	12000	0	0
1767	7523	0	9½	1794	13000	0	0
1768	7881	14	6½	1795	13000	0	0
1769	10394	13	8	Ending in March. 1796	13000	0	0

The master of the work-house says 1010 poor persons are at present on the out-pay bill, but does not know what they receive, either by the week, or month.

The

The above accounts are taken from a book in the Council-house. It is to be observed, that the above collections only relate to the parishes within what is called the city and liberties of Bristol; and as this space has been built on many years, and the number of inhabitants, from various circumstances, above enumerated, much reduced, it is evident that the increase of the Rates is not owing to an augmented population, but must be explained from other causes.

The Quakers maintain their own Poor; in some counties they are assisted by having estates and money left them for this purpose, but nowhere sufficient without an additional voluntary subscription: this is generally made once a month, in country places, and the allowances are from 2s. to 10s. *per week*. In Bristol this Society consists of more than 200 families: their Poor consist of about 5 men, and 14 women, mostly aged and decayed tradesmen or their widows; and 25 children, mostly orphans: they have an estate or two left to support their Poor, and give a fee with the children when fit to be put out apprentice. In 1700 a large house was built and furnished at an expence of near £ 1600. in New-street, where their Poor reside, and are employed in different manufactories; the expence, on an average of 20 years, has been about £ 250. *per annum*, and the average number supported, about 40 persons. The children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and on this plan are all their Poor in Britain and Ireland supported, with some small local variations, according to their number.

Few cities possess such a number of public charities as Bristol; there are in it 30 alms-houses, or hospitals, in which about 83 men and 230 women reside, who have, in general, as much allowed them as is nearly sufficient for their support. There are also several charity schools, in which about 960 children are educated, and most of them are clothed and maintained. The donations to the Poor of Bristol, in money, are very considerable, but their annual amount could not be ascertained.

The following are the earnings and expences of a labourer about 50 years of age. He has been about 2 months out of regular employment, but usually works at an inn, as horse-keeper, porter, &c. He has a wife and 2 children; one 9 months, and the other 5 years old.

He receives 9s. a week regular wages all the year, but no	£.	s.	d.
viſuals; annually	-	-	-
His wife, ſometimes, earns a ſhilling by waſhing; ſuppoſe			
annually	-	-	-
		23	8 0
			1 0 0
Total income	-	£ 24	8 0

In the above account his earnings are ſtated as if he had been in conſtant employment, but he ſays he has not earned 1s. a day for the laſt 2 months. Laſt ſummer he loſt 2 children by the ſmall-pox; and the ſummer before, he was ſick for ſeveral months; yet, notwithstanding theſe diſtreſſes, he never had recourſe to the pariſh, but has been obliged to pawn his beſt cloaths, and ſell ſome articles of furniture to raiſe a little money: he has not yet been able to redeem his cloaths.

His Expences were as follows:

Bread, coſts at preſent 4s. 6d. a week; meat, about 6d. a	s.	d.
week on an average	-	-
Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; cheeſe, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 3d; tea, 3d.; no ſugar	-	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes, 2 pecks, 1s; milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a day (for the child), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beer (about 3 pints), 6d.; candles, ſoap, &c. about 5d.	-	0 11
Onions, falt, &c. about 3d.	-	0 3
Houſe-rent, 1s. 2d.; fuel, about 1s.	-	2 2
		10 9
Weekly expences	-	52
Total expences of a year	-	£ 27 19 0

This perſon appeared to be an honeſt induſtrious man, whoſe intention was not to deceive; yet, as he never received any parochial aid, his expences

expences must have been stated rather too high, as they exceed his earnings by £ 3. 11s. He says, that he and his wife have laid out but little money in cloaths, since they were married; as they were tolerably equipped on setting out in life; but they are now in very great want of this necessary article, which they have no means of obtaining by their own labour.

The out-parishes of St. Philip and Jacob, and the out-parish of St. George, which are supposed to be about 10 miles in circumference, and to contain about 16,000 inhabitants, are united with respect to the maintenance of their Poor. The following table exhibits the amount of their Rates and Expenditure for a few years back:

Years.	Poor's Rate.				Rate uncollected.				Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1765	-	1178	6 0	-	22	14	0	-	1313	14	2
1766	-	1176	12 6	-	33	0	0	-	1366	2	0
1772	-	1421	16 0	-	25	15	11	-	1680	15	11
1773	-	1828	8 3	-	37	0	3	-	1988	7	10
1774	-	2126	12 0	-	36	3	8	-	2213	9	9
1775	-	2121	15 3	-	65	8	10	-	2229	17	0
1776	-	2312	13 9	-	18	13	10	-	2421	10	10
1777	-	2316	3 1	-	104	10	11	-	2430	11	8
1778	-	2569	0 0	-	160	0	0	-	2646	15	0
1779	-	2019	0 0	-	—	—	—	-	2193	13	9
1783	-	1359	13 0	} Taken from the returns made to Parliament in 1786.				-	—	—	—
1784	-	1191	8 6					-	—	—	—
1785	-	1221	18 0					-	—	—	—
1790	-	1614	11 10	-	23	1	8	-	1790	10	0
1791	-	1643	16 0	-	64	5	0	-	1786	14	8
1792	-	2141	4 0	-	—	—	—	-	—	—	—

The accounts for the last 3 years are not settled, but I am informed that the Rate last year was 3s. 3d. in the pound on the rack rent, and produced £ 2500.; and that £ 3000. will not be more than sufficient to defray the expenditure of the present year.

The

The Poor of these parishes are partly relieved at home, and partly maintained in a work-house; in which there are, at present, 85 persons; viz. 16 children, (who are chiefly employed in heading pins,) and 69 old people, who cannot work. The earnings of the children are very trifling. 20 parish children, (chiefly bastards,) are out at nurse, at 2s. a week, each. The number of out-poor is about 200: they receive weekly, about £ 30. It is singular, that here it is thought most beneficial to the parishes to maintain the Poor at home, and that the Poor are desirous of getting into the work-house. The house is pleasantly situated, and appears to be clean and comfortable: there are 2 or 3 beds, (of flocks, and feathers,) in each room.

The following is the bill of fare :

	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	—	Bread and cheese.	—	Bread, and cheese, or butter.
Monday,	Ditto.	—	Rice milk.	—	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	—	Pease soup.	—	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	—	Pickled beef, and vegetables.	—	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	—	Bread, and cheese.	—	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	—	Pease soup.	—	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	—	Pickled beef, and vegetables.	—	Ditto.

3 pints of beer are allowed to each person on meat days, and 1 quart on other days. The daily allowance of bread is 1 lb. and of cheese 9 oz. are given out every week. Once a month 12 lb. of butter are distributed; and, at particular seasons, better fare is provided, more especially for the sick.

The land-tax in these parishes amounts to £568. and is collected at 6d. in the pound.

The number of ale-houses a few years ago was 150: it is now reduced to 80.

October, 1795.

R O D M A R T O N.

THE parish of Rodmarton is situated about 6 miles to the west of Cirencester : it contains 3200 acres of land, of which 150 are meadow and pasture, 250 down land, 60 wood, and the rest arable. About 1628, the inhabitants were numbered by the rector, when they were found to amount to 227, of whom 121 were males, and 106 females. In 1794, the number was 309, (of whom 28 were servants,) ; 152 males, and 157 females. There are no Sectarians in this parish. 9 houses pay the window tax ; 47 are exempted.

The men are wholly employed in agriculture ; the women in spinning wool ; and the children in carding it. Labourers are paid from 6s. to 9s. a week, except in harvest time, when they receive somewhat more. They work from 6 o'clock in the morning till six at night in summer, and in winter during day-light : the usual diet of labourers is, bread and cheese, garden stuff and dumplings for dinner, and tea for breakfast.

The prices of provisions are : cheese, on an average, 5d. the pound ; bacon, 7d. and 8d ; bread, 7 lb. for 1s.

There are no ale-houses or Friendly Societies in the parish.

The quota paid to the land-tax is £99. 6s. 8d. which in 1792 was at the rate of 16d. in the pound. The farms are all large, the whole parish being divided into 8, which are held by 6 tenants : the land is chiefly freehold, except a farm of 500 acres, which is a prebendal corps in the church of Salisbury. An allowance of land was made to the rector in lieu of tithes by an act passed 32 Geo. 3. The commons were all enclosed under the statute above-mentioned.

The Poor are relieved at their own homes.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, Poor's Rates, and Expenditure on the Poor.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Poor's Rates.			Net Sum expended on the Poor.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1680	3	5	8	2	2	4	—	12	9	10	12	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1685	5	5	10	2	1	3	2	20	17	6	21	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1690	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	9	12	3	10	10	0
1691	1	1	2	—	3	3	—	9	13	0	11	9	3
1692	5	4	9	2	2	4	2	23	1	6	23	6	0
1693	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	18	9	0	18	5	1
1694	—	4	4	2	2	4	2	18	10	11	18	5	0
1695	3	1	4	4	7	11	2	24	15	6	23	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1696	1	3	4	1	4	5	—	25	2	0	24	2	11
1697	4	3	7	3	2	5	2	16	11	0	17	1	10
1698	4	2	6	4	2	6	1	19	6	0	18	19	0
1699	2	2	4	1	3	4	4	18	16	0	18	5	0
1700	—	1	1	1	2	3	—	14	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	7	7
1720	—	3	3	2	2	4	2	35	2	8	36	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1740	4	4	8	2	2	4	1	25	19	2	21	18	8
1760	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	32	5	4	32	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1775	1	5	6	1	1	2	4	58	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1776	9	1	10	1	4	5	1	61	11	6	48	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1777	6	6	12	2	4	6	4	63	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	53	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1778	7	4	11	3	3	6	9	72	2	5	67	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1779	6	7	13	5	5	10	4	87	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1780	7	7	14	6	4	10	1	74	17	2	74	5	9
1781	3	6	9	3	4	7	2	73	1	1	64	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1782	3	6	9	—	4	4	—	71	12	3	65	10	6
1783	6	3	9	7	5	12	4	78	11	5	72	12	2
1784	5	9	14	2	2	4	2	101	16	11	96	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1785	4	3	7	4	3	7	2	127	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1786	4	6	10	8	4	12	1	91	1	2	84	14	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1787	4	9	13	4	2	6	2	78	16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1788	6	7	13	—	8	8	7	75	9	5	71	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1789	10	9	19	3	3	6	4	76	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	6	5
1790	4	9	13	3	4	7	1	72	11	9	64	14	5
1791	4	6	10	2	3	5	3	72	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	19	9
1792	9	4	13	3	2	5	2	88	19	6	84	0	6
1793	1	5	6	4	3	7	3	116	19	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1794	3	3	9	2	3	5	—	112	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	15	7
1795	5	7	12	5	5	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	37) 313			37) 215			37) 80						

Average $8\frac{17}{37}$ Average $5\frac{30}{37}$ Av. $2\frac{6}{37}$

April, 1796.

S T A P L E T O N.

THE parish of Stapleton is situated about two miles to the north-east of Bristol. The number of its inhabitants, by an enumeration made in December 1795, was found to amount to 1377; they are principally of the established Church: there are, however, a few Quakers and Methodists, and a Baptist meeting-house in the parish. The total number of houses is 254; whereof 84 pay the window tax, and 170 are exempted; so that it appears that the number of inhabitants is very little more than $5\frac{2}{5}$ to a house. They are chiefly colliers, and agricultural labourers: there are likewise several masons, and workers in stone-quarries, in this parish. Day-labourers earn from 8s. to 10s. 6d. a week.

The provisions used here are purchased in the Bristol markets: farms are small, and chiefly pasture; very little corn is cultivated. A large common, containing between 500 and 600 acres, was enclosed in 1783, when half an acre of land was allotted to each of the adjoining cottages, of which there were a considerable number. There is now no waste land in the parish, and labourers find great difficulty in procuring habitations. It may answer to speculators in a great town to build houses, on the chance of receiving lodgers; but, in a small village, few will erect cottages, with a view to procure tenants from the collieries, or the stone quarries. A labourer's children are therefore obliged, when they are old enough to support themselves, and are desirous of becoming housekeepers, to migrate to other parishes. The land lets from £2. to £3. an acre; the land-tax produces £188. 18s. and is nearly 2s. in the pound.

There is no manufacture here, but a few spinning jennies were lately introduced.

Of the Poor, some are relieved at home; and some maintained in the work-house. The following is the usual weekly rotation of diet in the house:

	Breakfast.				Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	6 oz. of bread, 1 oz. of butter, and beer.				Boiled beef, potatoes, bread, and small beer.	Bread and cheese, and small beer.
Monday,	Broth.	—	—	—	6 oz. of bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cheese, and beer.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	—	—	—	Boiled beef, potatoes, or car- rots, and beer.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	—	—	—	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	—	—	—	Same as Tuesday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	—	—	—	Milk broth, or rice.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	—	—	—	Same as Monday.	Ditto.

The children's allowance of bread, at dinner, is 4 oz. On Whitsunday, and Christmas-day, the dinner is baked veal, and plum-pudding.

There are in the house, at present, 3 men, 5 women, and 5 children; last year there were 5 men, 7 women, and 8 children. The children are employed in spinning flax and hemp; but their earnings are very inconsiderable. There are at present 3 ale-houses in the parish: about 20 years ago, there were 14 or 15; about 7 years ago, only 7, 4 of which were suppressed soon after the king's proclamation on this subject was issued.

There are two Friendly Societies in the parish of Stapleton. One of them was instituted on the 9th of May 1792, and consists of 101 members; its rules exhibit so much of the rude simplicity of antient times, and are so characteristic of the manners of Gloucestershire rustics, that I trust the reader will be gratified with a few of its regulations in the "honest kersey," though ungrammatical, language of village legislators. It is remarkable, that of 46 articles, 15 or 16 relate to eating and drinking. The order of the annual feast is set down with as much precision as the ordinances of a royal household.

- 1, Every member at entrance shall pay 2s. 6d. and 1s. 2d. every meeting night after, that is to say, every four weeks. 1s. shall go towards raising a fund, and 2d. to be spent in drinking and tobacco.
- 6, No person shall receive any benefit from the box, until he is free, which shall not be, before he has been in the society 12 calendar months: if any person or member of this community does receive any pay before he is free, he shall be excluded.
- 7, Every free member being sick, or lame, so as to render him incapable

- pable of working at his trade or calling, shall receive 7s. a week of the box ; but if he be able to go to work sooner than a week, he shall receive 1s. 2d. a day (Sunday excepted) for every day during his illness.
- 8, For the better regulation of the Society, there shall be a clerk appointed, which shall act in conjunction with the stewards in conducting their affairs, and to attend every meeting night, who shall receive 1d. of each member every quarterly night; and if there be not members enough to raise 5s. it shall be made good to him from the box.
- 9, If God is pleased to take to his mercy any free member of this society, there shall be allowed out of the box £6. to his wife, or to whomsoever he shall please to leave it, to bury him decent, and in a christian-like manner, towards which each member shall contribute 1s. the next quarterly night following; and the friends of the deceased shall acquaint the stewards of the funeral, who shall attend at the funeral with 12 of the members, according to their turns, as they are enrolled on the register book.
- 10, If any free member's wife dies, he shall be allowed out of the fund £3. to bury her, and the same attendance to be given by the stewards and members as to a man. Whosoever refuses shall forfeit 1s. or be excluded; towards which every member shall contribute 6d. the next quarterly night.
- 11, If it please God to take to him any member of this Society before he be free, there shall be a contribution of 1s. from each member, and the same attendance as if he had been free; whosoever refuseth shall forfeit 1s. or be excluded.
- 12, If any member of this Society does any sort of work, while he receives pay of the box, any farther than giving direction to his servants or workmen, he shall be immediately excluded. It is agreed, that if any member or members be drawn to serve in the militia, that no money shall be drawn out of the box; but every member shall contribute 1s. each to such member or members as may be drawn; and it is farther agreed, that if any member or members should meet at the monthly nights, not paying his monthly arrears, shall spend 3d. or not be admitted into the club-room.
- 13, If any member of the Society is proved, after his entrance, to work

at the White-Lead House, he shall be immediately excluded ; leaving his money behind him.

- 14, If any member of this Society shall have occasion to travel 20 miles, or upwards, he shall be allowed 6 months to pay his arrears ; but if he then neglects to clear the box, he shall be excluded.
- 15, Since vice and immorality abounds in this age, even to the profanation of the Sabbath, it is agreed, that, if any member of this Society shall, on the Sabbath-day, play at peck and tofs, marbles, shake in hat, coits, or any other gaming, he shall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded ; and if any brother member sees him so doing, and gives information thereof to the Society, he shall receive 1s. and the other 18d. go to the box.
- 17, Whereas oftentimes disputes arise in Societies, which cannot be fully determined nor decided by articles, we think it proper, when any dispute ariseth in this manner, that there shall be a committee of 17 members chosen, that is to say, 13 members and the four stewards ; the members' names shall always be those which follow the stewards on the register book, who shall terminate all disputes ; whosoever refuseth, when chosen, shall forfeit 1s. or be excluded.
- 19, If any member shall continue sick or lame, after he has lain on the box 12 months, he shall be reduced to half-pay for 12 months more, if he continues sick or lame so long ; and, at the end of 12 months, he shall be given a sum of money, according as the above committee shall think proper, and then be excluded the Society. Likewise, if the fund should be reduced to £10. it shall be shut up for 6 months, and all payments stopped.
- 22, When any member of this Society dies, one half of the drink allowed by the Society shall be carried to the funeral-house, and there be disposed of, and the other half shall be drank at the house where the Society is held ; whosoever presumes to have more than half, shall forfeit 1s. or be excluded. No reflection shall be made by any member of this Society on any other member that has had the benefit of the box, on the forfeiture of 2s. 6d. or be excluded : neither shall any member raise any report on a brother member ; if he does, and cannot make his report good, he shall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded.

- 23, If any member of this Society be impressed in his Majesty's service, he shall be allowed his share of the stock according to the time he was free; but if he enters into his Majesty's service, or on board any merchantman, or if he goes out of the kingdom, he shall be excluded, leaving his money behind him. No unhealthy man, nor above the age of 41, shall be admitted into this Society: if any man enters, thinking to defraud this Society, having any private complaint or disorder, he shall immediately be excluded, leaving his money behind him.
- 24, When either of the stewards shall fetch the money to pay the sick, from the father of the house where the Society is held, he shall be allowed one pint of drink, to be deducted from the next meeting night's drink; if they have any more, they shall pay for it themselves, or forfeit 6d. Whoever refuseth to pay his forfeits, shall be immediately excluded.

The following Rules respect the Anniversary Feast:

- 27, There shall be a feast held once in a year, which shall be on Whitmonday, toward which every member shall pay 1s. 6d. on the meeting night before, or on the morning of the feast-day before he goes to dinner, on the neglect of which he shall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded.
- 28, That the stewards then acting shall take care to order the feast decently, and they shall be allowed 1s. each for their trouble: likewise in the morning of the feast day, the stewards shall attend at half past eight of the clock, to provide breakfast for the members, and to serve them with drink, on the forfeit of 1s. or be excluded.
- 29, That the members shall be allowed no more drink at breakfast than 2d. *per* member; whosoever calls for any, unknown to the stewards, shall forfeit 1s. or be excluded; and if the stewards have any more than each man's 2d. amounts to, they shall pay it themselves, or be excluded.
- 30, That all and every member of this Society shall attend at the house where the Society is held, on the morning of the feast day, in due time, to walk in procession to hear divine service, except sickness, lameness, or being at the distance of 20 miles, on the forfeiture of 1s. or be excluded.

- 31, If any member refuses to follow the proceſſion to hear divine ſervice, hides himſelf, or ſtays behind, not keeping his rank when commanded by the ſtewards, he ſhall forfeit 1s. for every ſuch offence, or be excluded.
- 32, If any member behaves himſelf diſorderly going to church or returning from the ſame, to any member or members of another ſociety, by pushing his ſtick at them, curſing or guiling at them, or challenging them to fight, or do ſtrike any or either of them, he ſhall forfeit the ſum of 2s. 6d. or be excluded.
- 33, If any member behaves himſelf diſorderly in the church during divine ſervice, by talking, ſwearing, or laughing, he ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded ; and if any member ſtays behind drinking, and will not keep his place in following the proceſſion home to the houſe, but come to dinner drunken, and not in his time to dine with the reſt, he ſhall forfeit 1s. or be excluded.
- 34, If any member, during the whole day of the feaſt, ſhall fight, or challenge to fight, ſtrike, or throw down, wreſtle, or challenge to wreſtle, or cauſe any diſturbance in the Society, while at dinner, or after dinner, till all the company be diſmiſſed, with any of his brother members, he ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be immediately excluded.
- 35, No member, on the feaſt-day, ſhall provoke another, by calling him nick-names, or by guiling at him, or caſting meat or bones at another, or about the room ; neither ſhall any member feed another by way of fun, and waſting the victuals, to the ſhame of the company ; any ſuch things being done, thoſe that do them ſhall forfeit 1s. or be excluded.
- 36, That there ſhall be allowed no more than 6d. each man, in drink, the firſt day of the feaſt ; whoſoever has more ſhall pay for it himſelf, or be excluded.
- 37, That the ſtewards take care not to have more drink than each man's 6d. amounts to, otherwiſe they ſhall make it good themſelves, or forfeit 1s. each, or be excluded ; and if any private member fetches any drink unknown to the ſtewards, they ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded.
- 38, That no woman whatſoever ſhall be ſuffered to enter the Society-room on a feaſt day during the time the Society-drink holds ; whoſoever introduces any woman into the room ſhall forfeit 1s. : neither ſhall there be any victuals given away on the firſt day of the feaſt ; whoſoever carries

carries or conveys any victuals out of the club-room on feast days, or hides or pockets any with a design to carry it away, shall forfeit 2s. 6d. or be excluded.

- 39, That no steward nor private member shall be allowed to give any victuals away the first-day, but the reserve shall be kept till the next day for as many as please to come to breakfast; and then the stewards shall have liberty to give a slice of bread and meat to any member's wife or child, or to any friend, using discretion, as they think fit; and each member that comes to breakfast shall pay 3d. to be spent in drink; whosoever refuseth shall forfeit 6d. or be excluded.

The other Friendly Society at Stapleton commenced the 30th of October 1775, and consists of about 50 members: they meet once a month from six o'clock till eight in the evening, during the winter half-year; and from seven till nine o'clock in the evening, during the summer half-year; pay 1s. each to the box, and 2d. to be spent at the meeting. The age of admission is from 21 to 40. A member, of a year's standing, is allowed 7s. a week, if sick or lame, but with this restriction, that if in 3 months there appears an impossibility of his recovery, his allowance shall be reduced to 4s. a week for life. Infirm members unable to work, and persons 70 years of age, even if they are able to work, are entitled to an allowance of 4s. a week. £3. are paid for the funeral of a free member, and 1s. from each of the members, to his widow, or legatee; or, if he dies intestate, to his nearest relation. When a member's wife dies, the husband receives 30s. from the stock, and 6d. from each member, towards the expences of her funeral. Sick members must give a week's notice, before they can receive money from the stock. No person can be admitted a member, that works at the White-Lead House¹, mining, or any work under ground. A member that is impressed into the King's service, is allowed the money he has contributed, (in case he has not received it on any other account;) but if he voluntarily inlists himself, he is excluded. The Society is governed by 4 stewards, who are elected at the quarterly meetings; their duty is to visit the sick and lame twice a week, and to pay them their weekly allowances. All disputes, which cannot be decided by the articles, are referred to a committee of 13 members chosen by a majority of the Society. An anniversary feast is held on Whit-monday.

¹ This is one of the rules of the other Society.

Table of Poor's Rates and Disbursements for the Poor for 20 years.

Poor's Rates.						Disbursements for the Poor.				About 4 rates in the year, at 6d. the rate.
						£.	s.	d.		
1776	-	-	-	-	-	307	4	8		
1777	-	-	-	-	-	323	18	5		
1778	-	-	-	-	-	211	8	10		
1779	-	-	-	-	-	210	16	1		
1780	-	-	-	-	-	262	8	0½		
1781	-	-	-	-	-	236	8	0½		
1782	£.	s.	d.	-	-	193	0	4		
1783	-	182	1	3	From the returns made to Parliament in 1786.	211	10	1½		
1784	-	188	7	2		248	11	4		
1785	-	266	16	3		399	5	10		
1786	-	-	-	-	-	325	19	10		
1787	-	-	-	-	-	240	4	0		
1788	-	-	-	-	-	281	7	3		
1789	-	-	-	-	-	283	9	8		
						£.	s.	d.		
1790—Weekly disbursements to out-poor						204	0	0		
—Work-house, and tradesmen's bills						159	16	2		
—Church disbursements						43	16	6		
—County money for bridges, &c.						10	8	8		
						418	1	4		
1791—Weekly disbursements to out-poor						199	18	0		
—Work-house and tradesmen's bills						132	14	10¾		
—Church disbursements						17	9	8½		
—County bridge money						13	5	8		
						363	8	3¼		
1792—Weekly disbursements to out-poor						189	1	4½		
—Work-house and tradesmen's bills						167	16	6½		
—Church disbursements						11	10	3		
—County bridge money						11	16	8		
I						380	4	10		

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1793—Weekly disbursements to out-poor	230	0	0			
—Work-house and tradesmen's bills -	170	7	8			
—Church disbursements - -	88	1	10½			
—County bridge money - -	9	1	4			
	<hr/>			498	10	10½
1794—Weekly disbursements to out-poor	211	19	11			
—Work-house and tradesmen's bills	182	6	5			
—Church disbursements - -	15	15	3			
—County bridge money - -	8	18	2			
	<hr/>			418	19	9
1795—Weekly disbursements to out-poor	275	19	2			
—Work-house and tradesmen's bills	180	5	3			
—Church disbursements - -	11	14	3			
—County bridge money - -	12	4	8			
	<hr/>			480	3	4
				<hr/>		

In 1795 there were 53 baptisms, 38 burials, and 17 marriages.

Last summer a collection was made in this parish of about 10 guineas, which were distributed among poor families at the rate of 3d. a head every week: as £1. 2s. were paid every week, for about 10 weeks in the months of August, September, and October, it follows, that the number of men, women, and children, relieved weekly, amounted to 88. It is remarkable that during the ten weeks that the Poor were at liberty to apply for relief, not more than 3 or 4 persons complained of not receiving this allowance. It was at first proposed to confine the relief to parishioners; but the contributors very judiciously and humanely decided, that no distinction should be made between persons resident in the parish, and persons having a legal settlement there.

April, 1796.

H A M P S H I R E.

G O S P O R T.

THE extent of this parish is about 12 or 13 square miles. There were 9 Rates for the relief of the Poor, last year; each Rate, 6d. in the pound on land, and 4d. on houses; in the whole, 4s. 6d. in the pound on land, and 3s. on houses: the sum collected was between £1600. and £1700. Several buildings, which were rated at £200. a year, are now in the hands of Government, and are exempted from the Poor's Rate. In the years ending in 1793 and 1794 there were 10 Rates: this year, however, it is expected that 8 will be sufficient. This reduction of the Rates seems ascribable to the good management of the parish officers; the parish however is divided into two parties, which strongly oppose each other in parochial concerns. Few particulars could be learned respecting the amount of the Poor's Rates in different years. The following extracts are taken from the returns made to Parliament in 1786.

	£.	s.	d.
Expences of the Poor in 1776	837	7	3
Poor's Rate collected in 1783	1133	7	11
Ditto - - - 1784	1010	8	4
Ditto - - - 1785	1238	17	10

About £30. are annually distributed to out-pensioners: this article of expenditure was formerly more considerable than at present. The great expence accruing from soldiers' and sailors' wives becoming chargeable, is a frequent topic of complaint in this parish. It should however be considered, that the burthen has not increased more rapidly than the means of supporting it; and the influx of Poor into a parish, intimately connected with Portsmouth, although occasioned by warfare, is more than counterbalanced, by the various branches of industry, that are called for, by the equipment of fleets and armies: the

the artificer in the dock-yard, the shop-keeper, and the publican receive too much benefit from military preparation, to have reason to complain that the number of Poor increases; even the land-holders are compensated by the advance of their rents; and the farmers by the increased demand, which is thus produced, for the various articles of consumption.

The greater part of the Poor of Gosport is maintained in a work-house. The number in the house at present is 160; in winter, it generally amounts to 200. Their principal employment is picking oakum.

October, 1795.

HAWKLEY—NEWTON-VALENCE.

THE circumference of the parish of Hawkley is about 4 miles: the number of its inhabitants about 259: they are wholly engaged in agriculture. The rent of land is from 8s. to 20s. an acre, average about 12s. an acre: the land-tax amounts to about 3s. in the pound on the net rental. The tithe is let to the occupiers of the land. There are no commons in Hawkley. The wages of labourers are 1s. 6d. a day. There is no ale-house in the parish: one was put down very lately.

The circumference of the parish of Newton-Valence, is about 10 miles: the number of inhabitants, who are wholly agricultural, is 228. The rent of land is from 5s. to 20s. an acre; the average about 9s.: the land-tax about 2s. 6d. in the pound on the net rental. The greatest part of the tithe is let to the occupiers; the rest is taken in kind.

There are two commons in this parish, containing, altogether, about 150 acres. The wages of labourers are 1s. 6d. a day. There is one ale-house in the parish.

There are no Papists, or Protestant Dissenters of any denomination, in Newton-Valence, or Hawkley: nor are there any Friendly Societies in either parish.

The following query was sent, amongst others, by the Bishop of Winchester in 1788 :

What number of marriages, births, and burials, may you have at a medium one year with another ?

Answer.—In the last 20 years were registered

In Newton Valence	30 Marriages,	} which make the medium for one year	{ — — — 1½ Marriages. rather more than 8 Births. rather less than 4 Burials.
	168 Births,		
	73 Burials,		
In Hawkley	37 Marriages,	} which make the medium for one year	{ nearly — — 2 Marriages. nearly — — 8 Births. — — — 5 Burials.
	153 Births,		
	100 Burials,		

The parochial system of Newton-Valence, since the heavy advance in the price of provisions took place, has been, to permit each labourer, whether old or young, or with or without a family, to purchase flour at 8s. a bushel; the extra price is charged to the Poor's Rate. A man with this allowance is supposed to be capable of maintaining a wife and 2 children, and paying his rent from his earnings: when the family exceeds that number, a proportionate allowance is made. The Poor are satisfied with this plan, and think their condition is not affected by the present high price of the necessities of life. The Poor's Rate is excessively high; 7s. in the pound on the rack rents; but the farmers are more benefited by the high price of corn, than injured by the advance in the Poor's Rate.

*Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates, in the Parish of
HAWKLEY.*

BAPTISMS.								BURIALS.								Marriages.				Poor's Rates.				Poor's Rates.			
Years.	Mal. Fem. Tot.			Mal. Fem. Tot.			Years.	Mal. Fem. Tot.			Years.	£. s. d.			Years.	£. s. d.			Years.	£. s. d.			Years.	£. s. d.			
	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.		Mal.	Fem.	Tot.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.					
1680	—	3	3	1	1	2	—	1750	35	15	8	1781	103	17	11												
1685	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	1751	22	7	0	1782	133	6	10												
1690	1	1	2	2	—	2	2	1752	23	1	11	1783	142	10	6												
1691	3	1	4	—	4	4	—	1753	30	4	6	1784	172	0	7												
1692	2	2	4	2	2	4	—	1754	34	12	10	1785	193	10	3												
1693	—	—	—	4	2	6	3	1755	46	19	4	1786	177	5	8												
1694	2	2	4	1	—	1	4	1756	44	8	2	1787	156	6	7												
1695	2	—	2	2	1	3	—	1757	38	16	11	1788	185	17	5												
1696	2	3	5	1	—	1	—	1758	53	1	8	1789	140	15	9												
1697	1	5	6	1	2	3	—	1759	44	0	0	1790	159	14	7												
1698	3	2	5	1	5	6	—	1760	33	12	11	1791	140	2	6												
1699	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	1761	34	18	5	1792	133	6	4												
1700	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	1762	36	0	1	1793	166	4	11												
1720	1	4	5	3	4	7	—	1763	42	7	1	1794	219	6	6												
1740	2	4	6	—	—	—	1	1764	41	13	7	1795	325	13	8												
1760	4	1	5	1	4	5	3	1765	47	3	8	Average of 16 years, from 1750 to 1765 inclusive. } 38 1 5½															
1775	4	4	8	2	3	5	1	1766	56	4	0																
1776	5	3	8	2	3	5	2	1767	63	12	7																
1777	2	4	6	5	2	7	1	1768	56	18	1																
1778	1	4	5	2	4	6	2	1769	80	12	2	Average of 15 years, from 1766 to 1780 inclusive. } 91 14 3½															
1779	4	5	9	3	2	5	2	1770	63	12	11																
1780	4	4	8	4	4	8	—	1771	65	2	1																
1781	4	7	11	1	1	2	—	1772	61	16	0																
1782	5	5	10	2	—	2	2	1773	79	13	10	Average of 15 years, from 1781 to 1795 inclusive. } 170 0 0															
1783	7	1	8	2	2	4	3	1774	105	4	0																
1784	4	5	9	1	2	3	1	1775	137	7	11																
1785	—	1	1	7	3	10	—	1776	138	3	2																
1786	3	5	8	3	3	9	4	1777	148	4	5																
1787	4	4	8	1	—	1	1	1778	100	4	5																
1788	4	5	9	2	3	5	1	1779	96	13	2																
1789	4	6	10	2	4	6	4	1780	121	15	10																
1790	6	1	7	—	1	1	—																				
1791	1	2	3	2	—	2	—																				
1792	5	7	12	2	2	4	1																				
1793	4	2	6	3	4	7	1																				
1794	5	2	7	1	—	1	2																				
1795	5	5	10	4	4	8	2																				

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

*Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates, in the Parish of
NEWTON-VALENCE.*

BAPTISMS.				BURIALS.			MAR.	Poor's Rates.			Poor's Rates.				
Years.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Years.	£.	s.	d.	Years.	£.	s.	d.	
1685	5	1	6	1	—	—	1726	40	2	7	1761	29	0	0	
1685	3	5	8	—	—	—	1727	20	14	8	1762	39	13	1	
1690	3	1	4	—	—	—	1728	21	4	6	1763	28	10	0	
1691	2	2	4	—	—	—	1729	17	4	6	1764	57	18	5	
1692	2	1	3	—	—	—	1730	29	18	6	1765	43	17	0	
1693	1	1	2	—	—	—	1731	59	19	11	1766	53	0	8	
1694	4	—	4	—	—	—	1732	29	12	2	1767	57	9	1	
1695	3	3	6	—	—	—	1733	40	7	5	1768	47	8	4	
1696	1	—	1	—	—	—	1734	33	2	6	1769	48	7	3	
1697	—	2	2	3	1	4	1735	25	6	9	1770	48	18	4	
1698	3	1	4	3	1	4	1736	23	18	8	1771	67	0	8	
1699	—	—	—	3	1	4	1737	18	12	1	1772	79	14	1½	
1700	2	2	4	—	—	—	1738	22	18	0	1773	90	18	11	
1720	4	1	5	1	—	1	1739	16	14	3	1774	120	13	6	
1740	4	3	7	2	1	3	1740	21	16	6	1775	92	11	5	
1760	—	1	1	1	3	4	1741	20	17	6	1776	92	6	0	
1775	5	1	6	—	3	3	1742	21	7	4	1777	111	18	5	
1776	5	8	13	—	—	—	1743	24	13	2	1778	80	11	9	
1777	5	4	9	—	4	4	1744	15	0	8	1779	83	9	5	
1778	5	2	7	3	1	4	1745	15	11	8	1780	91	19	6	
1779	6	4	10	1	1	2	1746	13	19	4	1781	79	6	9	
1780	6	6	12	3	4	7	1747	26	0	3	1782	48	5	3	
1781	4	4	8	—	4	4	1748	22	11	1	1783	186	1	11	
1782	4	9	13	2	2	4	1749	21	7	1	1784	191	6	10	
1783	3	4	7	1	2	3	1750	22	17	8	1785	137	13	0	
1784	4	1	5	2	1	3	1751	12	9	0	1786	173	6	5	
1785	4	5	9	5	1	6	1752	16	12	10	1787	173	4	0	
1786	3	5	8	—	—	—	1753	11	11	2	1788	216	17	10	
1787	6	1	7	2	1	3	1754	16	6	7	1789	156	12	1	
1788	6	3	9	3	2	5	1755	20	6	9	1790	190	4	7	
1789	5	2	7	3	3	6	1756	20	19	8	1791	143	3	5	
1790	2	3	5	—	4	4	1757	40	10	10	1792	159	0	9	
1791	4	6	10	—	3	3	1758	40	2	7	1793	150	4	1	
1792	2	2	4	—	2	2	1759	34	9	9	1794	161	9	7	
1793	1	3	4	—	1	1	1760	24	7	0	1795	355	4	2	
1794	7	2	9	—	—	—	The aver. of 17 yrs. from 1776 to 1742 incluf.						27	11	7½ 17
1795	5	—	5	6	1	1	Ditto of 17 yrs. from 1743 to 1759 incluf.						22	1	9½ 17
							Ditto of 18 yrs. from 1760 to 1777 incluf.						60	9	0
							Ditto of 18 yrs. from 1778 to 1795 incluf.						165	3	4½ 18

March, 1796

March, 1796.

PETERSFIELD.

THIS parish contains 184 houses: its extent is about 200 acres. The inhabitants, who are mostly of the established Church, are, in general, engaged in commerce. The wages of common labourers were 7s. a week last year, but have this year advanced to 9s. without board. In harvest, men receive 2 guineas and a half a month, and their board. The prices of provisions are: wheat, 10s. the bushel; bread, 11d. the quarter loaf; beef,

beef, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. the pound; mutton, from $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d; veal, 8d; bacon, from 10d. to $11\frac{1}{2}$ d; butter, 10d.; potatoes, 1s. the bushel; coals, £ 2. 10s. the chaldron; new milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. the quart; old milk, 2d. the gallon.

The rent of land is from £ 1. to £ 3.; the land-tax amounts to £ 213. 13s. 5d. and is about 3s. 4d. in the pound. There are 12 inns or ale-houses in this parish; but no Friendly Societies: 2 existed some time ago; but as soon as the stock amounted to a few hundreds, the clubs were dissolved, and the money divided amongst the members.

The Poor are chiefly supported in a work-house, under the superintendence of a standing overseer, who has been in office above 5 years. He does not reside in the house, but attends at meals, provides victuals, and collects the Poor's Rates. To his good management the reduction of the Rates is principally ascribable. He pays every proper attention to the wants of the necessitous, and administers the concerns of the parish with fidelity, and discrimination: notwithstanding this, he is disliked by the Poor, and several attempts have been made to burn his house; the gentlemen, however, stand by him, and approve of his proceedings.

22 persons, (mostly old women and children,) are at present in the work-house: they are, principally, employed in cleansing the streets. Their earnings are very small, and do not exceed £ 5. or £ 6. a year. In the winter 50 or 60 persons are in the house. 9 families, who are out-pensioners, receive 16s. 6d. a week: 3 militia men's families, belonging to the parish, are allowed 9s. 4d. a week. Parish children, when 9 or 10 years old, are either bound out apprentices, or sent out to service for 4 years: in the latter case, the parish pays 1s. a week with each child, and the master finds employment, board, cloaths, and lodging: at the expiration of the 4 years, the child is generally able to acquire a maintenance. 6 children, of this description, are at present chargeable, and cost the parish 6s. a week.

Assessments are said to be made on the rack rental: the following expences are included in the annual disbursements:

Salary of the standing overseer	-	-	-	-	£ 30 0 0
Vestry clerk	-	-	-	-	4 0 0
Doctors' bills, annually amount to about	-	-	-	-	6 10 0
Removals, appeals, &c. (upon the average of the last 20 years,) cost annually	-	-	-	-	5 0 0

The deficiency arising from uncollected Rates is likewise included in the above expenditure. It generally amounts to from £ 1. to £ 6. or £ 7. a year. It is expected, that this year the Rate will not exceed 5s. in the pound.

Some years ago a sacking manufacture was established here; but not having answered the views of the proprietor, it is nearly discontinued.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and milk.	Pickled pork, pudding, and vegetables.	Bread and cheese.
Monday,	Ditto.	Cold meat, &c.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheese.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheese.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheese.	Ditto.

Beer is allowed at dinners and suppers. Half a pound of cheese a week is allowed to each grown person: the bread is not weighed. Sometimes instead of pork or bacon, a little coarse beef is bought for the Poor; broth is then used, but not when pork or bacon is boiled.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Poor's Rate.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the pound.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1765	21	19	40	14	25	39	—	197	16	0	183	8	7	
1766	20	22	42	18	11	29	—	242	12	0	285	11	11	
1767	14	21	35	14	12	26	—	329	10	10	338	3	5	
1768	14	14	28	14	9	23	—	317	15	11	300	14	5	
1769	18	21	39	12	10	22	—	309	7	7	282	6	6	
1770	21	18	39	11	6	17	—	263	5	9	290	5	9	
1771	23	24	47	17	15	32	—	185	9	10	182	11	2	
1772	23	19	42	14	14	28	—	257	9	4	257	0	8	
1773	12	15	27	14	18	32	—	358	14	11	352	13	8	
1774	18	24	42	5	14	19	—	325	3	8	389	11	2	
1775	18	18	36	13	15	28	—	415	2	3	447	6	9	
1776	18	17	35	12	13	25	—	275	14	0	259	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
1777	23	12	35	13	13	26	—	279	17	0	262	12	8	
1778	24	16	40	16	14	30	—	208	2	3	215	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1779	19	30	49	10	17	27	—	278	13	6	240	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1780	16	28	44	27	25	52	—	173	6	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	285	12	7	
1781	24	28	52	18	26	44	—	313	14	3	267	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1782	22	26	48	25	24	49	—	306	13	2	414	10	9	
1783	26	26	52	23	21	44	—	286	7	7	394	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d.
1784	27	21	48	15	19	34	6	484	10	11	515	12	0	7 0
1785	19	19	39	13	15	28	10	545	9	4	579	15	6	8 0
1786	23	27	50	13	14	27	8	391	9	0	515	17	0	6 0
1787	11	26	37	21	13	34	7	375	15	4	401	12	1	6 0
1788	17	19	36	16	11	27	13	375	12	9	418	13	7	6 0
1789	18	24	42	8	13	21	6	547	5	1	562	2	3	9 0
1790	20	22	42	13	13	26	9	512	12	10	549	5	2	8 0
1791	19	18	37	11	12	23	12	449	17	3	544	5	7	7 0
1792	23	33	56	18	11	29	10	320	11	7	394	12	3	5 0
1793	20	20	40	16	13	29	6	374	7	1	427	1	4	6 0
1794	24	24	48	17	20	37	10	379	10	2	457	12	9	6 0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	384	10	0	403	3	2	6 0

October, 1795.

P O R T S E A.

THE parish of Portsea, (commonly called Portsmouth Common,) is estimated to contain near 15 square miles: it nearly encircles the small parish of Portsmouth.

Of late years, Portsea has much increased both in wealth and population. One of the present church-wardens took an enumeration of the houses about two years ago, and found them to amount to about 3050: 100 or more have been built since that period. 36 men were raised by this parish for the Navy, in pursuance of a late Act; the number therefore of houses paying window-tax, (reckoning 68 houses to 1 seaman,) will amount to £2448.

Farms in this parish are from £200. to £300. a year. The rent of land is from £1. to £3. 10s. an acre.

The following account of Poor's Rates and Parochial Expenditure was principally furnished by the church-warden:

Years.	Total Expenditure.					
	£.	s.	d.			
1776	1327	8	7			
1781	1338	2	10½	Total Receipts.		
1782	1947	17	3½	£.	s.	d.
1783	1824	0	10¼	1387	8	9½
1784	2424	13	0½	1858	7	9½
1785	—	—	—	1871	18	3½
1794	2819	4	0	2955	14	4

From the Returns to Parliament.

The Poor of this parish are, principally, maintained in a work-house. At present there are 164 Paupers in the house: the usual number in winter is about 300, but has been known to exceed 340. They are chiefly employed in picking oakum. The earnings by this business in 1782, were £235. 10s. 7d.; in 1783, £166. 10s. 4d.; in 1784, £146. 6s. 7½d. The weekly and out-poor cost in the year, ending in 1794, £279. 3s. 11d.; militia men's families, £66. 19s. 11d. About

£32. a year, are paid from the Rates to watchmen ; and £30. annually, to the gaol. The parish officers are frequently re-chosen, and serve for several years ; but have no salary from the parish. In general, they belong to the dock-yards, from whence they receive their wages, and are excused from working, in consideration of their serving a parish office.

The work-house stands in a good situation, about 1 mile from the town, and is tolerably well contrived. There are from 2 to 6 feather-beds in a room, and iron bed-steads. The house is kept very clean, and the Poor appear to live very comfortably. Those, who use tobacco, are allowed 2 oz. each, a week. The number of deaths in the house last year, was 31. Either meat-broth, or a sort of gruel called flour-broth, made of flour and water, is their common breakfast : the dinner, 3 days in the week, consists of meat ; and on the other 4 days, of bread and cheese : the suppers are bread and cheese. Beer is allowed at bread and cheese meals only. Each adult person has 1 lb. of bread a day, and 8 oz. of meat on meat days.

There are 6 Friendly Societies in Portsea ; the number of members, in each, is from 80 to 180. Only two have taken the benefit of the late Act of Parliament : the expence attending an application to the Justices, is the common reason given why the other Societies have not had their rules confirmed.

In Portsea are 1 Presbyterian, 2 Methodist, and 2 Anabaptist meeting-houses, and 1 Roman Catholic chapel.

October, 1795.

PORTSMOUTH.

IN this parish, as in many others, the parish books were not accessible. From the information however of the parish officers, it appears that in the year ending in 1794, the Poor's Rates (at 4s. 3d. in the pound,) amounted to about £2210. ; and the total Receipts to £2778. 17s. 4d. ; and that in the year ending in 1795, the Rates (at 3s. 6d. in the pound,) produced £1820 ; and the total Receipts £2789. 18s. Last year £450. were expended on casual Poor. The Rates in Portsmouth have been as high as 4s. 6d. in the pound, but are seldom at full rental.

The parish of Portsmouth raised 9 men for the Navy, from whence, (according to the usual proportion of 68 houses to a man,) the number of rateable houses may be estimated at 612.

The church registers are very perfect, and commence soon after the era of their establishment by Lord Cromwell.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.		Marriages.
1550	24	—	—	—
1551	19	—	—	—
1554	—	19	—	—
1775	251	256	—	77
1776	250	260	—	52
1780	338	510	—	123
1781	376	443	—	182
1785	266	223	—	73
1786	310	290	—	63
1790	235	297	—	104
1794	347	384	{ of which 70 are } { registered as Poor. }	— 121

At Portsmouth are, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Arminian, and 2 Anabaptist congregations.

The Poor of this parish are chiefly maintained in a work-house; in which there are at present about 170 persons, who are employed in picking oakum. The house is said to be neither well contrived, nor well managed. About 40 out-pensioners receive, each, from 1s. to 2s. a week. A standing overseer, with a salary, was appointed last year; and it is to the appointment of a permanent officer that the late reduction of the Rates is principally attributed.

The proportion of out-pensioners, both in this parish, and in Portsea, is very inconsiderable: when persons become necessitous, the parish generally insists on their going into the work-house; by which means the expenditure is much reduced; not because the Poor are maintained at a cheaper rate in the house than they could be at their own homes, but because the apprehension of being obliged to intermix with the various descriptions of indigent people, usually found in a large Poor-house, deters many from

making applications for relief. The regulation adopted by the parish, of sending such persons to the work-house as are likely to remain chargeable a long time, is a great incitement to industry, and certainly prevents many frivolous claims for parochial assistance: but it seems to bear hard upon the modest Poor, who are the most deserving objects of national charity. The parishes of Portsmouth and Portsea are much at variance; nor will either receive a Pauper from the other without an order of removal. It is said that Portsmouth, in order to reduce its Rates, is endeavouring to get incorporated with Portsea: the latter however is determined to oppose this measure. Both parishes complain of having a great number of casual Poor.

The high price of provisions is sensibly felt, among the labouring classes, in this neighbourhood: the quartern loaf of wheaten bread costs 1s.; beef, from 6d. to 7d. the pound; mutton, 6d.; veal, 8d.; bacon, 10½d.; butter, 10d. to 13d.; potatoes, 5d. the gallon; milk, 1d. the pint.

Common labourers earn from 8s. to 9s. a week. All employments and occupations in any degree connected with the Navy, are now actively exerted; more especially in his Majesty's dock-yards, where there is a great demand for labour: shipwrights receive standing wages of 6s. 6d. a week, but work double tides, (that is, perform double the work usually required,) about two months in three, and are then allowed double wages. Besides this, they can earn about 2s. 6d. a week by watching, in their turns, at 1s. a night. Watermen, at present, have constant employment; but in times of peace, this class of men is almost starving: tailors, shoemakers, and other tradesmen, more particularly publicans, are in full business: in short, war is the harvest of Portsmouth; and peace, which is so ardently wished for in most other parts of England, is dreaded here.

Statement of the Earnings and Expences of a Labourer in the Dock-yard.

He is 35 years of age; has a wife and 3 children, of 11, 7, and 3 years of age. The children do no work. The wife earns a shilling now and then.

	£.	s.	d.
Her earnings, in the year, may amount to	-	-	0 15 0
The man earns 15s. a week, during one half of the year	-	19 10	0
		<hr/>	
Carried over	-	£ 20	5 0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	-	20	5 0
And 10s. 6d. a week during the other half of the year	-	13	13 0
He earns, by extra-jobs, about	-	3	0 0
		<u>36</u>	<u>18 0</u>
15s. (one week's earnings) must be deducted for sickness, holidays, &c.	-	0	15 0
Net earnings	£	<u>36</u>	<u>3 0</u>

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
His house-rent is £6. 6s. a year; but one room is let for 1s. 3d. a week, which reduces his rent to	-	3	1 0
Weekly expence of bread for the family, between 9s. and 10s. —on an average, about 9s. 6d.—annually	-	24	14 0
		<u>27</u>	<u>15 0</u>
Surplus of earnings	£	8	8 0

The man could give no account of his other expences, but says they do not exceed his earnings. The sum however of 8 guineas seems very inadequate to provide five persons with the other articles of food they must want; fuel, cloathing, &c. No milk is used in this family. They generally breakfast on tea, and sometimes on bread and cheese. A joint of meat is provided once a week; but bread, with a little cheese, constitutes the principal part of their diet.

October, 1795.

S O U T H A M P T O N.

THE town of Southampton contains by estimation about 4 square miles, one fourth of which is common. The number of inhabitants, from some calculations lately made, is supposed to be near 9000. Here is a mill for twisting flk, which employs a few children; and a carpet manufactory, which works 4 or 5 looms; but there is no other manufacture.

In

In this town there are one Presbyterian, and one Anabaptist congregation.

The number of houses paying the window tax could not be obtained; but, as 10 or 12 men were raised for the Navy, it may be estimated at near 700.

The prices of provision are: beef, from 6d. to 8d. the pound; mutton, from 6d. to 7d.; veal, 8d.; bacon, 10½d.; butter, 15½d.; bread, 1s. 11½d. the half-peck loaf; potatoes, 10d. a peck; coals, 37s. a chaldron.

The wages of bricklayers, carpenters, &c. are from 15s. to 16s. a week; and of common labourers, from 1s. 8d. to 2s. a day. The number of ale-houses is 30.

Here is one Friendly Society, which has had it's orders confirmed by the Magistrates. The land-tax is about £250.

The Poor are partly maintained in a work-house, and partly at their own homes. In the work-house there are, at present, 120 persons; of which, 50 are children, under the age of 14 years; the others are mostly old people: in winter, there are sometimes near 150 in the house. 18 children and 4 old men from the work-house are employed at the silk mill; and a few make blankets and cloaths for the use of the house. The following is the usual bill of fare:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Onion broth.	Beef, and vegetables.	Bread, and cheese; or bread, and butter.
Monday,	Bread, and butter.	Broth, and bread.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	As Sunday.	Pork, and vegetables.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto. —	Bread, and butter.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto. —	Salt beef, and vegetables.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto. —	Bread, and butter.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto. —	Bread, and cheese.	Ditto.

2 cups of beer a day (near 3 pints,) are allowed to grown persons, and a proportionable quantity to children.

The Rates, during the years ending in 1792 and 1793, were collected at 4s. in the pound on $\frac{3}{4}$ of the net rental. This has been the average Rate for the last 18 years.

The subjoined particulars of the earnings and expenditure of the corporation of Guardians were extracted from their annual accounts for the years 1792 and 1793; the only ones that have yet been printed.

*Account of the Guardians of the Poor of the Town of Southampton, from Easter 1791,
to Easter 1792.*

Dr.			Cr.			Gr.						
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				
To cash received from the Treasurer of the former Guardians	-	-	39	13	1½	By cash, debts incurred and not discharged by the former Guardians, £150.; of which were on bond to Sollier & Co. exclusive of the quarter's bills for the house	326	4	4			
To ditto by sale of manufactured articles by the house, exclusive of what was worked up, and used for the supply of the house	-	-	95	1	6	Master, matron, and beadle's salaries	66	15	6			
To ditto received for earnings of the Poor in the house	-	-	34	14	3	Surgeon's, and other salaries	81	18	6			
To ditto composition received for bastard children	-	-	35	0	0	Clerk's salary	27	6	8			
To ditto received for people in the house	-	-	35	14	3	Interest of £1700.	76	10	0			
<i>Rates assessed on the several Parishes.</i>						Insurance from fire	3	3	6			
						To out-paupers and occasional relief	448	4	1			
All-Saints'	-	-	836	17	6	Removal of paupers	72	11	7			
Holy-Rood's	-	-	552	0	2½	To bastard children out of the house	16	19	6			
St. Michael's	-	-	310	0	10¼	Groceries, including butter	184	12	7			
St. Mary's	-	-	312	6	8	Cheese	82	13	6			
St. Lawrence's	-	-	211	3	11½	Drapery	100	7	8			
St. John's	-	-	102	4	10	Cloathing	7	18	6			
			2324	14	0¼	Materials, chiefly wool, for employing the Poor	125	15	7			
						Town clerk's fees for examination of paupers as to their parishes, and signing rates	20	19	8			
Deficient in collection	374	4	2	Law-proccesses						28	2	7
Taken from the Overseers by the Corporation for a county rate this year	180	0	0	For marriages of the Poor						15	5	0
Ditto for high-ways	88	5	4	Burials of ditto						11	0	0
Amount assessed on the parishes	2967	3	6	Butcher's meat, including salt pork						117	1	4
						Flour	241	7	4			
						Malt and hops	86	0	9			
						Wine and spirits	17	19	3			
						Leather and shoes ready made	31	11	10			
						Coals and wood for firing	73	17	6			
						Garden-stuff	35	13	4			
						Live-stock	13	0	6			
						Sundry disbursements for the house	40	11	8			
						Repairs done to the house	20	1	4			
						Apprenticing poor children	13	14	0			
						Rates returned	12	6	3			
						Subscription to the county hospital	5	5	0			
						Expence for lunatics	7	12	0			
						Balance in the Treasurer's hands	152	15	10			
Total receipts of the Guardians of the Poor						£ 2564	17	1¼	£ 2564	17	1¼	

* The sum total, upon casting up the different sums, appears to be less than the sum here set down, by 9s. 7¼d.

Accounts

Accounts from Easter 1792, to Easter 1793.

<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Balance of the preceding year	-	152 15 10	Cash on account of former Guardians	10	1 6
To cash from the Corporation annually for the maintenance of 6 boys, £40. a year.	80	0 0	Salary to master, matron, and beadle	50	19 0
Received for manufactured articles by house, exclusive of what was used in the house	190	3 4	Surgeon's salary and extra-wages	52	15 7
Earnings of Poor in house	36	4 11	Clerk's ditto	20	7 6
Composition for bastardy	82	19 0	Interest of £1700. at 4½ per cent. per ann.	40	1 0
Received for people in the house	34	10 0	Insurance from fire	3	0 0
Interest of £50.	2	10 0	Out Paupers, including occasional reliefs	519	15 6
Fines for Guardian's non-attendance	3	13 6	Removal of Paupers	73	17 1
<i>Affessments.</i>			Allowance for bastard children out of the house	40	12 0
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	Groceries, including butter	146	19 3
All Saints'	920	11 0	Cheese	100	17 9
Holy-Rood's	560	0 1	Drapery	70	2 3
St. Michael's	337	14 11½	For cloathing, ready made	9	18 4
St. Mary's	336	18 9	Materials for employing the Poor, principally wool	141	1 7
St. Lawrence's	198	2 4½	Town-clerk's fees for examination of Paupers as to their parishes and signing of the rates	10	19 2
St. John's	104	11 3½	Law processes	45	5 10
Deficiency in the collection	147	10 6	Marriages of Poor	18	2 0
The whole amount of assessments this year, including money paid to county rate, &c.	2826	2 5	Burials of ditto	15	17 5
was	-	-	Butcher's meat, including salt pork	208	0 2
<i>Materials for the employment of the Poor.</i>			Flour for bread	197	0 11
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	Malt and hops	89	11 11
First year	125	15 7	Wine and spirits	14	5 8
Second year	141	1 7	Leather and shoes ready made	29	17 1
<i>Sale of worked materials.</i>			Lunatics	65	2 8
First year	£95	1 6	Coals and wood for firing	80	17 0
Second year	190	3 4	Garden-stuff	29	11 1
Gained, besides the cloathing of all the Poor in the house	18	7 8	Live-stock	28	15 3
Earnings of the Poor, employed out of the house, in 2 years	70	19 4	Sundry disbursements for house	56	12 11
Gained by the work of the Poor in 2 years, exclusive of their cloathing and attending themselves	89	7 0	Repairs done to the house	15	16 8
			Apprenticing poor children	12	3 8
			Rates returned	21	3 0
			Expended in levelling the marsh to employ the people out of work	5	11 5
			To militia men's families	16	7 0
			Subscription to county hospital	5	5 0
			Amount of expences in applying to parliament	465	2 1
			Printing the accounts of the poor-house, &c.	3	3 0
			Debt discharged	300	0 0
			By balance paid over the present Guardians	25	15 9
<i>£ 3040 15 0½</i>			<i>£ 3040 15 0</i>		

October, 1795.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE Poor belonging to the various parishes in the Isle of Wight are chiefly relieved at a House of Industry situated near the town of Newport. It was erected under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed in 1771¹, whereby 80 acres of the forest of Parkhurst were vested in the gentlemen of the island for the term of 999 years, under the title of the Corporation or Guardians of the Poor of the Isle of Wight; and, in order that each parish might contribute its fair proportion, an account was taken of the amount of their respective Poor's Rates for the preceding 7 years, and, according to the average, the ratio of their future payments was determined on; so that those parishes, whose parochial charges were the heaviest at the time of the valuation, are now burthened with the greatest quota towards the consolidated fund. One pays 2s. in the pound on the rack rent; another, 15d.; and a third, 3s. 3d. in the pound upon two-thirds of the rent. The Corporation was authorized to borrow £12,000. for the purpose of erecting the House of Industry; but this sum being found inadequate to complete the design, a second application was made to Parliament, and by an Act passed in 1776, the Corporation was empowered to borrow an additional sum not exceeding £8000.; and as the provisions of the former Act had been found by experience to be extremely defective, the whole was repealed, and new powers and regulations provided².

The members of the Corporation are such inhabitants of the island as are seized in fee, or for life, or of leasehold upon lives, in their own or their wives' right, of lands or property rated to the Poor's Rate at £50. a year; heirs apparent to property rated at £100. a year; all rectors and vicars of the island; and all occupiers of lands or property rated at £100. whether in one or more parishes within the island. On the last Thursday in June, in every year, 24 directors, (of whom 12 are to be such as were not directors in the preceding year,) are elected by the Corporation from their own body; proper persons for acting guardians are likewise nominated in each parish by the inhabitants assessed to the Poor's Rate, and lists transmitted to the directors, from which representatives for each

¹ 1 Geo. 3. c. 43.² 16 Geo. 3. c. 53. s. 2.

parish, (according to the proportion they pay towards the Poor's Rate,) are chosen by ballot, to make up the number of 36 acting guardians, who continue in office one year. A clerk and other necessary officers are likewise appointed. The directors and guardians are divided into quarterly, monthly, and weekly committees, the last of which consist of 2 directors and 5 acting guardians. They meet at the house every Saturday, to settle the governor and stewards' accounts of the preceding week, to give directions for the ensuing week, to hear complaints, to grant occasional relief to persons out of the house, and to attend to such cases as require immediate investigation. The following are the most material of the bye-laws enacted by the Corporation for the regulation and government of the House of Industry :

- 1, That all poor persons, single or married, without families, who are unable to maintain themselves, be taken into the house, and not supported out of it by any settled allowance or pension.
- 2, That all poor persons, whose families are too large to be maintained by their own labour, may offer one or more of their children to be received into the house, at the discretion of the weekly committee.
- 4, That poor persons received into the house, for temporary relief only, shall not be deprived of their household goods, furniture or other property. But such wearing apparel, and other goods, as any pauper may bring into the house, shall be deemed and taken to be the property of the guardians of the poor, during the time such person shall be maintained in the house.
- 6, That a weekly committee may grant to the use of any poor labourer's wife, on the birth of a fourth, fifth, or sixth child, the respective sums of five shillings, seven shillings and sixpence, or ten shillings and sixpence, according as he may then have living, four, five, or six children, under fourteen years of age ; but, that five shillings thereof be applied, by the overseer, to the payment of the midwife.
- 7, That one churchwarden, or overseer of the poor, of every parish, be obliged to apply to the weekly committee on every sitting, either in person, or by a director, or acting guardian, and to report, (after due enquiry made by himself, at the respective dwellings of the poor,) the number and ages of the family, and other circumstances, including the

the place of settlement, as well as the illness of all persons in his parish, who may ask for, or stand in need of, relief, under the penalty of any sum, not less than forty shillings, and not exceeding five pounds, as directed by the Act; but that relief may be granted to any pauper, who may be in the same manner reported by the surgeon, a director, or acting guardian.

- 8, That in case of an application wherein the preceding regulation hath not been adhered to, the committee, if it see proper, may entrust a director, or acting guardian, or the surgeon, with an order of relief, to be delivered, or not, to the pauper, according as the person, thus entrusted, may find the circumstances of the case; or the committee may order the surgeon, or parish-officer, to visit the said pauper, and to make a report, as before required, to the next committee, which may then give relief from the time of the first application.
- 11, That the weekly committee, on application of an overseer, may grant monthly relief out of the house to the families of men impressed into the sea-service, during their continuance as impressed men, not exceeding the sum of one shilling and sixpence a week, for two children under the age of ten years; the sum of two shillings a week, for three such children; and the sum of three shillings a week, for four such; to be paid weekly by the respective overseers, who are required to stop payment on the death or discharge of any such man, and report the state of the family to the next weekly committee; and that this proportion of relief be adopted in all similar cases.
- 12, That when it shall appear to a weekly committee that labour in husbandry cannot be obtained at the usual wages, on account of a general existing scarcity of work, the committee may order any reasonable sum, not exceeding one fourth of the real earnings of such labourers, employed by its consent, to be paid by overseers to the different persons employing them, so that such earnings do not exceed six shillings a week for each man, and so in proportion for others. And when such earnings do necessarily fall short of six shillings a week, merely on account of the unseasonableness of the weather, (as in deep snow or hard frosts,) the deficiency may be made up to that sum, for a man who has a family to maintain.
- 13, That a sum not exceeding ten pounds in any one year, be laid out in purchasing spinning-wheels, cards, and such like implements of work,

for the use of the industrious poor women and children ; which, after being marked "HOUSE OF INDUSTRY," may be lent or given them, at the discretion of the weekly committee ; and that work in spinning, knitting, &c. shall be supplied from the house, by an order from the said committee, to all persons of the above description, who may not be able to procure any such work elsewhere.

20, That every single woman, becoming chargeable to this corporation the second time, on account of bastardy, shall be carried before two justices of the peace, to be dealt with according to law ; and that all such women in the house, (except those, who are employed in the hard work of the house, and those who have been punished as afore-said,) as well as all other persons, who, by reason of their own criminality or misconduct, are there kept and maintained, shall be placed in separate apartments from the other poor, provided for that purpose ; shall have their names entered in the black book ; shall be allowed no solid meat on meat-days ; and wear coarse yellow coats or gowns, or other disgraceful distinctions, at the discretion of the weekly committee.

40, That only one sort of flour be served into the house, and that, from the whole meal dressed through a 14s. cloth ; and that only one meal of solid meat be served weekly ; the other meat-dinner to be composed of meat cut into very small pieces, the bones broken very small, and boiled into broth, properly thickened with vegetables, &c. ; and that only 150 lbs. of meat be allowed for that dinner ; but that fat pork or bacon (to be bought in the fitch, without the hams) may be boiled, cut into very small slices, with pease, beans, or potatoes ; for one dinner in the week, not exceeding 50 lbs. ; and that the annexed bill of fare ¹ be particularly observed : subject, however, to such alteration,

BILL OF FARE.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and butter.	Boiled beef. ²	Potatoes.
Monday,	Ditto. —	Pease, with the beef liquor.	Bread and butter.
Tuesday,	Ditto. —	Bread and butter.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto. —	Fresh beef soup.	Potatoes.
Thursday,	Ditto. —	Bread and butter ; or baked pudding.	Bread and butter.
Friday,	Ditto. —	Potatoes, or green pease, or beans ; with fat bacon, or pork, not exceeding 50lbs.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto. —	Rice-milk.	Ditto.

² When the beef cannot be kept sweet a week, the Sunday's and Wednesday's dinners may be exchanged.

teration as the season of the year, or other circumstances, may render expedient in the opinion of the weekly committee.

- 45, That the tea for the poor sick people in the house, shall be bought at the same place, and of the same person, who contracts for sugar; and shall be received by the governor, and delivered out in like manner as the other stores.
- 49, That every person, who, being duly qualified, shall be elected a director, and shall refuse to act, shall forfeit the sum of SIX POUNDS; and every guardian, refusing to act when elected an acting guardian, shall forfeit the sum of FOUR POUNDS; unless reasonable cause shall be shewn and allowed by the majority of the directors and acting guardians present at the next general quarterly meeting after such election.
- 50, That if there shall not be present two directors and three acting guardians at any weekly committee, each director of that month not being present, shall forfeit TWENTY SHILLINGS; and every such acting guardian, TEN SHILLINGS.
- 51, That a chairman be chosen, by every committee, to preside and regulate the proceedings; and every member of any committee, who shall not appear in the committee-room within half an hour of the time appointed for their meeting, shall, if a director, forfeit FOUR SHILLINGS; if an acting guardian, TWO SHILLINGS; in case such default shall delay the proceeding to business: and no member (under the same penalty) shall leave the committee while sitting, without leave of the chairman: and on no account, if there be not a sufficient number of members remaining to constitute a committee.

These fines are extremely moderate; and can never operate as compulsory penalties on gentlemen of property. They seem, however, in

N. B. The sick have fresh meat and broth, with other provisions, according to the surgeon's directions—who is desired to give written orders for the same.

The course of diet has lately been altered; the following Bill of Fare, which is now used in the house, was, obligingly, communicated to me, with other information, by the governor:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Onion broth.	Beef cut small; the bones broken, and boiled into soup, and thickened with vegetables: bread.	Potatoes, butter, salt, and beer.
Monday,	Ditto.	Pork, greens, beer, and bread.	Bread, butter, and beer.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Beef in soup, thickened with rice.	Potatoes, butter, salt, and beer.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Rice milk, with butter and treacle.	Bread, cheese, and beer.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Pork with greens, or potatoes, beer, and bread.	Potatoes, butter, salt, and beer.
Friday,	Ditto.	Bread, cheese, and beer.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Pork and pease: no bread.	Ditto.

the present state of the institution to be very unnecessary. The directors and guardians are very regular in their attendance on committee days, &c. ; and only one instance occurs in the annexed accounts of a fine having been paid by either a guardian or director, during the last 3 years.

- 59, That every quarterly committee of accounts shall examine into all the accounts of the preceding quarter, and shall prepare them for publication, and after they have thoroughly examined them, they shall set their hands to the same: and the separate articles of the incidental expences, paid by the governor, shall be entered in the quarterly account-book, in the same manner as the bills, &c. ; and no bills or salaries of officers shall be paid by the treasurer, till a printed order be produced, signed by the chairman of the committee of accounts.
- 61, That any sum, not exceeding TWELVE SHILLINGS, may be allowed for the burial of any poor person dying out of the house, on application being made to the next weekly committee, or to a magistrate, on oath, that the deceased did not leave effects sufficient for defraying funeral expences: but that nothing shall be allowed when the person is not buried at the sole expence of the corporation, and in the usual manner of such paupers; of which the officiating clergyman is desired to give a certificate.
- 70, That when it shall be found necessary to make use of any part, or the whole, of the fund of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, which has been raised from the savings of the average rates, and is vested on bond from the treasurer, to answer any extraordinary demands the great extent of the buildings, and the various articles of furniture may require, beyond what can be spared for the same, from the average rates in any one year: such sum, so used, shall be re-placed from the first savings that may be afterwards made.

The principal part of the building is 300 feet in length from east to west, by 27 wide in the clear; having windows on both sides, for the advantage of a thorough draught of air: at the distance of 200 feet from the west end, a wing from the main building ranges southward, 170 feet by 24; from the end of which, are built work-shops for the manufacturers and mechanics; and these, with a walk on the west, form a square of 200 feet by 170.

On the east side of the wing is a court, 170 feet by 50, formed by offices on the north; such as dairy, wash-house, brew-house, wood-house, store-rooms, &c. and a wall on the south. In the principal building is a large store-room, steward's room, dining hall, 118 feet long by 27 wide, and a common sitting room, for the impotent and aged poor.

Under the east end there are cellars for beer, meat, &c. Over this building are the governor's and matron's lodging rooms, the laundry, nurseries, and sick wards.

In the wing on the ground floor are the school rooms, apothecary's shop, kitchen, scullery, bake-house, bread-room, governor's and matron's sitting room, and pantry; and over are the lying-in rooms, sick wards, and 20 separate rooms or apartments for married men and their wives, with two common sitting rooms adjoining, for the old and infirm, who are unable to go down stairs. In front of the principal building is a large gate-way; on the east side of which is a master weaver's room, and spinning room, 96 feet long by 18 wide, with store-rooms over it; at the west side of this gate-way are the shoe-maker's and tailor's shops, with a spinning room, 150 feet long by 18 wide, with weaving rooms and store-rooms over.

The chapel is erected on the north side of the principal building: over it is a store-room. Four hundred yards distance is a pest-house, with a burying ground, walled in, close adjoining.

To the north of the pest-house a building has been lately erected for the admission of persons under inoculation: it consists of four rooms, each of about 15 feet by 14. On the south is a large garden, which supplies the house with vegetables. On the east, behind the offices, are placed the hog-sties, barn, stable, and other out-houses¹.

The house can accommodate 700 people: the number of inmates, however, seldom exceeds 550. The following is a list of the present inmates: they amount to 495. (3d of April, 1796.)

86 men; from 20 to 90 years of age, consisting of cripples, blind, idiots, lunatics, &c.

115 women; from 20 to 90 years of age; of whom the younger part are blind, &c. or sent hither in cases of bastardy.

¹ Warner's Hampshire, iii. 73.

131 boys; from infants to 13 years; among whom are many cripples, who are usually employed under the tailors, or shoe-makers, in the house; or in knitting, &c. according to their strength, and ability.

163 girls; from infants to 13 years; cripples, &c. some of whom can spin worsted, yarn, or flax.

The manufacture carried on in the house chiefly consists in making sacks for coal, flour, and biscuit; besides which, linsey, kerseys, and other articles of that nature, are made, principally, for the use of the house. The quantity of each, annually manufactured during the last 3 years, and in the years ending at midsummer 1783, may be seen in the annexed accounts; which also specify the salaries paid to the governor, matron, and other officers.

The baptisms in the house, during the last 3 years were: 20—12—12: and the burials, 68—32—61.

The number of regular out-pensioners is, at present, 44: they receive, each, from 1s. to 3s. a week. The number of casual weekly poor, and the amount of casual weekly allowances, is very fluctuating; and depends much on the severity of the weather, and other circumstances. In January, and February, 1795, the reliefs granted on Saturdays, amounted, for several weeks, to £ 130. £ 150. £ 170. and upwards. Last winter the weekly reliefs, granted on Saturdays, were from £ 9. to £ 17.

The debt paid off amounts to £ 5250.: the debt now owing is £ 12,200. The land belonging to the corporation, amounting to near 80 acres, is laid down in a grass farm. The produce is sold by a manager, and the receipts placed to the general account of the house.

The following statements of the receipts and expenditure for 4 years, are copied from printed papers, which are annually prepared and laid before the corporation. They are drawn up with great perspicuity and accuracy, and afford a clearer view of the various circumstances connected with this institution, than any general observations could convey. Perhaps but few improvements could be made in the mode of framing up this annual amount; but I would venture to suggest to the guardians, that the quantity of flax, hemp, wool, and other materials purchased, should be particularized, as well as the sums paid for them. The public would thereby be enabled to judge whether a house of industry bought their raw materials

materials dearer or cheaper than a common manufacturer. It is likewise extremely desirable that the average number of men, women, and children, in the house, each month in the year, should be annexed to the account, as is done, (in a general manner,) at St. Peter's hospital in Bristol¹; and that the average number of men, women, and children, employed weekly, or monthly, in the manufactory, and of the goods actually manufactured in the year, should be printed: it is only from comparing such particulars, with the amount of expenditure, that a fair estimate can be formed of the work annually performed in a house of industry, and of the annual charge attending the maintenance of a Pauper, under these institutions.

The following table is extracted from the Returns made to Parliament in 1786:

Parishes.	Expences for the Poor in 1776.			Poor's Rates in 1783.			Poor's Rates in 1784.			Poor's Rates in 1785.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Arreton	441	11	3	449	5	3	465	9	10	504	15	4
Binsted	51	5	0	60	14	0	61	2	0	61	0	0
Bonchurch	12	16	4	14	19	5	14	19	5	14	19	5
Brading	468	10	4	530	17	2	492	15	2	500	16	4
God's-hill	403	13	8	449	4	6	448	19	10	445	7	1
St. Helen's	88	8	0	101	8	3	100	19	6	100	10	9
S. Lawrence	13	0	0	17	18	1	17	14	3	15	19	10
Newchurch	541	16	8	585	10	8	582	11	8	603	6	3
Newport	452	0	0	487	6	9	482	11	0	483	17	0
Niton	74	10	8	96	8	3	98	8	10	85	8	0
Shanklin	20	18	0	38	8	7	23	13	4	23	13	4
Whippingham	232	5	0	271	11	6	278	0	11	292	14	5
Whitwell	71	14	8	83	8	0	86	17	0	79	18	7
Wooton	53	17	8	53	17	8	53	17	8	53	17	8
Yaverland	30	6	7	34	19	5	34	19	5	34	19	5
Brixton	129	0	8	129	0	8	129	0	8	129	0	8
Brooke	38	10	10	38	10	10	38	10	10	38	10	10
Calbourne	182	9	4	199	2	1	206	8	3	199	8	0
Carisbrook	465	15	10	499	8	0	502	13	3	501	1	0

Carried over, £ 3772 10 6 £ 4141 19 1 £ 4119 12 10 £ 4169 3 11

(¹ See page 19.)

Parishes.	Expences for the Poor in 1776.			Poor's Rates in 1783.			Poor's Rates in 1784.			Poor's Rates in 1785.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over,	3772	10	6	4141	19	1	4119	12	10	4169	3	11
Chale,	137	15	8	145	18	7	145	18	7	145	18	7
Freshwater	152	11	6	165	3	4	198	10	0	183	15	6
Gatcomb	64	4	0	77	19	8	76	5	10	48	4	4
Kingston	13	1	0	13	5	10	13	5	10	13	5	10
Mottifston	18	14	8	28	6	9	28	6	9	28	6	9
St. Nicholas	60	1	8	77	12	7	79	6	7	82	4	5
Northwood	365	6	0	383	17	2	389	10	11	396	18	8
Shalfleet	306	13	10	330	7	4	330	19	2	348	2	2
Shorwell	179	10	0	194	4	1	194	4	1	194	4	1
Thorley	35	8	11	35	8	11	35	8	11	35	8	11
Yarmouth	38	18	0	47	4	0	47	4	3	46	14	9
	<u>£5144</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>£5641</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>£5658</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>£5692</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>

An Account of the Guardians of the Corporation of the Poor in the Isle of Wight, and of Monies received and paid, from Midsummer 1782, to Midsummer 1783.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
To cash in Treasurer's hands at Midsummer 1782	-	544	5 10
To cash received from the Treasurer of the county, being a moiety of the militia	-	29	3 0
To cash received, the moiety of a fine from a person destroying game	-	2	10 0
To cash for half a year's interest of one hundred pounds at £ 4. per cent.	-	2	0 0
To one quarter's average from Midsummer to Michaelmas	1285	10	6
To cash for half a year's interest of four hundred pounds at £ 4. per cent.	-	8	0 0
To cash received from two persons for stealing wood in coppices	-	0	5 2
To cash for bastardy	-	9	5 6
Carried over	-	£1881	0 0

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	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	1881	0	0
To one quarter's average from Michaelmas to Christmas	1285	14	9
To one hundred and seventy-four days interest on three hundred pounds at £ 4. per cent.	5	14	4
To eighty-three days interest on one hundred pounds at £ 4. per cent.	0	18	2
To three hundred and fifty-seven days interest on one hundred pounds at £ 4. per cent.	3	18	2
To cash for half a year's interest of five hundred pounds at £ 4. per cent.	10	0	0
To cash received from the Treasurers for interest	500	0	0
To one quarter's average from Christmas to Lady-day	1285	10	6
To cash received from a person as a final indemnification for a bastard child	30	16	0
To cash received from a person on coming into the house to be supported	6	9	0
To cash received from three persons in lieu of taking apprentices	30	0	0
To half a year's interest of two hundred and fifty pounds at £ 4. per cent.	5	0	0
To cash from the manufactory	112	7	4
To one quarter's average from Lady-day to Midsummer	1285	10	6
	£ 6442	18	9

P A Y M E N T S.

	£.	s.	d.
By cash paid the bond-holders	500	0	0
By interest	627	0	0
By insurance	10	17	0
By a year's rent due at Michaelmas 1782	8	19	10
By chaplain	50	0	0
By apothecaries	170	0	0
By secretary	30	0	0
Carried over	£ 1396	16	10

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	1396	16	10
By governor	40	0	0
By matron	30	0	0
By constant pensioners	256	6	6
By weekly Poor out of the house	403	11	10
By militia	71	12	6
By chapel-clerk and schoolmaster	8	0	0
By labourer, half to house and half to farm	13	0	0
By wheat, barley, and grinding	1206	1	1
By cheefe	196	16	7
By butcher's meat	365	17	11
By pork	116	12	1
By malt and hops	305	14	9
By wine	58	12	9
By butter	51	4	8
By pease	62	18	3
By groceries	139	8	11
By coals	180	0	0
By drapery	186	1	7
By soap	25	0	3
By candles	9	12	5
By leather	101	11	2
By carpenter	34	16	5
By ironmonger	15	19	2
By glazier	7	8	0
By brazier	6	15	3
By printer	3	10	0
By bricklayer	13	2	8
By baker	24	9	1
By incidental expences of the house, tailor, shoe-maker, and labourer	167	0	0
By tradesmen's small bills	33	10	7
By cash at interest	500	0	0
By surgeons, for inoculation, &c.	7	17	0
Carried over	£ 6039	8	3

HAMPSHIRE.—ISLE OF WIGHT.

245

			£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	-	6039	8	3
By frith, faggots, and wood	-	-	15	0	0
By stationer	-	-	5	11	5
			<hr/>		
			£ 6060	2	7
To balance in Treafurer's hands	-	-	382	16	2
			<hr/>		
			£ 6442	18	9 ¹
			<hr/>		

General Account of the Manufactory carried on at the House of Industry, from Midsummer 1782, to Midsummer 1783.

BOUGHT.

	£.	s.	d.
Goods and materials in the store-room at Midsummer 1782	316	2	10
Hemp, flax, mop-wool, and wages, to Messrs. Kimber and Toomer, and gratuities to the children in the first half-year	177	7	6
Flax, hemp, wages, and gratuities, as in the last article, in the second half-year	171	8	6
	<hr/>		
	£ 664	18	10 ¹
	<hr/>		

SOLD OR USED IN THE HOUSE.

	£.	s.	d.
Sacks, mop-yarn, linsey, shoe-thread, &c. in the first half-year	263	5	5 ¹ / ₂
Ditto in the second half-year	210	18	9 ¹ / ₂
	<hr/>		
	£.	s.	d.
Goods and materials in the store-room, at Midsummer 1783	<div> <div> wrought } 85 8 11¹/₂ </div> <div> unwrought } 205 13 11¹/₂ </div> </div>		
	291	2	11
	<hr/>		
	£ 765	7	1 ¹ / ₂
Expended	-	664	18 10
	<hr/>		
Gained	-	£ 100	8 3 ¹ / ₂

There seems to be some error in this account:

the items altogether amount to	-	-	£ 6059	19	8
Which, with balance	-	-	382	16	2
	<hr/>				
amounts to			£ 6442	15	10

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	100	8	3½
Earned clear of deductions, by spinning of worsted	33	2	9½
Earnings and gains of the whole year	£ 133	11	1

An Account of the Corporation of the Guardians of the Poor in the Isle of Wight, and of Monies received and paid from Midsummer 1792 to Midsummer 1793.

R E C E I P T S.

	£.	s.	d.
Cash in Treasurer's hands, Midsummer 1792	343	6	11
Cash in the Governor's hands, ditto	25	5	4
Cash from the produce of the farm	27	19	4
Of the surveyors of Carisbrooke highways for maintaining the Forest Road, due Michaelmas 1792	5	0	0
Of the Reverend Henry Oglander in lieu of taking an apprentice	10	0	0
Of John Delgarno Esquire ditto	10	0	0
Of Mrs. Cooke ditto	10	0	0
Of Mr. John Whitewood ditto	10	0	0
Of Mr. James Harvey ditto	10	0	0
For Joseph Brewer's board	2	15	0
For Goodall Young's ditto	5	8	6
A moiety of a fine for selling corn by an unlawful measure	6	7	6
Of James James, towards the maintenance of his children	1	1	0
Of William Rowles, towards ditto	1	10	0
Of Richard Ware, money advanced to his family	0	12	0
Of Samuel Read, expences apprehending him for leaving his family chargeable to the Guardians of the Poor within the Isle of Wight	0	7	6
Of Minson and Fry, part of a fine for hedge breaking	0	3	6
Carried over	£ 469	16	7

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	469	16	7
Of Sir William Oglander, Baronet, part of Le Compts wages	-	0	14 0
John Phillips's pension, three quarters	-	6	17 0
Of the reputed fathers of bastard children to reimburse the money advanced from the house for the support of the said children	-	42	5 0
One year's average rates due Midsummer 1793	5142	6	3
	<u>£ 5661</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>10</u>

P A Y M E N T S.

	£.	s.	d.
One year's fee-farm-rent and postage, due Michaelmas 1792	9	2	6
One year's insurance of the house and furniture, due ditto	10	2	6
One year's board and cloathing a lunatic in Bethlem	15	18	7
One year's interest or £12500, due Midsummer 1793	500	0	0
Interest in arrear due to the bond-holders	£.	s.	d.
from the late Treasurers	123	0	0
Interest of money deposited for bastardy in the hands of the late Treasurers	18	0	0
William Read, cash deposited in the late Treasurer's hands for bastardy, the child being dead	10	0	0
Expences incurred in proving the debt due to this Corporation from the late Treasurers	2	2	0
	<u>153</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Mess. Clarke, attorney's bill	36	1	4
Surgeon for inoculation, attending women, &c.	25	8	0
Dr. Bowen for reducing a fracture	1	1	0
Expences attending sessions and removing paupers to their respective settlements	£ 25	10	7
Ditto apprehending men for bastardy and running away from their families	10	13	5
	<u>36</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
Carried over	£ 786	19	11

					£.	s.	d.
				Brought over	-	786	19 11
					£.	s.	d.
Chaplain's salary	-	-	-		50	0	0
Surgeon and Apothecary's ditto	-	-	-		170	0	0
Governor's ditto	-	-	-		50	0	0
Matron's ditto	-	-	-		30	0	0
Manufacturer's ditto	-	-	-		20	0	0
Secretary's ditto	-	-	-		13	0	0
Schoolmaster's ditto	-	-	-		8	0	0
Chapel clerk's ditto	-	-	-		2	0	0
							343 0 0
Flour, meal, and bran	-	-	-		905	6	11
Baking and barm	-	-	-		22	14	0
							928 0 11
Meat	-	-	-		506	4	2
Salt	-	-	-		36	12	0
							542 16 2
Pease	-	-	-		56	2	0
Potatoes	-	-	-		10	15	6
Rice	-	-	-		47	9	8
							114 7 2
Butter and cheese	-	-	-		-	-	149 6 11
Malt and hops	-	-	-		183	9	0½
Wine, brandy and geneva	-	-	-		33	14	6
Vinegar	-	-	-		4	15	0
							221 18 6½
Groceries, tobacco, brushes, &c.	-	-	-		79	16	7
Candles, soap, and ashes	-	-	-		28	12	3½
							108 8 10½
Drapery, thread, buttons, &c.	-	-	-		152	0	8
Ditto from the manufactory	-	-	-		212	17	4
Leather	-	-	-		156	1	1½
Worsted, shroud-wool, and spindles	-	-	-		36	8	11
							557 8 0½
				Carried over	-	£ 3752	6 6½

HAMPSHIRE.—ISLE OF WIGHT.

249

					£.	s.	d.
				Brought over	-	375	2 6 6½
				£.	s.	d.	
Wharfage of coals	-	-	-	1	15	0	
Wood	-	-	-	33	14	6	
							35 9 6
Bricklayer and materials	-	-	-	20	19	10	
Carpenter	-	-	-	32	14	10	
Cooper	-	-	-	12	7	2	
							66 1 10
Ironmonger and smith	-	-	-	4	9	7	
Brazier and cutler	-	-	-	8	8	7	
Plumber and glazier	-	-	-	20	18	2	
							33 16 4
Printer and stamps	-	-	-	37	13	10	
Stationer, advertifements, &c.	-	-	-	6	1	0	
							43 14 10
Tradefmen's small bills under 40s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 9 8
Constant pensioners	-	-	-	186	5	6	
Cafual Poor	-	-	-	522	3	11	
Militia men's families	-	-	-	58	3	6	
							766 12 11
Money advanced to fupport baftard children out of that depoſited in the Treafurer's hands	-	-	-	-	-	-	48 12 6
Gratuities to nurſes and others doing the laborious work of the houſe	-	-	-	£ 20	5	0	
Ditto to tailors and ſhoemakers	-	-	-	2	2	0	
Ditto, apprentices ſerving their time with a good character	-	-	-	23	0	0	
							45 7 0
Tailor and ſhoemaker	-	-	-	46	16	0	
Bailiff and brewer	-	-	-	26	16	0	
Ann Stone the ſpinner	-	-	-	7	1	0	
							80 13 0
Cafual labourers	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 13 5
Money advanced to Drayton's wife	-	-	-	1	0	0	
Ditto to Clarke's family	-	-	-	0	6	0	
							1 6 0
				Carried over	-	£ 4924	3 6½

			£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	-	4924	3	6½
Incidental expences of the house	-	-	31	1	1½
Total expences and arrears of interest	-	-	£ 4955	4	
Balance in the treasurer's hands	-	-	691	8	4
Balance in the governor's hands	-	-	15	5	10
			£ 5661	18	10

*A General Account of the Manufactory carried on at the House of Industry,
from July 13th 1792, to July 25th 1793.*

	S T O C K.	DR.	£.	s.	d.
Goods and materials in store, July 13th, 1792	-	-	318	6	2½
<i>Materials bought, together with expences, viz.</i>					
Flax	-	-	93	1	4
Hemp	-	-	109	18	1
Wool	-	-	29	3	9
Bleaching thread	-	-	14	4	6
Repairs	-	-	3	8	0
Paid spinners out of the house	-	-	32	7	7
Gratuities to the children	-	-	17	12	9
Manufacturer's board and wages	-	-	33	0	0
Dyeing materials	-	-	2	9	8½
			£ 653	11	11

P E R C O N T R A.

CR.

	GOODS SOLD, viz.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sacks and bags	-	149	0	8			
Mops, yarn, thread and tow	-	21	14	9½			
					170	15	5½

GOODS USED IN THE HOUSE.

Sheeting, 132½ ells, at 18d.; 26 ells, at 15d. per ell	-	11	11	3
Carried over	-	£ 182	6	8½

HAMPSHIRE.—ISLE OF WIGHT.

251

	Brought over	£.	s.	d.
	-	182	6	8½
Dowlas, 286 ells, at 18d. ; 651½ ells, at 15½d. per ell	-	£.	s.	d.
	-	54	16	1
Linen, 614 yards, at 12d. per yard	-	30	14	0
Linfey, 130 yards, at 22d. ; 550 yards, at 20d. ; 331 yards, at 18d. ; 168 yards, at 16d. per yard	-	93	15	6
Mops, yarn, shoe-thread, oil, &c.	-	22	0	6
		201	6	1

GOODS AND MATERIALS IN STORE.

Sacks, 10 loads 3 facks, at 25s. ; 2 loads, at 23s. per load	-	15	3	6
Coal bags, 71, at 2s. ; flax bags, 20, at 18d. ; biscuit bags, 300, at 11d. each	-	22	7	0
Linfey, 88 yards, at 18d. per yard	-	6	12	0
Sheeting, 60 ells, at 18d. per ell	-	4	10	0
Dowlas, 72 ells, at 15½d. ditto	-	4	13	0
Linen, 212½ yards, at 12d. ; 124 yards, at 7d. per yard	-	14	4	10
Bed bottoms, 9, at 5s. ; matts, 9, at 3s. each	-	3	12	0
Sacking, 13 yards, at 12d. ; 18 yards, at 8d. per yard	-	1	5	0
Mop yarn, 53 lbs. at 10d. ; docters' tow, 96 lbs. at 6d.	-	4	12	2
Thread for linen and sacking, 235 lbs. at 22d. ; 1105 lbs. at 18d. ; 495 lbs. at 12½d. ; 65 lbs. at 8d. ; 289 lbs. at 6d. ; 955 lbs. at 3d. per lb.	-	151	10	6½
Shoe-thread, 230 lbs. at 14d.	-	13	8	4
Dyed yarn, 40 lbs. at 16d. ; white, 39 lbs. at 14d. per lb.	-	4	18	10
Flax, 99 dozen, at 7s. per dozen ; foreign ditto, 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. at 40s.	-	45	15	6
Hemp, 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs. at 29s. 6d. ; coarse ditto, 14 cwt. 0 qrs. 3 lbs. at 13s.	-	26	6	4
K k 2, Carried over	-	£ 318	19	0½
		£ 383	12	9½

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	318	19	0½	383	12	9½
Drest flax, 174 lbs. at 9d.; drest hemp, 38 lbs. at 7d. per lb.	-	-	-	7	12	8
Wool, 87 lbs. at 9d.; ditto, 29 lbs. at 6½d. per lb.	-	-	-	4	0	11½
Flax-tow, 912 lbs. at 3d.; hemp-tow, 3161 lbs. at 1½d. per lb.	-	-	-	31	3	1½
Materials on the looms, valued	-	-	-	8	8	11
Ditto in spinning shops	-	-	-	5	1	4
Ditto at spinners out of the house	-	-	-	3	1	9
Mop staves, 8 gros, at 16s. per gros	-	-	-	6	8	0
Logwood, 5 cwt. at 14s. per cwt.	-	-	-	3	10	0
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				388	5	9½
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				771	18	7
Expended	-	-	-	653	11	11
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gained	-	-	-	118	6	8
Earned clear of deductions by spinning worsted	-	-	-	74	17	0½
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				£193	3	8½
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

An Account of the Corporation of the Guardians of the Poor, in the Isle of Wight, and of Monies received and paid from Midsummer 1793, to Midsummer 1794.

R E C E I P T S.

	£.	s.	d.
Cash in the treasurer's hands, Midsummer 1793,	-	691	8 4
Cash in the governor's hands, ditto,	-	15	5 10
Of Mr. John Hills, from the produce of the farm	-	55	17 5
Of John Toomer, from the manufactory	-	160	0 0
Of Mr. Budd, from the stock bag	-	10	0 0
Of Mr. Cheek, in lieu of taking an apprentice	-	10	0 0
Of Mr. Devenish, in lieu of ditto	-	10	0 0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Carried over,	-	£952	11 7

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	952	11	7
Of Mr. Schuldt, in lieu of taking an apprentice -	10	0	0
Of Messrs. Thomas and Henry Way, in lieu of ditto -	10	0	0
Of the surveyors of Carisbrooke highways, for maintaining the Forest Road, due Michaelmas 1793 -	5	0	0
Of the treasurer of the county, money advanced to militia men's families -	88	11	0
Of George and Ann Francis of Cowes, a fine for refusing to take in a soldier when billeted on them -	2	0	0
Of John Lellow, for his father's board -	2	0	0
Of John Nobb, for admitting his bastard child into the house -	10	0	0
Of the reputed fathers of bastard children, to re-imburse the money advanced for the support of the said children -	24	8	9
John Dunverd's deposit to indemnify against a bastard child forfeited -	10	0	0
John Phillips's pension, five quarters -	11	8	0
For support of part of the 78th regiment in the small pox -	6	10	0
For Mrs. Woolgar's board, of Yarmouth -	0	7	0
Of John Dore, for his board, three weeks -	0	4	6
Of Le Compt's wages -	0	4	0
Discount on cheese -	0	0	10
A fine of hedge-breakers -	0	5	0
Cash, dividends claimed under the separate estate of Henry Roberts, one moiety of the house debt of £2073. 14. 6.	1036	17	3
Cash on the same account, from the separate estate of John Roberts -	1036	17	3
One year's average rates, due Midsummer 1794 -	5142	6	3
	<hr/> £8349 11 5 <hr/>		

P A Y M E N T S.

	£.	s.	d.
One year's fee farm rent, due Michaelmas 1793 -	9	0	0
One year's insurance of the house and furniture, due ditto	10	2	6
Carried over -	<hr/> £19 2 6 <hr/>		

			£.	s.	d.
Brought over	-		19	2	6
Board, cloathing, and funeral expences of James Rummond, a lunatic in Bethlem hospital	-		20	14	2
Cash to place in the treasurer's hands, the building fund ¹			1000	0	0
Cash to place in their hands, bastard money from Roberts and Co. ²	-		540	0	0
Interest of money deposited in the late treasurer's hands for bastardy	-		38	7	6
One year's interest of £12,500. due Midsummer 1794	-		500	0	0
Paid off bond-holder, £300. with interest	-		303	3	3
Messrs. Clarke, attornies' bill	-	£44	12	6	
Mr. Thomas Dickonson, attorney's bill	-	73	14	6	
			118	7	0
Surgeon, for inoculation, attending women, &c.	-		277	19	6
Expences attending sessions, and removing paupers to their respective settlements	-	7	17	6	
Ditto, apprehending men for bastardy, and running away from their families	-	5	13	9	
			13	11	3
Chaplain's salary	-	£50	0	0	
Surgeon and apothecary's ditto	-	170	0	0	
Governor's ditto	-	50	0	0	
Matron's ditto	-	30	0	0	
Manufacturer's ditto	-	20	0	0	
Secretary's ditto	-	13	0	0	
Schoolmaster's ditto	-	10	0	0	
Chapel clerk's ditto	-	2	0	0	
			345	0	0
Flour, meal, and bran	-	903	1	3	
Baking and barm	-	18	7	0	
			921	8	3
Meat	-	592	7	8	
Salt	-	31	16	0	
			624	3	8
Carried over	-	£4721	17	1	

¹ See 70th bye law.² A fund appropriated to the maintenance of bastards.

					£.	s.	d.
				Brought over	-	472	17 1
Pease	-	-	-	-	£48	4	0
Potatoes	-	-	-	-	10	2	6
Rice	-	-	-	-	29	5	10
						87	12 4
Butter and cheefe	-	-	-	-	-	227	15 0
Malt and hops	-	-	-	-	240	8	2
Brandy, geneva, port wine, and raisins for							
wine	-	-	-	-	51	16	6
Vinegar	-	-	-	-	5	6	6
						297	11 2
Groceries, tobacco, brooms and brushes	-			-	75	19	5
Candles, soap and ashes	-			-	32	15	5
						108	14 10
Drapery, thread, buttons, &c.	-	-		-	111	13	11
Ditto for the manufactory	-			-	219	19	2
Leather	-	-		-	142	12	2
Worsted, shroud-wool, cards and spindles					35	18	11
						510	4 2
Coals	-	-	-	-	203	12	9
Wood	-	-	-	-	33	6	0
						236	18 9
The building for the reception of patients in the small pox						210	0 0
Carpenter, mill-wright and cabinet-maker	-			-	£75	7	10
Bricklayer and materials	-			-	5	12	1
						80	19 11
Ironmonger and smith	-	-		-	7	11	3
Brazier and cutler	-	-		-	8	12	5
Plumber and glazier	-	-		-	29	19	5
						46	3 1
Printer and stamps	-	-		-	11	5	10
Stationer, advertisements, &c.	-			-	4	14	2
						16	0 0
Tradesmen's small bills under forty shillings	-			-	-	33	10 3
Constant pensioners	-	-		-	155	10	6
Casual poor	-	-		-	588	11	2
						744	1 8
Carried over	-				£732	18	3

			£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	-	7321	8	3
Militia men's families	-	£ 284 16 2			
Bounties to men drawn in the militia	-	36 0 0			
		<hr/>	320	16	2
Money advanced to support bastard children out of that deposited in the treasurer's hands	-	-	53	14	3
Gratuity to Mr. Hills for superintending the farm	-	£5 5 0			
Ditto to the matron, for extra-trouble by inoculation	-	5 5 0			
Ditto to the nurfes and others doing the laborious work of the house	-	23 1 6			
Ditto to tailors and shoemakers	-	2 2 0			
Ditto, apprentices serving their time with a good character	-	15 0 0			
		<hr/>	50	13	6
With an apprentice, in lieu of cloaths	-	-	2	12	6
Tailors and shoemakers	-	46 16 0			
Bailiff and brewer	-	28 16 0			
Ann Stone the spinner	-	7 4 0			
		<hr/>	82	16	0
Chiddy, for making shoes	-	4 10 8			
Casual labourers	-	22 19 6			
		<hr/>	27	10	2
Exton, for stays	-	-	2	7	0
Incidental expences of the house	-	-	32	9	8
		<hr/>			
Total expences, money paid off and interest			7894	7	6
Balance in the treasurer's hands	-		445	5	11
Balance in the governor's hands	-		9	18	0
			<hr/>		
			£ 8349	11	5
			<hr/>		

A General

*A General Account of the Manufactory carried on at the House of Industry,
from July 25th 1793, to July 28th 1794.*

STOCK.

DR.

	£.	s.	d.
Goods and materials in store, July 25th, 1793	388	5	9½
<i>Materials bought, together with Expences, viz.</i>			
Flax	76	9	8
Hemp	70	11	4
Wool	37	19	3
Bleaching thread	5	11	3
Dying materials, oil, &c.	4	19	10
Paid spinners out of the house	30	15	8
Manufacturer's board and wages	33	0	0
Gratuities to the children	17	2	1
	£664	14	10½

PER CONTRA.

CR.

GOODS SOLD, viz.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sacks and bags	137	9	4			
Mops, yarn, thread and tow	34	17	4			
				172	6	8

GOODS USED IN THE HOUSE.

	£.	s.	d.
Linsey, 99 yards, at 20d.; 616½ yards, at 18d.; 307½ yards, at 16d. per yard	74	19	9
Dowlas, 408 ells, at 18d.; 708 ells, at 15½d.	80	19	6
Sheeting, 175 ells, at 18d. per ell	13	2	6
Linen, 457 yards, at 12d.; 45 yards, at 8d. per yard	24	7	0
Mops, yarn, shoe-thread, &c.	26	10	5
	219	19	2

Carried over, - £392 5 10

£. s. d.
 Brought over, - 392 5 10

GOODS AND MATERIALS IN STORE.

	£.	s.	d.
Sacks, 4 loads, at 27s.—7 loads, 1 sack, at 25s.—16 loads, 1 sack, at 23s. per load	32	15	9½
Coal bags, 71, at 2s.—Wool bags, 14, at 3s. 6d.—Flax bags, 20, at 18d.—Biscuit bags, 60, at 11d. each	13	16	0
Linsey, 45 yards, at 18d.—90 yards, at 16d. per yard	9	7	6
Sheeting, 31½ ells, at 18d. per ell	2	7	3
Linen, 210 yards, at 12d.—54 yards, at 7d. per yard	12	1	6
Sacking, 22 yards, at 9d. per yard	0	16	6
Thread, 849 lbs. at 18d.—134 lbs. at 13d.—482 lbs. at 12½d.—14 lbs. at 9d.—255 lbs. at 8d.—142 lbs. at 6d.—and 766 lbs. at 3d. per lb.	118	3	9
Mats, 228 lbs. at 2½d. per lb.	2	7	6
Dyed yarn, 41 lbs. at 16d. per lb.	2	14	8
Mop yarn, 33 lbs. at 10½d. per lb.	1	8	10½
Doctor's tow, 136 lbs. at 6d. per lb.	3	8	0
Wool, 222 lbs. at 8½d.—132 lbs. at 8d.—48 lbs. at 6d. per lb.	13	9	3
Bed bottoms, 5, at 5s. each	1	5	0
Drest hemp, 143 lbs. at 6d. per lb.	3	11	6
Hemp, 30 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs. at 31s.—7 cwt. at 14s. per cwt.	52	6	6
Flax, 113 dozen, at 7s. 6d. per doz.	42	7	6
Flax tow, 1331 lbs. at 3d. per lb.	16	12	9
Hemp tow, 2956 lbs. at 1½d. per lb.	18	9	6
Mop staves, 6 grofs, at 16s. per grofs	4	16	0
Logwood, 4 cwt. at 14s. per cwt.	2	16	0
Materials on the looms, valued	6	3	0

Carried over, - £361 4 4 £392 5 10

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	361	4	4	392	5	10
Materials in the spinning shops	5	4	0			
Ditto at the spinners out of the house	1	16	6			
	<hr/>			368	4	10
				<hr/>		
Expended	-	-	-	£ 760	10	8
				664	14	10½
				<hr/>		
Gained	-	-	-	£ 95	15	9½
Earned clear of deductions, by spinning worsted				72	10	3
				<hr/>		
Clear earnings	-	-	-	£ 168	6	0½
				<hr/>		

An Account of the Corporation of the Guardians of the Poor of the Isle of Wight, and of Monies received and paid, from Midsummer 1794, to Midsummer 1795.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Cash in the Treasurer's hands, Midsummer 1794	445	6	3
Cash in the Governor's hands, ditto	9	18	0
Cash of Mr. Hills, from the produce of the farm	110	16	8
Cash from the manufactory	261	15	8
Fines of fundry persons, in lieu of taking apprentices	50	0	0
Received of the Governor, from the stock bag	10	0	0
Half a year's interest of £1000. due Michaelmas 1794	17	10	0
Half a year's interest of £800. due Lady-day 1795	14	0	0
From the Building Fund	1000	0	0
Mr. Phipps's pension to Midsummer 1794, at £13. 6s. 8d. a year	24	0	5
Ditto to Lady-day 1795	10	0	0
John Phillips's pension to Midsummer 1795	9	2	6
Of the Surveyors of Carisbrooke highways, for the main- taining the Forest road, due Michaelmas 1794	5	0	0
Of Mr. Morris, for Goodall Young's board in the house	7	4	0
	<hr/>		
L12 Carried over	£ 1974	13	6

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

			£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	-	1974	13	6
Of John Lellow, for his father's board, ditto	-	-	1	15	0
Of Mr. Hewett, for his servant's board, ditto,	-	-	0	14	0
Of Isaac Arnold, for his children's board, ditto	-	-	2	5	0
Of William Dell, for his wife's board, ditto	-	-	4	4	0
The balance of Mr. Budd's cash-book	-	-	4	8	8
Ditto of his incidental book	-	-	2	13	11
Discount on cheefe	-	-	0	2	11
Of the reputed fathers of bastard children, to reimburse the money advanced for the support of the said children			30	16	6
Received for Henry Frankife's cloaths, who died in the house	-	-	1	11	6
A fine of an Overseer of the Poor of Brading, for non- attendance of the Committee	-	-	2	0	0
Ditto of a Guardian of the Poor, for non-attendance of ditto			0	2	0
Ditto of fundry persons, for petty thefts	-	-	2	2	0
One year's average Rates, due Midsummer 1795	-		4642	6	3
Balance due to the Treasurers	-	-	563	3	2
			<u>£ 7232 18 5</u>		

PAYMENTS.

			£.	s.	d.
One year's fee farm rent and postage, due Michaelmas 1794	-	-	9	2	10
One year's insurance of the house and furniture, due ditto			10	2	6
One year's interest of £12,200. due Midsummer 1795	-		488	0	0
Surgeon, for inoculation, attending women, &c.	-		45	0	0
			£. s. d.		
Expences attending sessions, and removing Paupers to their respective settlements	20	7	2		
Ditto apprehending men for bastardy, and running away from their families	-	1	5	6	
			<u>21 12 8</u>		
			Carried over		
			£ 573	18	0

HAMPSHIRE.—ISLE OF WIGHT.

261

				£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	-	-	-	573	18 0
Chaplain's salary	-	-	-	£ 50	0	0
Surgeon and apothecary's ditto	-	-	-	170	0	0
Governor's ditto	-	-	-	50	0	0
Matron's ditto	-	-	-	30	0	0
Manufacturer's ditto	-	-	-	20	0	0
Secretary's ditto	-	-	-	13	0	0
Schoolmaster's ditto	-	-	-	10	0	0
Chapel clerk's ditto	-	-	-	2	0	0
					345	0 0
Meal, 514 sacks; bran, 21 bushels	-	-	-	1019	10	11
Baking and barm	-	-	-	13	3	6
					1032	14 5
Pork, 91 score; beef, 1445 score; mutton, 2358 lbs.	-	-	-	606	15	1½
Salt, 114 bushels	-	-	-	34	4	0
					640	19 1½
Pease, 10 quarters	-	-	-	40	0	0
Potatoes, 500 bushels	-	-	-	56	5	0
Rice, 21 cwt. 3 qrs.	-	-	-	35	19	3
					132	4 3
Butter and cheefe	-	-	-	-	129	5 6
Brandy, 12 gallons; geneva, 10 gallons; port wine, 37 dozen; and raisins to make wine, 5 cwt. 23 lbs.	-	-	-	61	3	6
Malt, 82 qrs.; and hops, 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs.	-	-	-	220	14	2
Vinegar, 1 hoghead and a half	-	-	-	6	14	0
					288	11 8
Tobacco, 293 lbs.; groceries, brooms, and brushes	-	-	-	79	15	0
Candles, 11 dozen; soap, 57 dozen; and ashes	-	-	-	32	10	5½
					112	5 5½
Drapery, thread, buttons, and flocks for beds	-	-	-	128	1	7
Ditto, from the manufactory	-	-	-	191	11	0
Carried over	£ 319	12	7	£ 3254	8	5

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	319	12	7	3254	8	5
Leather - - - -	188	11	6			
Worsted, shroud-wool, cards and spindles	23	12	8			
	<hr/>			531	16	9
Coals - - - -	394	16	6			
Faggots, 5875 - - -	39	0	6			
	<hr/>			433	17	0
Bricklayer and materials - -	13	12	6			
Carpenter, and timber for the house and farm - - - -	97	9	6			
	<hr/>			111	2	0
Ironmonger and smith - -	9	1	9			
Brazier and cutler - -	10	14	5			
Plumber and glazier - -	31	10	6			
	<hr/>			51	6	8
Printer and stamps, £11. 6s. 1d.; stationer, advertisements, &c. £8. 6s. - - -				19	12	1
Tradesmen's small bills, under 40s. - - -				44	10	2
Constant pensioners - - -	£132	14	6			
Weekly relief out of the house - - -	1949	0	9			
	<hr/>			2081	15	3
Militia men's families - - -				383	7	4
Money advanced to Robert Cooley's family, certificated - -	£1	6	0			
Ditto to Joseph Brewer's family, ditto - -	1	10	6			
	<hr/>			2	16	6
Ditto to support bastard children, out of that deposited in the Treasurer's hands - -				43	7	0
Mr. Johnson, for a horse - - -	£20	0	0			
Mr. Attrill, for a mare and colt - - -	21	0	0			
	<hr/>			41	0	0
Mr. Budd (late governor) on quitting his office - -				10	10	0
Messrs. Kirkpatricks, the balance of Budd's incidental book				2	13	11
Mr. Tucker, for taking an inventory of the stock and furniture of the house - - -				6	6	0
	<hr/>					
Carried over -	£7018	9	1			

			£.	s.	d.
Brought over	-	-	70	18	9
Labourers, making the hedges of the farm	£	23 13 0			
Paid casual labourers out of employ	-	17 4 0			
			40	17	0
Paid William Smith, for making shoes	-	-	6	15	7
Gratuities to persons assisting in extinguishing the fire of the hay-rick	-	3 10 0			
Ditto to Newport fire-engine men	-	1 1 0			
Ditto to the Secretary for his extra trouble, occasioned by the militia and manufactory	-	2 0 0			
Ditto to nurses and others doing the laborious work of the house	-	20 11 9			
Ditto to the tailors and shoemakers	-	2 2 0			
Ditto to apprentices serving their time with a good character	-	12 0 0			
			41	4	9
Tailor and shoemaker	-	46 16 0			
Bailiff and brewer	-	27 0 0			
Ann Stone the spinner	-	7 7 0			
			81	3	0
Incidental expences of the house, (as by the Governor's incidental book,) examined by the Chairman of the weekly committee	-	-	31	15	4
			£	7220	14 9
Balance in the Governor's hands	-	-	12	3	8
			£	7232	18 5

A General

*A General Account of the Manufactory carried on at the House of Industry,
from July 28, 1794—to July 23, 1795.*

S T O C K.

DR.

	£.	s.	d.
Goods and materials in store, July 28, 1794	-	368	4 10

Materials bought, together with Expences, viz.

Flax	-	-	-	-	-	33	15	2
Hemp	-	-	-	-	-	22	12	2
Wool	-	-	-	-	-	39	13	6
Bleaching thread	-	-	-	-	-	14	9	0
Dyeing materials, oil, and tar	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	8
Paid spinners out of the house	-	-	-	-	-	17	9	4½
Gratuities to the children	-	-	-	-	-	15	13	1½
Manufacturer's board and wages	-	-	-	-	-	33	0	0
						£ 550	1	10

P E R C O N T R A.

CR.

GOODS SOLD, viz.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sacks and bags	-	-	-	176	0	2
Mops, yarn, thread, and tow	-	-	-	42	4	1
				218	4	3

GOODS USED IN THE HOUSE.

Linsey, 678½ yards, at 18d.—251 yards, at 16d. per yard	£.	s.	d.
	67	2	5
Sheeting, 236 ells, at 18d. per ell	17	14	0
Dowlas, 375 ells, at 18d.—179 ells, at 15½d. per ell	40	16	11½
Carried over	£ 125	13	4½
	£ 218	4	3

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	125	13	4½	218	4	3
Linen, 25 yards, at 15d.—545½ yards, at 12d. -						
—131 yards, at 10d. -	34	5	11			
Mops, yarn, shoe thread, oil, &c. -	31	12	3			
	<hr/>			191	11	6½

GOODS AND MATERIALS IN STORE.

Sacks, 12, at 2s. 6d.—wool bags, 14, at 3s. 6d.—flax bags, 7, at 1s. 6d.—and biscuit bags, 248, at 1s. each - - -	£.	s.	d.			
Sheeting, 61 ells, at 18d. per ell - -	4	11	6			
Dowlas, 87 ells, at 18d.—48 ells, at 15½d. per ell - - -	9	12	6			
Linsey, 149 yards, at 18d. per yard -	11	3	6			
Linen, 100½ yards, at 12d.—43 yards, at 9d. per yard - - -	6	12	9			
Sacking, 58 yards, at 9d. per yard - -	2	3	6			
Thread, 205½ lbs. at 2s.—382 lbs. at 17d.—88 lbs. at 14d.—152 lbs. at 9d.—287 lbs. at 6d.—140 lbs. at 4d. and 1609 lbs. at 3d. per lb. - - -	88	1	3			
Yarn, 123 lbs. at 17d.—61 lbs. at 15d. per lb. - - -	12	10	6			
Bed-bottoms, 6, at 4s. 6d. each - -	1	7	0			
Mats, 70 lbs. at 2½d. per lb. - -	0	14	7			
Doctor's tow, 115 lbs. at 6d. per lb. -	2	17	6			
Wool, 172 lbs. at 9d.—276 lbs. at 6d. per lb. -	13	7	0			
Flax, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb. at 5s. per cwt. -	6	4	3			
Flax tow, 692 lbs. at 3d. per lb. - -	8	13	0			
Materials on the looms, valued at - -	7	7	0			
Ditto in spinning shops - -	4	14	0			
Ditto at spinners out of the house - -	1	6	6			
Mop staves, 5½ grofs, at 16s. per grofs -	4	8	0			
Mop nails, 16 lbs. at 8d. per lb. -	0	10	8			
Carried over -	£ 203	17	6	£ 409	15	9½

			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	-	203	17	6	409	15	9½
Red wood, ½ barrel	-	-	0	15	0			
Tar, ½ barrel	-	-	0	15	0			
Logwood, 3 cwt.	-	-	2	2	0			
			<hr/>			207	9	6
						<hr/>		
Expended	-	-				£ 617	5	3½
						550	1	10
						<hr/>		
Gained	-	-				£ 67	3	5½
Earned clear of expences, spinning worsted	-	-				64	16	5
						<hr/>		
						£ 131	19	10½
						<hr/>		
						<i>April, 1796.</i>		

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEREFORD.

THE parish of All Saints, (one of the six, whereof the city of Hereford consists,) contains, by estimation, about 200 acres. The number of houses paying window-tax is about 160; but the number exempted cannot be ascertained: neither has the population ever been enumerated; but from the average of births and burials during the last 22 years, it may be reckoned at between 1500 and 2500 inhabitants: they consist of persons of independent fortune, tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers of various descriptions. There is one Roman Catholic chapel in this city, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 of Lady Huntingdon's congregations. The number of inns or ale-houses in Hereford is 60. The prices of provisions, at present, are: beef and mutton, from 4d. to 5d. the pound; veal, 6d.; pork, 5d.;
bacon,

bacon, 10d. ; fresh butter, 1s. ; salt butter, 10d. ; wheat, from 11s. 6d. to 13s. for 10 gallons ; barley, from 5s. 6d. to 6s. for the same quantity ; oats, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. ; potatoes, 2s. the same quantity ; milk, 1½d. the quart.

The rent of land in the neighbourhood of the city is from 40s. to 80s. an acre : the land-tax in Hereford is from 6d. to 2s. in the pound ; the average about 1s. The land is let in small parcels, for pasture : there are no commons in this, or in the parish of St. Nicholas : tithes are compounded for.

Here are 6 Friendly Societies, 5 of which have from 50 to 80 members in each : they have all had their Rules confirmed at the quarter sessions. One of them is chiefly for the benefit of widows, and has 250 members : in this club 26s. are paid every year into the box ; a member of 3 years standing, when sick, receives 6s. a week ; and on the decease of a member, who has been 5 years in the club, his widow receives £ 20. a year for life ; £ 15. a year, if he has been a member 4 years ; and £ 10. a year, if he has not been more than 3 years a member, &c. The Rules of this Society are not printed.

Hereford is estimated to contain about 7500 inhabitants ; it furnished 10 men for the Navy, and therefore about 680 houses pay the window-tax : of these 10 men the proportion for the parish of All Saints was 2⅓, and for St. Nicholas 1½.

The Poor's Rate in the parish of All Saints is said to be the highest in Hereford. The Poor are, partly, maintained in the general work-house, and, partly, at home. 17 Paupers belonging to this parish, are, at present, in the work-house : about £ 3. a week are paid to 40 regular out-pensioners ; besides whom, there are 8 children, (mostly bastards,) at nurse, that cost the parish about 18s. a week. Several casual Poor receive occasional relief. About £ 65. (the amount of donations,) are annually distributed amongst indigent parishioners ; and 20 cottages, belonging to the parish, are occupied by distressed families. Great complaints are made in this country against monopoly and forestalling. The labouring classes, who usually bake their own bread, say, it is extremely difficult to procure a small quantity of corn from the farmer ; and that the millers and mealmen buy it in large quantities, and exact a large profit from the consumer.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates, in the Parish of ALL-SAINTS, Hereford.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			Of which are marked Paupers	BURIALS.			Of which are marked Paupers	MAR.	Net amount of Poor's Rates.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.		Mal.	Fem.	Tot.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	3	5	107	11	11½	1	—
1767	—	—	—		—	—	—		—	152	10	10 ¹	154	18	5	—	—
1768	—	—	—		—	—	—		—	167	15	9 ²	154	7	3	—	—
1769	—	—	—		—	—	—		—	136	17	1	147	1	10	—	—
1770	—	—	—		—	—	—		—	133	15	0	131	10	10	1	4
1771	—	—	—		—	—	—		—	166	18	7	163	17	8	1	8
1772	—	—	—		—	—	—		—	164	17	0	116	11	11	1	8
1773	25	25	50		33	28	61		—	166	15	2	160	14	6	1	8
1774	23	25	48		25	17	42		—	168	19	2	179	6	8	1	8
1775	25	19	44		14	19	33		16	168	9	3	184	11	3	1	8
1776	20	26	46	—	20	18	38	—	11	181	6	0	178	18	4	1	8
1777	22	24	46	—	20	26	46	—	14	148	0	4	152	4	10	1	4
1778	27	20	47	—	25	22	47	—	13	186	3	2	196	1	6	1	8
1779	17	28	45	—	37	33	70	—	9	302	0	2	338	4	3 ³	2	8
1780	19	25	44	—	24	26	50	—	16	266	10	11	258	15	6½	—	—
1781	30	22	52	—	18	14	32	—	15	218	7	8	228	0	9	2	—
1782	18	15	33	—	31	25	56	—	7	219	14	9	236	4	2	2	—
1783	21	24	45	—	22	22	44	—	16	316	12	0	352	10	2	2	8
1784	27	22	49	—	15	21	36	9	16	366	5	8	362	0	4	3	4
1785	28	28	56	4	19	12	31	8	22	293	12	4	294	18	8	2	8
1786	27	28	55	5	17	15	32	10	9	336	13	4	346	15	0	3	2
1787	33	23	56	13	12	14	26	12	10	309	16	8	—	—	—	—	—
1788	24	31	55	5	18	15	33	14	9	346	12	11	—	—	—	3	—
1789	36	23	59	4	11	11	22	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1790	30	28	58	6	15	19	34	6	17	272	8	7	276	7	11¾	2	4
1791	27	22	49	4	23	21	44	14	15	431	13	7	444	15	6	3	8
1792	32	32	64	2	24	30	54	18	16	317	4	1	345	3	11	2	8
1793	26	23	49	6	31	19	50	20	13	276	3	5	287	0	0	2	4
1794	21	34	55	—	43	35	78	—	16	391	4	11	533	16	0	3	4
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	505	1	8	603	5	5	4	—

The assessments are nearly on full rental ; the greatest part of the money, thus raised, is expended on the Poor.

Donations amounting to about £ 65. are annually given to the Poor.

20 cottages belonging to this parish are appropriated to the use of the Poor.

¹ ² These sums are the total Receipts in their respective years : the net Rates could not be procured.

³ This year, £ 36. 4s. 6d. were paid to militia men's families, which in some degree accounts for the Rates being high : besides which, the overseer was a clothier ; he clothed the Poor, and paid himself out of the Rates.

The

About 12 years ago, the 6 parishes, of which the city of Hereford consists, agreed to maintain their Poor at a general work-house, and to allow as few out-pensions as possible. Every parish has a power of sending as many Paupers into the house as it pleases, upon paying a proportionable sum towards their support. The work-house rent is £ 26. a year; master's salary, £ 26. a year, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Poor's earnings; vestry clerk's salary, £ 10. a year; doctor's bills about £ 10. a year, are all added to the general expences, and paid in certain proportions by the parishes. The house is a good one, and in a good situation; the beds are of flocks, and kept tolerably clean. 56 Poor persons are in the house at present: they are chiefly old people, and children; and are employed in spinning mop-yarn, and carding wool for saddles; a few are sent to work out of the house. The master says their earnings are about £ 50. a year. The lease of this house, and the contract between the parishes, expire at Christmas 1796, when it is generally supposed that the union will be dissolved, and every parish support it's own Poor. The weekly charge of a Pauper, last year, (including house-rent, &c.) was about 4s. 6d. About £ 5. in donations are annually distributed to the Poor of this parish.

*Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates, in the Parish of
ST. NICHOLAS, Hereford.*

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Poor's Rates.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1772	—	—	23	—	—	14	6	58	9	8	56	15	8	—	—
1773	—	—	15	—	—	23	4	58	6	4	62	12	2	—	—
1774	—	—	7	—	—	14	10	61	17	4	52	5	1	—	—
1775	—	—	15	—	—	13	5	76	18	8	94	13	2	1	3
1776	—	—	21	—	—	19	10	77	16	5	77	3	1½	1	3
1777	—	—	14	—	—	15	6	79	1	5	62	3	0	1	3
1778	—	—	18	—	—	14	8	47	1	2	62	1	8	0	9

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Poor's Rates.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1779	—	—	17	—	—	21	4	93	17	0	102	8	10	1	6
1780	—	—	13	—	—	18	6	109	9	2	122	9	11	1	9
1781	—	—	17	—	—	7	6	122	9	8	121	11	5	2	0
1782	—	—	10	—	—	10	4	61	8	7	63	4	4	1	0
1783	—	—	15	—	—	11	4	76	5	4	81	6	4	1	3
1784	9	10	19	7	6	13	3	137	7	10	138	9	11	2	3
1785	7	4	11	5	6	11	3	214	7	5	204	11	8	2	9
1786	7	4	11	6	9	15	1	205	2	8	212	16	7	2	9
1787	1	8	9	5	7	12	7	162	0	0	147	17	9	0	0
1788	8	6	14	6	2	8	5	105	2	5	125	15	7	0	0
1789	8	5	13	4	6	10	7	145	15	10	137	9	10	2	0
1790	7	3	10	5	3	8	4	146	17	11	133	12	1	2	0
1791	10	9	19	6	8	14	1	226	6	6	243	1	6	3	0
1792	5	9	14	6	3	9	9	119	19	0	127	13	10	1	6
1793	10	8	18	4	10	14	10	140	1	3	90	19	6	1	6
1794	8	16	24	10	7	17	16	161	15	4	132	15	1	2	0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	16	6	186	6	6	2	0

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Water gruel and bread.	Beef and vegetables.	Bread, cheese, and beer.
Monday,	Broth and bread.	Bread and cheese.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

About 7 oz. of beef are allowed each person : at bread and cheese meals about 6 oz. of bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cheese, and 1 pint of beer are also allowed.

Six Paupers belonging to St. Nicholas's parish, are, at present, in the work-house ; 8 persons receive weekly allowances at home, to the amount of 12s. ; and several others have occasional relief.

November, 1795.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

S T. A L B A N S.

THE borough of St. Albans consists of three parishes: in the parish of the Abbey-church 97 houses pay the window-tax; and in the whole borough 268 houses are taxed, but the number of those which are exempted could not be obtained. The parishioners are mostly inn-keepers, shop-keepers, common mechanics, and labourers. Formerly there were a great many women stay-makers in this town.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from 5d. to 5½d. the pound; mutton, 6d.; veal, 7d.; butter, 1s.; bacon, 10d.; milk, 2d. a quart; bread, 11¼d. the quartern loaf. The common wages are 7s. a week, and a meal in winter; and 8s. in summer: in hay harvest 9s. a week, and during corn harvest 40s. a month. There is here a mill for spinning candle-wicks, in which several children are employed, and earn from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a week. The inhabitants are chiefly of the established Church; there is 1 Anabaptist chapel, and 1 Calvinist chapel, 1 Quaker's meeting-house, and a congregation of Independents; and once a week, a pious shoemaker quits his awl, and expounds the Scriptures to an audience of old women; after which, he and his congregation attend divine service at the church. In the 3 parishes in this borough there are 42 ale-houses. Here are 2 Friendly Societies containing about 100 members. The rent of land in this neighbourhood is about 50s. an acre. The land-tax is paid by the landlord. Tithes are taken in composition. The land-tax collected in the borough amounts annually to £ 774. 2s. and is about 3s. 8d. in the pound on the net rental.

The following is a Statement of the Assessments, Expenditure, and Rates in the Pound.

Years.		Net Assessments.				Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1762	-	302	18	3	-	364	12	6	-	3 0
1763	-	406	12	0	-	427	12	7	-	4 0
1775	-	399	12	4	-	387	13	9	-	4 0

Years.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Net Assessments.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1776	-	405	1 5	-	375	16 5	-	4 0
1777	-	391	13 8	-	465	10 6	-	4 0
1778	-	405	14 4	-	400	9 8	-	4 0
1779	-	494	9 3	-	574	15 5	-	5 0
1780	-	510	0 9	-	519	16 4	-	5 0
1781	-	516	5 6	-	505	15 1	-	5 0
1782	-	508	9 3	-	594	15 5	-	5 0
1783	-	470	17 1½	-	581	17 7½	-	4 9
1784	-	414	10 3	-	452	0 0	-	4 0
1785	-	438	0 2	-	461	6 9	-	4 0
1786	-	678	6 9	-	646	18 10	-	6 0
1787	-	458	17 6	-	494	19 1½	-	4 0
1788	-	481	5 6	-	461	11 0	-	4 0
1789	-	483	15 0	-	577	9 1	-	4 0
1790	-	489	1 0	-	491	14 0	-	4 0
1791	-	489	14 3	-	533	5 9	-	4 0
1792	-	495	8 0	-	536	4 7	-	4 0
1793	-	615	19 6	-	655	19 0	-	5 0
1794	-	750	8 9	-	838	5 10	-	6 0
1795	-	606	18 6	-	791	19 6	-	5 0

Houses in this parish are said to be assessed at $\frac{2}{3}$ of their real rent ; but it appears that several which have been rebuilt, and are occupied by their owners, continue to be assessed at the old rental, which is not half of the real yearly value. The 2 other parishes in this town, having a considerable quantity of land, are not assessed more than 2s. 6d. or 3s. in the pound, to the Poor's Rates. The parochial expenditure is £ 300. or £ 400. above what is actually expended on the Poor ; but no satisfactory account could be obtained how the surplus was disbursed. The parish pays all incidental expences of militia men's families, who become chargeable ; removals of vagrants, &c. &c. ; and also pays about £ 70. a year to the county stock ; to borough charges ; towards repairing gaols, &c. ; £ 10. are annually paid to a doctor, and £ 1. a year to the vestry-clerk.

The Poor of this parish have generally been farmed, but during part of 1793, and in 1794, they were managed by the parish-officers ; since which

which time they have been farmed for £ 400. a year. The contractor finds food, cloaths, fuel, &c. ; and the parish provides the house and furniture, which the farmer is bound to leave in good condition. He has 39 poor people at present in the house, (10 of which are old women, 7 men, and the rest children.) To 15 out-pensioners he pays 18s. weekly, and gives occasional relief to casual Poor. In the course of the last year, there were, at times, 70 or 80 in the house. The farmer asserts, that he lost £ 100 by his bargain. The house is kept in very good order: the Poor are mostly employed in straw-work, and mop-making; no account is kept of their earnings. £ 50. are annually distributed in money, to 20 poor persons; and a few other small donations are given away in bread.

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Gruel.	Meat, pudding, &c.	Bread and beer.
Monday,	Broth, or gruel.	Cold meat.	Bread and cheefe.
Tuesday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Bread and beer.
Wednesday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thursday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Bread and beer.
Friday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Saturday,	Gruel.	Bread and cheefe.	Bread, and cheefe.

Every grown person receives a pint of small beer at dinner and supper, and is allowed to eat till he is satisfied.

A List of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

YEARS.	BAPTISMS.	BURIALS.	MARRIAGES.
1784	- 39	- 50	- 17
1785	- 55	- 34	- 11
1786	- 51	- 36	- 12
1787	- 61	- 42	- 18
1788	- 60	- 46	- 13
1789	- 50	- 29	- 10
1790	- 64	- 29	- 7
1791	- 44	- 18	- 20
1792	- 58	- 35	- 16
1793	- 36	- 39	- 7
1794	- 32	- 34	- 16
	11) 550	11) 392	11) 147
Average	- 50	35 ⁷ / ₁₁	13 ⁴ / ₁₁

About 6 poor persons die annually at the work-house.

September, 1795.

CHIPPING BARNET.

IN this parish, the officers wholly refused to give any information whatever, either respecting the Poor or assessments. The following is a list of baptisms and burials :

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1740	17	11	28	22	12	34
1760	22	17	39	19	22	41
1775	18	18	36	13	22	35
1776	32	56	88	23	13	36
1777	21	23	44	14	11	25
1778	16	22	38	17	12	29
1779	24	22	46	21	25	46
1780	23	24	47	20	16	36
1781	21	31	52	17	16	33
1782	19	20	39	8	9	17
1783	20	19	39	24	18	42
1784	27	28	58	19	7	26
1785	20	16	36	19	19	38
1786	23	30	53	29	28	57
1787	23	17	40	19	16	35
1788	26	23	49	13	19	32
1789	27	28	55	15	21	36
1790	25	22	47	12	11	23
1791	20	34	54	18	10	28
1792	33	19	52	15	14	29
1793	25	24	49	15	16	31
1794	34	31	65	22	29	51
	24) 1054			22) 760		
	Average 48 nearly.			Average 34 $\frac{12}{22}$		

From

From the information of a parishioner it appears, that the Poor are farmed at £23. a month; and that the Poor's rates are generally from £300. to £400. a year, and are from 2s. to 2s. 6d. in the pound. If this account is correct, farming the Poor keeps down the Rates. According to the returns made to Parliament in 1786, the net expences for the Poor in 1776 amounted to

-	-	-	£217	11	6
The Poor's Rates in 1783 to	-	-	386	12	3
in 1784 to	-	-	466	10	0
in 1785 to	-	-	418	9	7

This parish has a large tract of land belonging to it. 120 houses pay the window tax: the land-tax is £562. 7s. 6d. collected at 3s. 4d. in the pound.

September, 1795.

REDBOURN.

THIS parish is situated on the north road, and contains by estimation 4000 acres. No account of its population could be obtained. The inhabitants are farmers, inn-keepers, shop-keepers, straw-workers, and labourers. They are, (with the exception of 20 Anabaptists), all of the established Church. 107 houses pay the widow tax; the number exempted could not be ascertained. The prices of provisions are the same as at Markyate-street. The common wages of labourers in winter and summer are 7s. a week: this spring, wages were raised to 8s. a week, without board; in hay time they are 9s. a week; and in harvest 40s. a month, with board. Much piece-work is done here. The number of ale-houses is 15. Here are 3 Friendly Societies. The average rent of land is near £1. an acre; swarth or meadow land being £3. an acre, and plowed land about 15s. Farms are from £15. to £220. a year. Wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and clover, are the principal articles of cultivation. The tithes chiefly belong to Lord Grimstone, who takes a composition of nearly 2s. 6d. in the pound. The land-tax amounts to £379. 5s. 8d. and is collected at 9½d. in the pound; it is partly paid by the landlord, and partly by the farmer. There are about 40 acres of common in this parish.

The Poor's Rates from 1773 to 1795 inclusive were as follow :

Years.	Net Assesment.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1773	262	8	8½	271	0	2	1	5
1774	289	3	6	273	15	11¾	1	6
1775	307	5	3	307	5	9	1	8
1776	355	3	4	330	12	5	1	11
1777	269	8	8	281	8	2	1	5
1778	394	3	3	346	6	6	2	0
1779	345	1	4	326	3	7	1	9
1780	282	8	10	316	8	8	1	5
1781	290	3	1½	361	5	3	1	6
1782	321	8	5	360	10	4½	1	7
1783	410	6	11	399	13	5	2	0
1784	416	6	5	452	0	0	2	0
1785	410	5	9	436	1	3	2	0
1786	417	12	5	399	3	3	2	0
1787	452	7	0½	452	9	5	2	2
1788	419	0	10	419	17	10	2	0
1789	420	5	5	476	10	10½	2	0
1790	422	9	2	434	10	4	2	0
1791	480	4	9½	470	6	4½	2	3
1792	640	8	8	601	9	7	3	0
1793	376	4	10	445	8	7½	1	9
1794	534	11	9	532	14	2	2	6
1795	542	12	5	550	19	3¾	2	6

These assessments are said to be as near the net rent as can be ascertained. The expenditure includes the following disbursements, besides the charges for the Poor :

	£.	s.	d.
Towards the county stock, about £28. or	30	0	0
To the surveyors of highways, about	100	0	0
To church-wardens, very variable, as from £18. to	50	0	0
To constables, about	9	0	0
To the vestry-clerk	3	3	0
A common rent or fine of	1	0	0
To the doctor for attending the Poor	10	10	0

The

The Poor have been farmed many years: for some years back they were farmed for £26. a month; last year a person contracted with the parish for three years, at £25. a month; but, on account of the late dear season, the parish allowed him an addition of £3. a month, which was intended to be taken off after the harvest. The parish rents a house and furniture; the farmer provides fuel, victuals and cloaths, &c. for those in the house, and gives pensions to those whom he can support at a less expence out of it. There are now 30 Poor in the house, who are chiefly children, and are principally employed in straw work: 22 out-pensioners receive 30s. a week. The farmer says he is not bound to give the Poor any particular diet, but generally observes the following bill of fare, viz.

	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Supper.
Sunday,	Broth or gruel.	—	Meat, pudding, &c.		Bread, cheese, and small beer.
Monday,	Ditto.	—	Cold meat.	—	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	—	Bread, cheese, and beer.		Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	—	As Sunday.	—	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	—	As Monday.	—	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	—	As Sunday.	—	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	—	As Tuesday.	—	Ditto.

Rebuilding the workhouse and vestry-room partly occasioned the increase in the Rates in the last 4 years.

September, 1795.

K E N T.

A S H F O R D.

THE parish of Ashford is situated on the borders of, but just out of the weald of Kent: it contains about 2000 acres: the rental of the parish is estimated at £4000. a year. The number of houses is about 320; and of the inhabitants near 2000, of whom not above 100 are Dissenters. The land-tax is about 5s. 8d. in the pound on the half rental. Rectorial tithes are

are mostly taken in kind; vicarial tithes are compounded for, on the average, at 15d. an acre: hops pay 10s. an acre.

Labourers are paid 1s. 8d. a day in winter, and 2s. in summer. Within these ten years, a market for cattle, (held at first every month, but afterwards every fortnight,) was established here, and has proved of great service to the small farmers: before that period they were entirely at the mercy of the butchers, but can now find a ready market, even for a few sheep, or a pig or two. An annual fair for wool was likewise instituted at this place last year; and promises to prove of great utility: till then, all the wool produced in Romney Marsh was sold at once, for the same price, without the smallest regard being paid to the goodness or badness of its quality: now, comparisons may be made at the fair, and various prices are given, according to its excellence. Since the last shewing, the lowest price has been £ 8. 10s. the pack; the highest £ 9. 5s. Before the present war, the highest price was £ 15. the pack; but before the American war, the highest price here was only £ 9. the pack; and near the end of the American war, the lowest price was £ 4. 10s. the pack. The price, during the reigns of George the First and Second, was, at times, as high as it has been at any period in the present reign, except during the 5 years between 1787 and 1793, in which it nearly doubled the ordinary peace price.

Ashford has been paved substantially and satisfactorily, at not more than double the expence of what an Act of Parliament for this purpose usually costs. The inhabitants, fortunately, were unanimous; and the sum necessary for the work, amounting to £ 300. was obtained, partly from the highway cefs, and partly raised by subscription. There is very little turnpike road in the parish. About 7 years ago the highways were execrable, but are now excellent, in consequence of individuals paying great attention to the repairs of such parts as are contiguous to their houses. The cefs for the highway has never been higher than 9d. in the pound; it is now 6d.; and the debt incurred, in making the road, has been paid off, within £ 150.

Parochial business is managed by a committee of the principal inhabitants; one of whom attends, daily, at dinner, in the work-house. Some of the Poor are maintained at home; others are received into the parish work-house. There are, at present, about 60 persons in the house: they earn, on an average, about 1s. a week, or about £ 150. a year. They are chiefly

chiefly employed in a bleachery, which has been lately established for bleaching Irish linen. The allowance to out-poor does not exceed 1s. a week, to a single person; 2s. a week, to two in a house; and 2s. 6d. to a family. About 2 removals take place every year: very few certificates are granted.

The only information obtainable relative to the Poor's Rates, was, that, from 1766 to 1786, they produced, annually, on an average, about £ 1050. at 4s. 3d. in the pound; and that last year, at 3s. in the pound, they amounted to £ 700.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

YEARS.		BAPTISMS.		BURIALS.		MARRIAGES.
1774	-	32	-	36	-	10
1775	-	39	-	29	-	11
1776	-	44	-	46	-	10
1777	-	43	-	36	-	11
1778	-	41	-	32	-	17
1779	-	59	-	41	-	12
1780	-	36	-	44	-	13
1781	-	45	-	39	-	22
1782	-	37	-	36	-	13
1783	-	44	-	42	-	15
1784	-	44	-	33	-	9
1785	-	49	-	50	-	19
1786	-	34	-	26	-	9
1787	-	48	-	27	-	10
1788	-	55	-	45	-	8
1789	-	35	-	32	-	13
1790	-	47	-	33	-	11
1791	-	45	-	41	-	17
1792	-	49	-	30	-	13
1793	-	49	-	32	-	13
1794	-	32	-	29	-	14

There

There is one Friendly Society here, which was instituted chiefly for the benefit of the widows of deceased members; and a free grammar school, and a writing school for poor children.

Poverty here, is generally ascribed to the low price of wages, and the high price of provisions: they suit each other very well in summer, but not in winter. The Poor, in most parts of Kent, ten years ago, always eat meat daily: they now seldom taste it in winter, except they reside in a poor-house. Private brewing, even amongst small farmers, is at an end. The Poor drink tea at all their meals. This beverage, and bread, potatoes, and cheese, constitute their usual diet. Labourers only eat barley or oat bread. Even household bread is scarcely ever used: they buy the finest wheaten bread, and declare, (what I much doubt,) that brown bread disorders their bowels. Bakers do not now make, as they formerly did, bread of unsifted flour: at some farmers houses, however, it is still made of flour, as it comes from the mill; but this practice is going much into disuse. 20 years ago, scarcely any other than brown bread was used.

January, 1795.

C H A L K.

THIS parish contains about 1700 acres, and 230 inhabitants. 15 houses pay the commutation-tax; 27 are exempted, of which 6 are double tenements. The inhabitants are all employed in agriculture. The present prices of provisions are: beef, 6d. the pound; mutton, 6d.; pork, from 6d. to 8d.; bread, $14\frac{1}{2}$ d. a quartern loaf; potatoes, from 8d. to 2s. the bushel. Labourers are paid from 2s. to 2s. 6d. the day; by the great, they often earn from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a day: wages have been advanced within the last 3 years, at least one-fifth. There are 3 ale-houses in this parish. The usual diet of labourers is the best wheaten bread, butter, cheese, and meat.

The rent of land, upon an average, is from 10s. to 15s. an acre. Nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the parish is marsh-land, near the Thames, and about half of it let at the very moderate rent of 23s. an acre; and the rest of it, (supposed

posed to be of equal goodness,) for not more than about 12s. an acre. The uplands are let equally low, and about half of them do not produce more than 14s. an acre. Farms are from 60 to 300 acres: the tenure, in general, is by lease, or at will; the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, beans, barley, oats, pease, and potatoes.

The tithes of corn, hay, and seeds, (which last article includes sainfoin, clover, and other artificial grasses,) are taken in kind; the vicarial tithes are paid by a composition: the land-tax is about 2s. 3d. in the pound on the net rental.

The Poor are, mostly, farmed in a poor-house, with the Poor of the parish of Northfleet, at the weekly expence of 3s. a head. The employers of labouring people, instead of drawing the weekly pay, in consequence of the great price of provisions, have assisted them by various temporary expedients; by selling them corn at a low rate, &c. This parish has always been considered unhealthy: it is very subject to agues in autumn. The burials, therefore, as might be expected, are more numerous than the baptisms: as to the number of marriages, no conclusions can be drawn from them, because many of the people marry here, who are inhabitants of Gravesend.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Poor's Rates.			Net Expens- diture.			Rate in the Pound.	
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	3	0	34	19	5	—	—
1775	3	3	6	5	6	11	3	94	18	9	70	1	3	1	9
1776	4	2	6	3	1	4	0	80	19	6	59	1	10	1	6
1777	3	5	8	3	6	9	3	81	0	0	60	1	0	1	6
1778	5	6	11	8	4	12	3	81	6	0	45	1	8	1	6
1779	3	4	7	8	6	14	4	89	9	0	57	14	10½	1	6
1780	0	3	3	8	5	13	3	81	9	9	62	7	9	1	6
1781	4	4	8	7	8	15	3	108	17	0	76	4	4½	2	0
1782	4	3	7	6	5	11	2	121	8	3	94	5	1½	2	3
1783	4	5	9	9	7	16	6	125	7	3	97	1	11	2	3
1784	3	3	6	6	9	15	1	139	4	6	104	12	6	2	6
VOL. II.								O o						Years.	

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Poor's Rate.			Net Expen- diture.			Rate in the Pound.	
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1785	3	2	5	4	1	5	2	137	2	6	108	11	0	2	6
1786	3	4	7	2	6	8	3	148	11	0	116	2	4	2	9
1787	4	4	8	5	3	8	5	136	0	0	105	14	8	2	6
1788	5	2	7	3	1	4	3	108	16	0	87	4	0	2	0
1789	4	1	5	2	4	6	10	138	19	0	78	13	8	2	0
1790	6	4	10	4	4	8	8	65	3	0	34	17	6	1	0
1791	3	2	5	1	2	3	9	64	17	0	43	8	8	1	0
1792	6	4	10	1	3	4	4	132	14	0	107	11	8	2	0
1793	10	2	12	3	4	7	0	64	17	0	88	19	0	1	0
1794	2	4	6	9	5	14	2	136	15	0	107	13	4	2	0
1795	1	2	3	11	8	19	8	137	14	0	98	12	8	2	0
<div> <div>21) 149</div> <div>21) 206</div> <div>21) 82</div> </div>															
<div> <div>Average - $7\frac{2}{21}$</div> <div>$9\frac{17}{21}$</div> <div>$3\frac{19}{21}$</div> </div>															

It is customary to pay out of the Poor's Rates, the county Rate, the parish-clerk's salary, the vestry-clerk's salary, and half the expences of providing substitutes for men who are drawn to serve in the militia, and many other incidental expences. The rents of a considerable part of the parish were advanced in the year 1790; so that the Rate since that time, although less in proportion to the rental, produces as much as a much higher nominal assessment did formerly.

April, 1796.

G R E A T C H A R T.

THE parish of Great Chart is situated in the weald of Kent: it's inhabitants are all agricultural labourers, with the exception of one gentleman's family. The nominal rental of the parish is £2000.; the actual rental £2500. There is no manufactory in this, or any other parish in the weald

weald of Kent: 300 years ago, the woollen manufacture here was very considerable: it is supposed that the decrease of fuel was the cause of its migrating to the coal countries. Most of the gentlemen's families in the weald sprung from the woollen manufacture; as in Suffex, many considerable families have originated from the iron works; which, from the scarcity of fuel, are now abandoned¹.

Arable land, in the parish of Great Chart, lets from 8s. to 10s. an acre; pasture, from 16s. to £ 1. an acre.

A composition is taken for tithes, of

5s. od.	an acre for wheat,
2s. 6d.	for Lent corn,
2s. 6d.	for hay,
1s. od.	for pasture,
10s. od.	for hops,
3s. od.	for potatoes.

There is no Friendly Society in the parish.

According to the returns made to Parliament in 1786, the expences for the Poor, in 1776, were £ 266. 10s. 6d.; and the Poor's Rates, in 1783, £ 381. 10s.; in 1784, £ 382. 5s.; and in 1785, £ 381. The Poor's Rates, at present, are at 3s. 6d. in the pound on the full rental. A six-penny assessment produces £ 50. About £ 475. are annually expended on the Poor; who are partly maintained in a poor-house, and partly at home. The paupers in the poor-house are chiefly old people and children. The parish officers expect a labourer to maintain 3 children: they allow 1s. a week for every child beyond 3, or permit the parents to send it to the poor-house.

Agricultural labourers receive 1s. 8d. a day, in winter; and 2s. in summer: they earn, all the year round, about 11s. 6d. a week, on an average.

Table of Baptisms and Burials.

YEARS.		BAPTISMS.		BURIALS.
1725	-	8	-	—
1729	-	4	-	—
1742	-	9	-	—
1743	-	9	-	—

¹ All the iron work round the cathedral of St. Paul's was made in the parish of Beckley, in that county.

YEARS.		BAPTISMS.		BURIALS.	
1744	-	13	-	—	
1745	-	16	-	2	
1746	-	—	-	6	
1747	-	—	-	3	
1789	-	—	-	5	
1790	-	—	-	8	of whom 3 were paupers,
1791	-	17	-	15	4 paupers,
1792	-	22	-	7	4 paupers,
1793	-	11	-	8	
1794	-	19	-	8	4 paupers.

The adjoining parish of Little Chart is partly situated in the weald of Kent. There are 2 paper-mills in the parish, which are supposed to be the cause of a great influx of Poor. In 1793 the Poor's Rates were 7s., and in 1794 6s. in the pound on the nominal rental.

January, 1795;

C O B H A M.

THE parish of Cobham contains 2949 acres of land. The number of houses which pay the window or commutation tax is 40, whereof 5 are double tenements: 29 are exempt, exclusive of the College, which contains 21 tenements. There are about 560 inhabitants, (all of the established religion,) who are solely employed in agriculture. Labourers wages for many years were 18d. a day, but last year they were advanced to 20d. and are now, (March, 1796,) 2s. a day. The wages of woodcutters, and of others who work by the piece, have lately advanced about one sixth. The rent of land varies, according to its goodness, from 5s. to £1. 1s. an acre: the land tax is about 2s. 9d. in the pound on the net rental. The tithe of corn is taken in kind; but all other produce is paid for by an ancient composition. There are 3 ale-houses in this parish.

The

The farms are from 40 to 400 acres, and are mostly held by leases for 14 or 21 years : corn of all sorts is grown here, but wheat is the principal article of cultivation. About 1000 acres of this parish, consisting of Cobham park and woods, belong to the Earl of Darnley. There is a charitable foundation, called the New College, in the village of Cobham, situated near the church, built by trustees under the will of Sir William Brooke, Knt. Lord Cobham, for the reception, habitation, and support of 20 poor persons from this and several adjoining parishes¹. There is one Friendly Society, consisting of about 75 members, the rules of which have been confirmed by the Magistrates. Provisions, which in this part of the country usually follow the prices of the London markets, have been advanced at least $\frac{1}{3}$ in the last seven years, and many articles are doubled. Bread is now 15d. the quartern loaf; cheese, from 5d. to 8d. the pound; salt butter, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; beef, 6d.; mutton, 6d.; pork, 7d. a pound.

About 3 or 4 years ago, a house was provided for the Poor, who were farmed at 2s. 9d. a week each; the contractor received what they could earn: but this has been discontinued, and it is now in contemplation to set up an House of Industry. The usual diet of labourers is, bread, butter, cheese, pickled pork, and a little butcher's meat: potatoes, at this time, are a principal article in large families: wheaten bread, of the best quality, is generally used here; milk is very scarce.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates, in the Parish of COBHAM.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Total Expenditure.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.
1740	5	5	10	5	4	9	—	—	—	—
1760	7	10	17	5	7	12	—	—	—	—
1775	8	5	13	9	10	19	6	—	—	—
1776	6	9	15	5	5	10	3	—	—	—
1777	4	3	7	7	7	14	4	—	—	—
1778	6	14	20	7	7	14	2	—	—	—
1779	8	9	17	8	10	18	3	—	—	—
1780	7	7	14	13	19	32	4	—	—	—
1781	8	9	17	8	9	17	4	170	10	10

¹ For further particulars relative to this College, see Hafted's History of Kent, vol. i. page 505-6.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	
1782	6	5	11	7	10	17	5	213	6	11	
1783	13	6	19	12	9	21	4	259	18	0	
1784	10	5	15	6	4	10	4	272	0	11	
1785	12	7	19	6	6	12	3	217	17	6	
1786	7	6	13	8	9	17	5	222	16	1	
1787	4	10	14	5	8	13	10	255	8	6	
1788	7	10	17	3	11	14	8	264	2	6	
1789	6	11	17	7	8	15	15	277	9	9	
1790	5	12	17	7	9	16	2	225	18	6	
1791	10	7	17	4	9	13	3	313	16	9	
1792	7	11	18	12	8	20	7	243	10	11	
1793	8	8	16	6	3	9	6	205	0	0	s. d.
1794	2	8	10	6	5	11	3	165	12	0	2 0
1795	7	7	14	10	12	22	6	191	0	0	— —
1796	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	330	0	0 ²	4 0

March, 1796.

HOTHFIELD.

THE parish of Hothfield is situated in the weald of Kent, and contains about 1244 acres of land. The number of houses that have annually paid the window tax, during the last 5 years, is about 40; about 10 are exempted. There are about 400 inhabitants in the parish; viz. 2 shoemakers, 1 tailor, 1 miller, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 4 shopkeepers who deal in groceries and chandlery, and the rest agricultural labourers. The grocers' and chandlers' shops have only been opened a few years: the articles they deal in were formerly sent for to Ashford, which is about 3 miles distant. The shopkeepers now procure their goods partly from Ashford, and partly from London, from whence riders frequently visit this place, and readily take orders for any article that may be wanted. There is no butcher in this parish.

² A sickness which prevailed amongst the labouring poor last autumn, and the dearness of provisions, were the causes of this advance.

Agricultural labourers earn 1s. 6d. a day in winter; and 2s. in summer. A boy, 14 years old, can earn 1s. a day, throughout the year. Women usually earn 8d. a day, except in summer, when their wages, for hay-making, weeding, &c. are 10d. a day; an industrious woman may earn 2s. 6d. or 3s. a day, in picking hops.

The average rent of land is 16s. an acre, including an unlimited right of intercommoning with the neighbouring parish of Westwell on a common of 500 acres. The yearly rental of land and houses in the parish, upon the average of the last 5 years, amounts to £1246: the land-tax produces £149. 4s. The Rector of Hothfield receives the following yearly compositions in lieu of tithe:

	s.	d.	
For the tithe of corn of all sorts	4	4	the acre.
For meadow land, from }	2	0	
to }	2	6	
For hop ground	10	0	

There is a modus of 2d. an acre, for pasture ground. Underwoods in this parish, and in other parts of the weald of Kent, are exempted from tithe. In the parish of Charing, situated on the borders of the weald, the composition for wheat is 8s. an acre, and for Lent corn, 5s.; besides 1s. in the pound, for other tithe, to the Vicar. A great part of this parish is let at 5s. an acre; but, although the land is naturally poor, it is rendered productive by the lime which is procured from a neighbouring chalk-hill.

The roads in this parish are maintained by statute labour. Waggon. with four horses work 4 days, or pay £1. 10s.: a rental of £50. is deemed equivalent to keeping a waggon with 4 horses, and every rental exceeding £50. pays 6d. in the pound; a cottage is charged 2s. annually towards the roads. A turnpike road is now making from London to Ashford, which will pass through Hothfield. There is only one ale-house in the parish.

A decent brick cottage, with a garden and right of common, lets for £3. 10s. a year.

The Poor's Rate, in 1770, was 1s. in the pound.

		£.	s.	d.	
The expences for the Poor in 1776 were	119	0	0	} From the Returns made to Parliament in 1786.	
The Poor's Rate in 1783 —	175	3	9		
Do. ————— 1784 —	174	9	3		
Do. ————— 1785 —	161	0	9		
Do. from Michaelmas 1789				s.	d.
to Michaelmas - - 1790 —	166	15	9	at 2	9 in the pound.
Do. to Michaelmas - 1791 —	182	13	3	at 3	0
Do. to Michaelmas - 1792 —	136	17	8½	at 2	3
Do. to Michaelmas - 1793 —	136	16	4½	at 2	3
Do. to Michaelmas - 1794 —	153	3	9	at 2	6

Lands left for the relief of the Poor of Hothfield, and for the putting out poor children apprentices; wood allowed for fuel, &c. altogether produce about £30. a year; which sum is distributed by the steward of Hothfield place, to such persons as are thought to be most necessitous.

There is likewise a free school, (which was endowed by the Thanet family,) wherein a matron, whose annual salary is £16. instructs poor children in reading, &c. £4. a year were left for the repair of the school.

There is neither work-house, nor house of industry, in the parish: the indigent are relieved at home. Full half of the labouring poor are certificated persons from other parishes: the above-mentioned common, which affords them the means of keeping a cow, or poultry, is supposed to draw many Poor into the parish; certificated persons are allowed to dig peat. The inhabitants are, in general, healthy: in winter, however, agues are very common; they are, principally, ascribed to low diet. Bread is the chief food of labourers: in the winter they, usually, eat meat about twice a week. The little liquor they drink is procured from the neighbouring town of Ashford: they seldom, however, can afford to purchase beer, and in it's place, have very generally, in this part of the country, substituted tea at every meal. Private brewing is gone much into disuse; some farmers, however, still brew their own beer.

There are neither Dissenting chapels, nor Dissenters in the parish.

Table

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, in the Parish of HOTHFIELD.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.						MARRIAGES.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.							
1724	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1725	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1726	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
1727	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	1
1728	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	2
1729	—	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	4
1730	—	—	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	2
1731	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	none.
1732	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	none.
1733	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1734	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1786	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
1787	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3
1788	5	2	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	2
1789	3	4	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	5
1790	3	8	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	none.
1791	5	5	10	1 infant; 2, upwards of 70; 1, accidental death.						1
1792	7	9	16	2 infants; 1, of 30; 2, upwards of 80.						none.
1793	7	9	16	3 infants; 1, of 40; 2, of 70.						5
1794	2	10	12	3 infants; 1, accidental; 3, upwards of 70.						4

January, 1795.

M E O P H A M.

THE parish of Meopham is situated about 6 miles to the east of Farningham: its extent is estimated at 5697½ acres. It contains 117 families, consisting of 612 persons, who are all of the Church of England and chiefly agricultural labourers and linen-weavers. 34 single, and 14 double

houses pay the window-tax. The prices of provisions are: beef, 6d. the pound; mutton, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d; veal, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. The price of wheat-flour is much the same as at London. Labourers' wages were raised, about May 1795, from 1s. 8d. to 2s. a day: threshing corn is usually paid at so much the quarter. There are 4 ale-houses in this parish: and 1 Friendly Society, consisting of 60 members, who pay 4s. quarterly, each, towards the general fund; in time of sickness, or in cases of accident, each member receives 7s. a week. The Society has £ 150. out at interest: their rules have been confirmed by the Magistrates. The rent of land varies from 5s. to 30s. an acre. The tithe of corn is taken in kind; but a composition is paid for vicarial tithe. The land-tax is at 4s. and amounts to about 3s. 6d. in the pound. Farms, in general, are small; except one, which is held under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The usual tenure is by lease, or at will; wheat, beans, barley, oats, clover, sainfoin, turnips, hops, fruit, and woad, are the principal articles of cultivation. There are not more than 6 acres of common in the parish. Casual Poor are relieved at home: orphans, and aged persons, are provided for by the overseer, in a poor-house, in which there are, at present, 6 aged persons, and 11 children. Their diet is, generally, broth, or milk, for breakfast; beef, for dinner; and bread and cheese, or butter, for supper, every day: the expence is about 3s. a week, for each person; or about £ 140. 8s. a year.

	£.	s.	d.
A labourer earns, at this time, 12s. a week during the whole year	31	4	0
Add 3s. a week for the harvest month	-	0	12
Ditto 1s. 6d. a week the other 5 summer months	-	1	10
	<hr/>		
	£	33	6
	<hr/>		

A boy, at the age of 10 years, earns 6d. a day; at 12 years, 9d; at 14 years, 1s.; at 16 years, 1s. 6d.; at 18 years, 2s. a day. Women earn from 10d. to 1s. a day. The usual diet of labourers consists of bread, cheese, butter, pudding, and sometimes beef or mutton.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Poor's Rates.			Net Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.
1680	3	4	7				—	9	12	8	9	12	0	0 2
1685	9	6	15				1	20	11	8	19	7	8	0 4
1690	11	6	17				1	40	0	0	58	10	8	0 6
1691	10	5	15				2	16	4	4	14	11	4	0 2
1692	6	8	14				4	19	14	0	13	7	10	0 2
1693	11	10	21				—	27	16	0	14	19	6	0 4
1694	7	6	13				2	27	13	8	28	5	0	0 6
1695	6	7	13	Register of Burials wanting.			4	40	0	0	58	10	8	0 6
1696	9	8	17				3	40	10	0	56	8	1	0 9
1697	10	13	23				1	81	13	0	54	9	11	1 0
1698	9	7	16				1	73	8	0	61	12	9	1 0
1699	12	9	21				—	94	16	8	72	15	0	1 0
1700	13	8	21				3	81	3	6	82	3	5	0 9
1720	7	7	14				1	—	—	—	Accounts lost.			
1740	10	10	20				1	118	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	10	4	1 3
1760	9	10	19	7	8	15	4	259	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	215	1	11	2 9
1775	8	13	21	8	6	14	5	211	3	0	188	16	11	2 0
1776	14	10	24	3	7	10	3	212	6	0	194	15	3	2 0
1777	10	6	16	9	7	16	3	212	11	0	192	0	0	2 0
1778	10	16	26	7	9	16	7	212	12	6	225	0	0	2 0
1779	10	15	25	7	6	13	8	213	12	0	222	5	0	2 0
1780	19	11	30	3	9	12	4	212	8	0	230	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9
1781	10	11	21 ^m	11	16	27	5	283	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	289	3	0	2 0
1782	8	10	18	4	4	8	4	328	10	6	242	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0
1783	13	8	21	7	6	13	5	319	13	0	354	9	5	3 0
1784	12	6	18	10	8	18	4	322	7	6	334	13	3	3 0
1785	10	12	22	5	5	10	6	324	0	6	323	11	1	3 0
1786	11	12	23	8	7	15	3	429	9	6	350	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0
1787	7	18	25	7	7	14	6	432	8	6	438	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0
1788	15	7	22	4	4	8	7	448	5	6	468	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0
1789	8	12	20	6	4	10	1	451	18	0	465	10	0	4 0
1790	9	14	23	5	5	10	7	339	0	6	349	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 0
1791	8	15	23	12	4	16	5	456	13	0	374	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0
1792	10	15	25	10	4	14	6	350	12	0	373	5	9	3 0
1793	4	15	19	7	8	15	8	349	11	0	415	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 0
1794	15	10	25	6	11	17	6	351	5	6	379	15	0	3 0
1795	10	11	21	7	8	15	5	352	2	6	365	19	2	3 0
1796	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	352	2	6	428	11	0	0 0

37)734

22)306

37)136

Average

19 $\frac{3}{4}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{2}{3}$

April, 1796.

W E S T W E L L.

THE rental of the parish of Westwell, which is situated on the borders of, but a little out of, the weald of Kent, is about £2150. a year. There are lands, which belong to a charity, and are ceased at £8. Corn tithe is taken in kind; and £30. are paid out of them annually to the Vicar.

The Poor's Rates, during the last 5 years, have amounted yearly on an average to 4s. in the pound. The Poor in this parish are maintained at home: for three years they were employed in a poor-house, in weaving, &c. This however, it was found, did not answer, and the poor-house was lately discontinued. The Poor are not well managed, in this parish. 500 acres of common belong, jointly, to Westwell and Hothfield. No gentleman resides in this parish.

6d. in the pound is paid, almost universally on the weald of Kent, towards the roads.

Prices in the Weald.

					£.	s.	d.
A cord of wood	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
100 faggots	-	-	-	-	0	18	0
14 years ago they cost	-	-	-	-	0	12	0
A waggon, 4 horses, and 2 men by the day	-	-	-	-	0	10	0

The general diet of the Poor in the Weald, is bread, milk, potatoes, tea, and cheese: little or no meat is used; very little beer: and no butter. Rents, in general, have not much increased: at the Revolution they were nearly the same as at present. In Hothfield, however, they are supposed to have risen about a fifth in the last 20 years. In Romney Marsh, rents have doubled since the Revolution.

Wood-land in the Weald, having seldom been let, is rated very low. The average Poor's Rate, taken indiscriminately, in 20 parishes in the Weald, amounted to 4s. 6d. in the pound on the nominal rental.

The price of labour in Kent is extremely various: Mr. Boys, the author of the General View of the Agriculture of this county, says, that husbandry-

labour

labour is nearly double what it was 30 years ago. He gives the following as the ordinary prices of labour in Kent, in the year 1795¹:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Labourers, the day, of 10 hours, from	0	1	6	to	0	2	0
Threshing wheat, the quarter (in 1795, some farmers on account of the badness of the crop, paid 10s. a quarter.)	0	2	0	—	0	3	0
Threshing barley, beans, and oats, the quarter	0	1	2	—	0	1	8
Threshing pease, the quarter	0	1	6	—	0	2	0
Spreading dung, the 100 cart-loads, 24 bushels each	0	3	6	—	0	4	0
Making hedges, the rod	0	0	2	—	0	0	4
Hoeing beans, the acre, first time	0	3	0	—	0	3	6
Hoeing pease, the acre	0	3	0	—	0	4	0
Dutch-hoeing canary and barley, the acre	0	1	8	—	0	2	0
Common hoeing, the acre	0	3	6	—	0	4	0
Hoeing turnips, the acre	0	5	0	—	0	6	0
Reaping wheat, the acre	0	8	0	—	0	16	0
Mowing barley and oats, the acre	0	1	8	—	0	2	6
Binding and shocking, the acre	0	1	8	—	0	2	6
Cutting beans and binding, the acre	0	5	0	—	0	6	0
Mowing sainfoin, and clover feed, the acre	0	2	0	—	0	3	0
Mowing grafs in the marshes and meadows, the acre	0	2	6	—	0	3	6
Waggoner's wages, with board, yearly	10	0	0	—	13	0	0
If he is a married man, and boards himself, weekly, (with wheat and pork at reduced prices,)	0	10	0	—	0	10	6
Second ploughman, yearly	9	0	0	—	11	0	0
Third ploughman, ditto	8	0	0	—	10	0	0
Waggoner's mate, ditto	6	0	0	—	9	0	0
Second plough-boy, ditto	4	0	0	—	6	0	0
Third plough-boy, ditto	3	0	0	—	5	0	0
Bailiff, ditto	12	0	0	—	16	0	0
Dairy-maid, ditto	4	0	0	—	5	0	0
Cook-maid, ditto	4	0	0	—	5	0	0
Shepherd, weekly	0	9	0	—	0	10	0
Women's wages for weeding, daily	0	0	8	—	0	0	10
Children, from 10 to 13 years old, daily	0	0	0	—	0	0	6
Ploughing an acre of land	0	7	0	—	0	10	0
Harvest-men, with board, weekly	3	10	0	—	4	0	0
Ditto, without board, weekly	5	5	0	—	0	0	0
<hr/>							
<i>Hop-Garden Labour.</i>							
Common labourers by the day, from	0	1	8	to	0	2	0
Digging, the acre	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Cutting, the acre	0	5	0	—	—	—	—
Poling, by the day	0	10	0	—	—	—	—
Sharpening old poles, ditto	0	2	0	—	—	—	—
Summer-hoeing, per acre	0	5	0	—	—	—	—
Picking by the basket, of 5 bushels	0	0	7	—	0	2	0
Drying, per week, with a quart of strong beer the day	1	1	0	—	—	—	—
Thatching, the 100 square feet	0	3	0	—	0	3	6
Carpenters, the day; and 4d. allowance for beer	0	2	4	—	0	2	6
Bricklayer, ditto; with like allowance	0	2	6	—	0	2	8

¹ General View of the Agriculture of the County of Kent. 162.

December, 1795.

LANCASHIRE.

BURY.

THE extent of the township of Bury is estimated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, by 1 mile in breadth. 325 houses pay the window tax: the number exempted is, probably, greater, but could not be ascertained. The inhabitants are employed in the cloth and in the cotton manufacture; but, principally, in the latter, which is here carried on very extensively in most of its branches.

There are in this township, 1 Presbyterian congregation, 1 Methodist ditto, and 1 Independent ditto.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, from 5d. to 6d.; pork, 5d.; bacon, 8d.; fresh butter, 1s.; salt butter, from 8d. to 10d.; potatoes, 6s. 6d. for 253 lb.; skim-milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. the quart; new milk, 3d. the quart.

Manufacturers and other labourers are better paid here than at Manchester. 16s. a week are considered as moderate earnings. The wages in the woollen are much lower than in the cotton manufacture. Women, by spinning wool, do not earn more than 3s. or 4s. a week: common labourers receive from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day; common mechanics, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day¹.

There

¹ It appears from the following account, which is taken from the report drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, that the wages of labourers in Lancashire have almost doubled within 30 years.

	In the year 1761.			In the year 1791.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Head man-servant, wages, yearly,	-	-	6 10 0	9	9	0
Maid-servant	-	-	3 0 0	4	10	0
Masons and carpenters, the day	-	-	0 1 2	0	2	2
Labourer's wages	-	-	0 0 13	0	1	8

There are 29 ale-houses in the township of Bury; and 9 Friendly Societies of men, and one of women. The former have all complied with the late Act: the number of members in the clubs varies from 50 to 200: the average number is about 100 in each. A Friendly Society of women was set on foot two months ago, and, as yet, consists only of 35 members. They intend to apply to the next Quarter Sessions to have their rules confirmed. The Society is governed by a master, 2 stewards, and 2 assistants to the stewards, who are to be chosen annually, by the members, from the husbands or fathers of the women who are members: their duty is to collect the subscriptions, to make disbursements according to the rules, to visit the sick, to endeavour to keep good order at the meetings, and in short to have the management of the whole concerns of the Society. The entrance money is 2s. 6d. to the fund, 4d. for articles, and 2d. to be spent; the subscription to be paid at the meetings, (which are quarterly,) is 1s. 6d. to the box, and 2d. to be spent. Every member of 2 years standing, on her lying-in, receives 10s. 6d. from the box, (paid on the first notice of such an event,) and the farther sum of 1d. from each of the members, paid her at the next quarterly meeting after her delivery. This is all the relief allowed to a lying-in woman, during the first month; but if her illness continues longer, she is entitled to the same relief that is given to other sick, lame, or infirm members: and in case of death, those, who have the charge of her funeral, are entitled to the same allowance from the Society, that is granted on the

	In the year 1761.			In the year 1791.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mowing, the acre	-	-	-	0	5	0
Threshing wheat, the score	-	-	-	0	7	6
Do. barley and beans, the acre	-	-	-	0	4	0
Do. oats, the acre	-	-	-	0	2	6
Tailor's wages, the day, and food	-	-	-	0	1	2
Thatcher, the day	-	-	-	0	2	0
Butcher, for killing and cutting up a pig	-	-	-	0	1	6
Do. calf, and selling the carcase	-	-	-	0	2	6
Butcher, for killing a cow, and selling the carcase	-	-	-	0	5	0
Price of a good cart horse	-	-	-	25	0	0
Pair of men's shoes	-	-	-	0	7	0
Set of horse-shoes	-	-	-	0	1	8

HOLT's General View of the Agriculture of the County of Lancaster. 180.

death.

death of any other member. A member of two years standing, rendered incapable of working at her daily calling, by sickness, lameness, or other infirmity, not occasioned by an irregular course of life, is allowed 4s. weekly, during the first 3 months of her illness; 3s. a week for the next 3 months; and 2s. a week during the remainder of her incapacity. The allowance is to be paid by the stewards, who, by turns, visit the sick, every week, if the place of residence is not more than 3 miles distant from the club-room: but, if more than 3 miles off, the sick person must send once a month a certificate of her illness, signed by the minister and two of her neighbours, in order to be entitled to the weekly allowance. Members, of two years standing, are allowed 2 guineas on the death of a husband, but cannot receive this allowance more than once: and upon a member's death, the persons, who have the management of her funeral, are paid 2 guineas from the Society; and, if she has not received the allowance of 2 guineas on the death of her husband, they are allowed 4 guineas for her funeral, towards which every member is bound to contribute 6d. If the stock, having once amounted to £ 20. should be reduced to £ 10. the quarterly payments are to be increased to 2s.; and to continue at that sum, till the fund shall amount to £ 20. No person under 16 or above 35 years of age, can be admitted a member. The fines for disorderly conduct are from 2d. to 4d. In all cases of dispute respecting the articles, the determination of the officers is final.

The rent of land in the neighbourhood of this township is from 15s. to 90s. a statute acre: the average is about 32s. an acre.

The land-tax in this township is £ 61. 13s. and is collected at about $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound on the net rental. Tithes are partly taken in kind, but chiefly compounded for.

Farms are from £ 14. to £ 30. a year. The land-owners in these parts find it advantageous to divide their farms into small lots, to enable the labouring manufacturers to keep a cow or two. The land is principally in grafs. There is no common in this township.

The Poor are partly supported in the work-house, and partly at home. 37 persons, (of whom 16 are children under 16 years of age, 3 young women, and the rest old, and infirm,) are at present in the house. Six of the boys are employed at a neighbouring cotton-printer's, and earn respectively, 3s.—2s. 6d.—2s.—2s.—1s. 6d.—and 1s. 6d. a week. The earnings of
the

the other Paupers are very trifling. They are, chiefly, employed in the common work of the house. It is situated on an open, airy, spot, about a mile from the town. The beds are of flock; and are tolerably well provided with covering: there are 6 or 7 in each room; and upon the whole, the house seems kept neat, and clean. The diet is regulated according to the discretion of the master: the following, however, is the most usual bill of fare:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Oat-meal pottage, or hafty-pudding, bread and beer.	Bread, broth, beef, potatoes, &c.	Hafty-pudding, as at breakfast.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread, butter, and potatoes.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

In the summer, milk is eat with hafty-pudding: in winter, treacle is used instead of milk. Bread and boiled milk are sometimes substituted for hafty-pudding.

The number of deaths in the house, in 1792, were 2; in 1793, 2; in 1794, 6; in 1795, 5.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, in the Parish of BURY; and of Poor's Rates in the Township of BURY.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Mar.	Net Rates.			Total Expenditure.		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1770	—	—	—	644	12	10½	639	0	2
1771	—	—	—	566	9	6	522	4	7½
1772	—	—	—	491	5	8	543	5	1
1773	—	—	—	493	7	4	574	19	6
1774	—	—	—	650	14	3	676	14	2
1775	—	—	—	729	3	8	691	15	11
1776	—	—	—	691	6	7	670	9	0½
1777	—	—	—	577	5	1	566	7	11½
1778	—	—	—	658	4	9	620	3	4
1779	—	—	—	620	18	10	681	16	3

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Mar.	Net Rates.			Total Expenditure.		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1780	—	—	—	508	2	2	599	15	10
1781	—	—	—	627	15	10	604	14	8½
1782	—	—	—	610	1	3	555	15	4
1783	—	—	—	624	1	8	671	14	7
From July 1784 to July 1785	411	257	167	640	8	4	687	14	11
1785 — 1786	425	291	166	657	5	10	696	1	4
1786 — 1787	450	222	135	673	2	1	595	19	9
1787 — 1788	457	373	137	699	1	5	633	13	1
1788 — 1789	468	266	159	633	19	6	629	8	7
1789 — 1790	456	357	160	658	11	9	732	3	1
1790 — 1791	481	257	185	710	12	11	888	17	2
1791 — 1792	477	239	182	690	2	6	682	7	9
1792 — 1793	530	255	156	680	13	0	669	13	7
1793 — 1794	481	272	196	709	19	4	660	12	0
1794 — —	—	—	—	960	4	0	—	—	—
1795 — —	—	—	—	969	2	9	1056	8	9½

It should be observed, that the baptisms and burials above inserted do not correctly shew the progress of population in the township of Bury. The parish of Bury consists of 5 townships, which insert their baptisms and burials, promiscuously, in the parish register. The clergyman, who, with another gentleman, made an actual enumeration, about 6 or 7 years ago, says, that, at that period, the town of Bury contained nearly 3700 inhabitants; the township of Bury, 4500; and the whole 5 townships about 17,000. Since that time the population has much increased. By an account taken in 1773, the number of houses in Bury was found to be 463; of families, 464; and of inhabitants, 2090; or about 4½ persons to a house. The excess of baptisms above burials is easily accounted for: many young married people, who are tempted by the demand for employment to settle in and near the town, when they grew old, return to their native parishes.

The Rate, in the years 1794, and 1795, was at 3s. in the pound, and is said to be at half rental; but in several instances, it does not appear to be laid on more than one third of the fair rental.

The following list of out-poor, belonging to the township of Bury, not resident

resident in the work-house, with the sums paid to each between 1 May 1793, and 1 May 1794, and account of other disbursements, are extracted from a Report published by the parish officers. It is much to be wished that similar statements may be published annually.

A List of the Out-pensioners in the Township of Burr.

	RELIEFS.			RENTS.				RELIEFS.			RENTS.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ashworth, Betty	3	12	0	2	2	0	Brought over	91	9	2	31	6	0
Ashworth, James	3	16	6	1	11	6	Crompton, Ralph	3	12	0			
Ashworth, Ann	9	12	0	2	0	0	Davis, Samuel's wife (casual,)	0	12	0			
Ashworth, Sarah and Ann	0	10	0				Duckworth, Deborah	0	11	0			
Ashworth, Samuel	1	4	0				Duckworth, William's wife	1	12	0			
Bucell, James				3	3	0	Diggle, John				0	19	6
Booth, John	0	11	0				Dawson, Betty	0	16	0			
Bleazard, Jane	0	14	0				Dawson, John				2	10	0
Barlow, John	0	4	0				Davenport, Betty	3	6	0	2	12	0
Batersby, Margaret	0	2	0				Eccles, Samuel	2	0	6			
Booth, Betty, widow	3	12	0				Fletcher, Richard's wife	4	18	0			
Booth, Betty, widow	2	0	6				Fitton, Ann	2	0	0			
Buckley, Betty, ditto	4	16	0				Fogg, Thomas	1	14	6			
Buckley, Alice, ditto	3	13	0	1	11	6	Gorton, James's wife	2	11	0			
Buckley, Ann, ditto	3	0	0				Greenhalgh, Jane	1	16	0			
Bucell, Richard, widow	4	6	0				Grant, John's wife	0	5	0			
Byrom, widow	6	0	0				Gorton, John	0	18	0			
Booth, John				1	10	0	Gregson, Richard's wife	0	2	0			
Barlow, James	3	5	0	1	5	0	Hartley, Ann	3	18	0	1	5	0
Booth, Richard's wife	2	8	0	0	8	0	Hartley, Charles's child	5	8	0			
Bentley, Martha	2	13	10				Hartley, Cornelius	3	12	0	2	10	0
Barlow, John	3	0	0	2	15	0	Hall, Richard	0	3	0			
Buckley, Benjamin	1	2	5				Hind, Thomas				2	2	0
Bentley, John's wife	0	10	0				Horrox, Nathan	0	3	0			
Crompton, Betty	3	12	0				Holt, Alice	2	8	0			
Chadwick, widow	3	12	0				Hamer, James's wife	1	5	6			
Cheetham, James	1	16	0	1	10	0	Hopkin, Mary	4	16	0			
Chadwick, Joseph	0	4	0				Hamer, Thomas's wife	0	6	0	0	5	0
Crompton, John's widow	1	6	0	3	0	0	Hardman, Ellen	4	16	0			
Chadwick, John	1	10	0				Heaton, Ralph's wife, jun.	0	3	0			
Cheetham, Edward				2	0	0	Heywood, Mary	3	0	0			
Clegg, William	1	2	0				Hoyle, John	1	17	0			
Chadwick, Mary's children	6	6	0				Heywood, Josiah	0	2	0			
Clayton, Alice, (casual)	2	13	5				Howard, John	0	9	0			
Chadwick, Robert's widow	7	16	0	2	0	0	Heywood, John				3	3	0
Crompton, Ralph, latter	0	16	0	3	3	0	Hickson, Ann	0	9	0			
Cropper, Edmund				3	7	0	Howarth, Thomas	1	15	0			
Cropper, Job	0	4	0				Hollis, Mary	0	12	0			
Carried over	£91	9	2	31	6	0	Carried forward	£153	5	8	46	12	6

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Holt,

Expenditure for the Poor, from 1 May 1793, to 1 May 1794.

JONATHAN KENYON, OVERSEER, Dr.			CONTRA,			Cr.		
From May 1, 1793—to May 1, 1794.								
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
In purse and uncollected leys at				By meal and flour	35	17	3	
May 1793	185	14	4	By milk and butter	39	15	9	
First assessment, 1s. in the pound, is	318	5	11	By cheese and treacle	11	10	11	
Second ditto ditto ditto	323	2	6	By beef, pork, and potatoes	28	5	5	
Third ditto ditto ditto	320	15	10	By coals, soap, and candles	24	11	7	
By fundries, &c.	15	0	0					140 0 11
				By one year's out-pensioners, as per annexed list	327	11	8	
				By disbursements for rents	109	9	3	
				By surgeon's bills and attendance	6	5	5	
				Paid seven militia-men's bounty	29	8	0	
				By journies, horse-hire, and expences	8	18	0	
				Paid postage of letters and passes	7	5	3	
				Paid ringers, by order of the constables	3	3	0	
				Paid to lunatic hospital, for John Kay	20	14	9	
				Paid seven money warrants, (which are orders to pay money into the county stock, and generally amount to about £ 100. a year.)	135	14	10	
				Paid subscription to Manchester Infirmary	5	5	0	
				By one year's cloathing in and out of the house	33	11	1	
				By fundries, &c.	15	8	8	
				Paid constables wages, and joint charges	19	6	9	
				Paid funeral expences	4	8	1	
				By working materials, &c.	8	17	10	
				By governor's salary	17	8	0	
				By the standing overseer's salary	30	0	0	
				In purse and uncollected leys at				
				May 1794	240	2	1	
								£ 1162 18 7
								£ 1162 18 7

715 out-poor, at present, receive relief.

December, 1795.

LANCASTER.

THE township of Lancaster is estimated to contain a square mile and a half in extent: it's population is supposed to amount to about 8000 souls: the number of houses paying the window-tax may be computed at 612, as the township furnished 9 seamen for the Navy, at the rate of 1 man for 68 rateable houses: the number exempted could not be ascertained; it probably exceeds the number of chargeable houses. The occupations of the inhabitants are extremely various. Several persons are employed in a sail-cloth manufacture; a few in cotton-printing. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. There are many artisans and mechanics in the town. Various articles of upholstery are made here, for cabinet-makers in London; a clear proof, notwithstanding the great demand for labour in Lancashire, that such kind of work can be performed cheaper here than in the metropolis.

Common labourers earn 2s. and 2s. 6d. a day; masons, 3s.; common carpenters, 3s. The canal now cutting between Liverpool and Kendal, passes very near this town, and affords constant employment to all that are inclined to work.

The prices of provision are: beef, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. the pound; mutton, from 4d. to 5d.; veal, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d.; pork, 6d.; bacon, $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.; butter, 10d.; milk, 1d. the pint; wheat, $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels for 48s. 6d.; barley, 4s. 6d. a bushel; oats, $7\frac{1}{2}$ bushels for 20s.; potatoes, 1s. 8d. the bushel; coals, 1s. the cwt.; oatmeal, 6 lb. for 1s.

Farms in the neighbourhood are mostly in grass; and from £ 20. to £ 50. a year. The rent of land in this township is from £ 2. to £ 6. the statute acre. The land-tax is collected at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound on the net rental. The tithe of corn is taken in kind, and tithe of hay is compounded for at 5s. an acre. There are 2 or 300 acres of common, of which a small part has been enclosed for the use of the work-house.

There are 74 ale-houses in the town.

The Poor are partly supported in a work-house, and partly at home. 57, (mostly old women and children,) are at present in the house, and are principally employed in picking cotton. One woman spins silk; and one labourer is sent out to work: his weekly earnings, at present, amount to 12s.; and exceed what is earned by all the other Paupers in the house. Poor children are bound apprentices at 10 or 11 years old.

The following list is printed verbatim from an account, (the only one ever published,) of the number of weekly out-pensioners in 1792:

No. of Family.	Names and Descriptions.	Weekly Relief.		
		£.	s.	d.
1	Ashburner Ann, old woman - -	-	1	0
1	Aitkin Rebecca, single woman -	-	1	6
1	Armer Ann, ditto - -	-	1	6
2	Atkinson John and son - -	-	5	0
2	Ashton Peter and wife, old - -	-	2	0
1	Airey, widow of Robert - -	-	1	0
1	Austin Alice, single woman - -	-	1	6
1	Addison Betty, old- - -	-	1	0
4	Burrow Betty, and 3 children -	-	3	0
1	Blamer Ellin, bastard child - -	-	1	0
1	Bailey Jane, a child - -	-	1	0
1	Beckett Ellin, widow - -	-	1	0
1	Bateson Sarah, bastard child - -	-	1	0
2	Ball's two children - -	-	1	0
1	Bateson Catherine, bastard child -	-	1	0
4	Baynes Nancy, and three children -	-	2	0
1	Ball Sarah, wife of William - -	-	2	0
1	Bamber Mary, bastard child - -	-	1	0
1	Batty Ann, widow - -	-	1	6
2	Balderston Mary and grand-child -	-	1	0
1	Beck Sarah, old - -	-	2	0
1	Benson Margaret, bastard child -	-	1	0
3	Bland Elizabeth, two children - -	-	2	0
1	Bullan Sarah, a child - -	-	1	0
1	Burrow Rebecca, old - -	-	2	6
2	Butler Alice, children - -	-	1	6
			2	Bradley.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

No. of Family.	Names and Descriptions.	Weekly Relief.		
		£.	s.	d.
2	Bradley John, lame, and wife	-	-	2 6
1	Bales Jane, old	-	-	1 0
1	Bracking Ann, ditto	-	-	1 0
4	Bland Molly and 3 children	-	-	3 0
3	Bell Nancy, widow, and 2 children	-	-	2 0
1	Beckett John, old	-	-	1 0
4	Bond Agnes and 3 children	-	-	3 6
1	Brockbank Betty, old	-	-	1 6
1	Blackburn John, old	-	-	1 6
1	Butler Mary, ditto	-	-	1 0
1	Baynes Ann, widow of Thomas	-	-	1 6
1	Birket Margaret, bastard child	-	-	1 0
3	Bulcock Elizabeth, two children	-	-	1 0
2	Clark John and wife-	-	-	1 0
1	Clarkson Elizabeth, widow	-	-	1 6
4	Cartmel Ann, three children	-	-	3 0
3	Cartmel Sarah, two children	-	-	2 0
1	Camm Ann, widow	-	-	1 0
2	Cartmel James, two children	-	-	2 0
1	Crosgill Betty, widow	-	-	1 6
2	Caton Thomas, two children	-	-	2 0
1	Chambers Margaret, old	-	-	2 0
1	Coats Betty's child	-	-	1 0
1	Coats Betty junior, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Cock Isabel, widow	-	-	2 6
1	Corney Thomas, old	-	-	1 0
1	Clarkson Molly, bastard child	-	-	1 0
2	Cawson Richard and wife	-	-	2 0
1	Charnley Mary, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Davidson Christopher, Hutton	-	-	1 0
1	Dawson Hannah, bastard child	-	-	1 6
5	Dean Bryan and family	-	-	2 0
1	Ellot Betty, widow	-	-	1 0
1	Ethrington Mary, bastard child	-	-	1 0

f Fair-

No. of Family.	Names and Descriptions.	Weekly Relief.		
		£.	s.	d.
1	Fairclough Alice, old	-	1	0
2	Fells, two orphans	-	1	6
1	Fenton Mary, old	-	1	0
1	Flemming Hannah, bastard child	-	1	0
1	Gardner Cornelius, old	-	1	0
1	Gardner Mary, old	-	1	0
1	Giles Grace, old	-	1	0
2	Giles Agnes, two bastard children	-	2	0
1	Gardner Alice, old	-	1	0
1	Holme Sarah, bastard child	-	1	0
1	Harling Mary, bastard child	-	0	8
1	Holme Ellin, old	-	1	0
1	Howson Unice, ditto	-	1	6
1	Hull Elizabeth, ditto	-	2	0
1	Hunter Alice, bastard child	-	1	6
1	Higham Thomas, old	-	2	0
1	Hornby Peggy, bastard child	-	1	0
2	Hartley Ann and child	-	1	0
1	Hodgson Molly, bastard child	-	1	0
3	Harrison Ellin and two children	-	2	0
1	Hewetson Alice, old	-	1	0
5	Holme William's wife and 4 children	-	3	6
1	Jackson Alice, bastard child	-	1	0
2	Isherwood Ellin, one child	-	1	0
3	Johnson Nancy, two children	-	2	0
1	Jackson Grace, bastard child	-	0	6
1	Jackson Elizabeth, old	-	1	6
1	Kirkham Elizabeth, Liverpool	-	1	0
1	Lolly Ann, old	-	1	6
1	Ditto, for a child	-	1	0
1	Lord Betty, lame	-	1	0
1	Lamb Betty, a child	-	1	0
1	Larkin Alice, son lame	-	2	0

No. of Family.	Names and Descriptions.	Weekly Relief.		
		£.	s.	d.
1	Mashiter Alice, single woman	-	-	1 0
1	Marchall Ann, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Mashiter Ann, wife of John	-	-	1 0
1	Mashiter Isabel, old	-	-	1 6
1	Mason Ann, bastard child	-	-	1 0
3	Mulvey Elizabeth, two children	-	-	1 0
2	Mackeral Thomas and wife	-	-	2 0
4	Maudsley Agnes, three children	-	-	2 6
1	Marshall Jane, old	-	-	1 0
1	Mason Jane, old	-	-	1 0
1	Nicholson Ann, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Nevill John, an orphan	-	-	2 0
4	Nutson John, widow, three children	-	-	3 0
5	Newsham Joseph and family	-	-	2 0
1	Oddey-Ellin, old	-	-	1 0
1	Parkinson Edmund, lame	-	-	2 0
1	Parkinson Grace	-	-	1 0
1	Parkinson Margaret, old	-	-	1 0
3	Parkinson Jane, two children	-	-	1 0
1	Parkinson Catherine, widow	-	-	1 0
1	Parkinson Mary, ditto	-	-	1 0
1	Punder, widow, old	-	-	1 0
1	Parker Sarah, ditto	-	-	1 6
1	Parker Dolly, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Park Jane, ditto	-	-	1 0
2	Procter Richard and wife	-	-	2 0
2	Ralph Tamer and child	-	-	1 0
1	Robinson Alice, lame	-	-	1 6
1	Robinson Mary, blind	-	-	1 0
3	Richardson Ann, two children	-	-	1 6
1	Richardson Margaret, old	-	-	1 0
1	Ramsbotham Jane, Liverpool	-	-	1 6
5	Richmond Mary and 4 children	-	-	4 0

No. of Family.	Names and Descriptions.	Weekly Relief.		
		£.	s.	d.
1	Ripley Peggy's child	-	-	1 0
3	Sill Susan, two children	-	-	2 0
1	Saul Jane, old	-	-	1 0
4	Shaw Sarah and 3 children	-	-	2 0
1	Smith Margaret, widow	-	-	2 0
1	Smith Mary, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Speight Sarah, Liverpool	-	-	1 0
1	Stizaker Esther, Burnley	-	-	1 6
1	Stephenson Margaret's child	-	-	1 0
1	Smith Mary, bastard child	-	-	1 0
2	Shires Mary, two bastard children	-	-	2 0
2	Singleton Henry and wife	-	-	1 6
2	Stizaker Mary and child	-	-	1 0
1	Suttle Grace, old	-	-	1 0
1	Statters Betty, bastard child	-	-	1 0
2	Singleton John and wife	-	-	1 6
1	Slater Jane, bastard child	-	-	1 0
3	Shaw Alice and 2 children	-	-	2 0
7	Speddy Robert, wife, and 5 children	-	-	3 0
1	Turner Margaret, Ribchester	-	-	1 0
1	Taylor John, Lancaster	-	-	1 0
4	Taylor Mary, 3 children	-	-	2 6
2	Townley Sarah, two bastard children	-	-	2 0
1	Tubman Jane, old	-	-	1 0
1	Turner Elizabeth, bastard child	-	-	0 8
1	Towers Mary, widow	-	-	1 0
1	Tristram John, old	-	-	4 0
2	Townley Thomas and wife	-	-	1 0
1	Thwaites Mary, old	-	-	1 6
1	Towers Mary, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Vickers Nancy, old	-	-	1 6
1	Woodhouse Betty, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Walker Julian, old	-	-	2 0

No. of Family	Names and Descriptions	Weekly Relief.		
		£.	s.	d.
1	Walmfley Mary, ditto	-	1	0
1	Ward Sarah, a bastard child	-	1	0
3	Witham Ann, two children	-	1	0
5	Wilson Ellin, four children	-	1	0
1	Wilson Margaret, old	-	1	0
1	Woodburn Mary, old	-	1	0
4	Warbrick Esther, three children	-	2	6
1	Winn Sarah, bastard child	-	1	0
1	Winder Jenny, ditto	-	1	6
1	Wilkinson Lydia, ditto	-	1	0
1	Witham Ellin, ditto	-	1	0
1	Winder Ann, ditto	-	1	0
1	Walker Margaret, infirm	-	1	0
3	Winder Mary, two children	-	1	6
1	Wright Jenny, old	-	2	0
4	Walling Ann, 3 children	-	3	0
1	Woodhouse Mary, bastard child	-	1	0
1	Wittingham Ann, bastard child	-	1	0
1	Williams Jane, ditto	-	1	0
2	Worwick Alexander and wife, old	-	2	0
1	Woodburn Jane, bastard child	-	1	0
1	Wilson Charles, old	-	1	6
5	Waller Williams, widow, and 4 children	-	2	0
1	Yates Peggy, old	-	1	0
Total, 296 persons, paid weekly		£	13	5 4

There are at present 158 names, or families, on the out-pension list: their weekly allowances amount to £11. About £30. a month are paid to casual poor, including militia-men's families, &c.

The work-house, which was built a few years ago, stands on an elevated healthy situation on the common, whereof about 13 or 14 acres have

have been enclosed for the use of the Poor. In each room there are 2 beds, which are partly filled with chaff, and partly with straw : neatness and regularity are much attended to. 4 cows are generally kept, from which near £20. are annually made by sale of the butter ; none of which is used in the house, except for the sick, and the governor and governess. The average number of Poor in the house is from 55 to 60 : about 6 die annually out of the house, but no register is kept of deaths. The building cost £2000. ; near £1500. of which were paid by a separate Rate : £550. were paid out of the last 6 years Poor's Rates.

About 120 lb. of beef are used weekly in the work-house.

It is stated in an old book, that in 1740 there were 10 persons in the work-house, and that, in 1727, 20 persons were relieved ; but it does not appear whether they were in, or out of, the house.

The bill of fare is occasionally altered by the master of the work-house : the following, however, is the most usual course of diet :

	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.		Bread, broth, beef, and vegetables.	—	Milk pottage.
Monday,	Ditto.	—	Broth, bread, and halved meat.	—	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	—	Same as Sunday.	—	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	—	Same as Monday.	—	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	—	Same as Sunday.	—	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	—	Same as Monday.	—	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	—	A sort of hash, made of the meat left unconsumed in the week, and but- ter milk.	—	Ditto.

The above is the general diet in summer, and at other times while they have plenty of milk : when milk is scarce, the Poor have 3 broth breakfasts, and 4 milk-pottage breakfasts, a week ; and hasty-pudding for supper every night. Oat-cake leavened is the common bread used in Lancashire. It is preferred to any other. Very little cheese is consumed in labourers' families. Their breakfast usually consists of milk pottage or hasty-pudding, which is here called water pottage : and dinner, of potatoes with a little butter, and salt : fish, bacon, or butcher's meat are added, according to the season, and circumstances of the family. Ironed clogs, which are much cheaper, more durable, and more wholesome, than shoes, are very generally worn by labouring people.

In this township there are 18 Friendly Societies, all which have had their rules confirmed by the Magistrates: the following is an account of them :

- 1, The Good Intent Society, instituted March 3, 1788 ; number of members 90 : expences in relieving the sick amounted last year to £41. 1s. 6d. : no funeral.
- 2, Friendship and Unity Society, instituted January 1, 1789 ; number of members 109 : expences in relieving the sick last year amounted to £9. 1s. : no funeral.
- 3, Unity Society, instituted February 4, 1789 ; members 90 : expences in relieving the sick last year, including one funeral, amounted to £47. 16s.
- 4, Unanimous Society, instituted January 1, 1789 ; members 70 : expences in relieving the sick last year amounted to £5. 17s : no funeral.
- 5, Loyal Union Society, instituted April 8, 1793 ; members, 60 : expences in relieving the sick last year, £3. : no funeral.
- 6, Provident Society, instituted January 21, 1794 ; members, 58 : no expences or funeral last year.
- 7, Benevolent Society, instituted March 22, 1767 ; members, 176 : expences last year in relieving the sick, including 2 funerals, £53. 12s.
- 8, Friendly Society, instituted November 6, 1777 ; members, 173 : expences last year in relieving the sick, including 4 funerals, amounted to £108. 19s. 2d.
- 9, Union Society, instituted March 4, 1782 ; members, 160 : expences last year in relieving the sick, including 4 funerals, amounted to £81. 15s. 4½d.
- 10, Humane Society, instituted June 2, 1783 ; members, 125 : expences last year in relieving the sick, including 2 funerals, amounted to £66. 4s. 6d.
- 11, Amicable Society, instituted August 5, 1783 ; members, 119 : expences last year in relieving the sick, £31. 16s. : no funeral.

- 12, Brotherly Society, instituted December 6, 1784; members, 82: expences last year in relieving the sick, £13. 3s.: no funeral.
- 13, Samaritan Society, instituted December 17, 1787; members, 224: expences in relieving the sick last year, £32. 1s. 2d.: no funeral.
- 14, Female Benefit Benevolent Society, instituted September 2, 1792; members, 50: expences in relieving the sick last year, £2. 4s. 10½d.: no funeral.
- 15, Female Benefit Benevolent Society.
- 16, Female Amicable Society, instituted June 4, 1792.
- 17, Female Sisterly Society, instituted June 25, 1792.
- 18, Female Friendly Society, instituted July 3d, 1792.

The following are the most material of the rules of the Loyal Union Society: they appear to have been drawn up with great attention; and are, in many respects, extremely judicious. Most of the Societies in this part of England are sensible of the advantage resulting from regular forms, for declarations of members on admission, applications from the sick, and certificates of death, &c.: they are therefore printed at the end of the articles, for the information of the members. I have transcribed a few of the most perspicuous; and think they might be adopted, with great advantage, in the Friendly Societies in the South of England; perhaps too, it might be adviseable for Clubs to provide printed forms, (for the use of sick members, &c.) of such shapes and dimensions, that they might be regularly entered, and folded in the general accounts of the Society.

- 2, This Society shall consist of one president, two stewards, one clerk, two wardens, two treasurers, three auditors, and as many members as the Society shall think proper.

That no person be admitted into this Society who is under the age of eighteen or above the age of thirty-six years; and if any person should gain admittance by concealing his age, he shall be excluded; and any member that is, or may hereafter become acquainted with such fraud, shall immediately make it known to the officers, or pay a fine of five shillings.

It is further agreed, that any person who is admitted into this Society,

ciety, being above the age of thirty-six, shall pay the same entrance as others, and five shillings for every year above thirty-six, and in proportion for the odd parts of the year if it should so happen, and shall be subject to the same rules as the other members.

N. B. No person shall be admitted into this Society who is above forty years of age.

- 3, The officers, viz. the president, stewards, clerk, wardens, treasurers, auditors, and committee, shall be chosen as follows: the president, by a majority of the Society on a quarterly meeting; the declining president to put up one member, and the declining stewards, each, one, out of which three the Society by votes shall elect one; and he, who has the greatest number of votes, shall serve as president, or forfeit five shillings, to continue in office six months, and shall not be elected again for the space of eighteen months after. If he chooses to pay the fine, the second in number of votes shall serve, or pay five shillings; and the third to be governed by the same rule.

The wardens shall serve as they stand on the list of enrolment, or forfeit two shillings and sixpence; the declining wardens shall serve as stewards, or forfeit five shillings. All committees shall be chosen by the officers; the president to choose two, the stewards each one, the clerk one, and the wardens each one. The treasurers shall be chosen by a committee on the first Monday in March. The auditors also shall be chosen at the same time, and in the following manner: the president to put up two, and the stewards each two, out of which the Society, by votes, shall elect three; if any of those elected refuse to serve, he shall forfeit one shilling; and the next in number of votes shall be subject to the same regulation. The clerk shall be elected annually, on the first Monday in March, by a majority of members then present.

- 4, The office and power of the president is to furnish the room with all things necessary, and not to bring any expence upon the Society that can be avoided. All emergency shall be settled by a committee on a month or quarterly night, and no business done but the whole Society to know of it the first month night; to see that each officer does his duty, and, by the assistance of the other officers, to keep the Society

in good order, demand silence, and see the reckoning paid. And if any member applies for relief, he shall within twenty-four hours after such application, inform one or both of the stewards, or forfeit one shilling.

- 5, The office of the stewards is to receive the entrance-money of every new member, the Society's monthly collections and fines, command silence, pay the reckoning, and fine any member who behaves contrary to the rules of this Society; to visit those members twice a week, who reside within the townships of Lancaster or Skerton, and have applied to the president for relief.

And that the president may be rightly informed of the sick member's situation, the acting steward, when he receives the money to pay the sick, shall deliver to the president, a note signed by the sick member, (if able,) otherwise, by some person in his presence, signifying, to the best of his judgment, the situation of the sick member, the date on which each visit was made, or forfeit sixpence for each neglect. That all members under this description be paid their full dues every Friday from twelve o'clock till six at night; that the acting steward be fined two-pence for every hour he neglects payment past these hours; which shall be paid to the box, and given to the sick member. But if any sick member has neglected to pay his quarterly dues, the stewards shall deduct such arrears from his first payment.

- 6, The office of the clerk is to keep the Society's accounts, and write their agreements, in the Society's books, and, in the course of the last month of each quarter, summon those members who reside within the townships of Lancaster or Skerton, whose turn it is to serve as wardens; and their reply at that time shall be a final answer. If any should consent to serve, and neither appear at the time, nor substitute another to represent him in receiving the office, he shall pay a fine of five shillings. Should the clerk be absent, and fail to appoint a proper person to do the business, within an hour after the club begins, he shall forfeit two shillings and sixpence. His salary shall be paid him quarterly after the rate of four-pence for each member annually. If the clerk, by way of substitute, should bring any member's money, he shall be fined one shilling for each offence.

- 7, The office of the wardens is to observe the rules of the Society, and impartially give every present member an equal share of liquor, and to the utmost of their power shall detect all members who misbehave; and if either the wardens neglects to give in his name, the warden who was guilty of the neglect shall pay the same as the offender.

And, for the regulation of the club-room, a warden shall be stationed at either end, to serve the members there with liquor, and notice their behaviour.

- 8, A committee shall be chosen each quarter night, and to continue three months in office, or pay a fine of one shilling each, who, together with the treasurers and officers, shall have the management of all money business belonging this Society, which shall be entirely confined to the treasurers, and they shall be allowed reasonable expences, each three penny-worth of liquor, and shall, if required, give security according to the statute as the committee shall direct.
- 9, In the course of the first month of each quarter, the auditors shall examine the Society's accounts, and shall on the quarter night report to the Society in what state they were found.
- 10, If the president and stewards, in the course of their business, find any thing difficult, a committee may be chosen agreeable to the articles, who together with the officers shall determine such matters, if the fine be ten shillings or under; but if it exceeds that, or any thing that immediately tends to exclusion, they shall have it in their power to refer it to a quarter night.

If any party thinks himself injured, he may apply for redress on the next quarter night; but if the decision of the committee be then confirmed, the party so convicted shall pay double the award.

- 13, Any person offering to become a member of this Society, shall appear at the club-room on a month night, and deposit one shilling; on the month night following, a committee shall be chosen to examine him; if he be rejected, his shilling shall be returned him; but, if admitted, he shall pay two shillings and six-pence for entrance, six-pence for an article, two-pence for the reckoning, and six-pence for every ten pounds the box is worth at his admission.
- 14, Any person following a pernicious business shall not be admitted into
this

this Society ; or any in actual service in the army, navy, or militia ; and all shall be excluded who shall hereafter enter into the army, navy, or militia, who are subject to be reinstated, and, if found in body and health when they demand their reinstatement, they shall again become members, if they make their demand within three months after their discharge.

- 15, —It is further agreed, that if any member shall go to sea, he shall forfeit all claim upon the box until he returns, when, if found in body and in good health, he shall become a member as before ; or if he should stay at the West Indies, or at any part beyond the seas, and should follow any business or occupation, and should fall sick or die, and proof be made to satisfy the Society that he did not get his sickness, or death, at sea, his heirs will be entitled to the same as in case of death at Lancaster.
- 16, There shall be a box provided with five locks, wherein shall be deposited all such things as may be thought necessary to be kept there ; three locks shall be fixed on the out-side, all of different sorts, the keys of which shall be kept by the stewards and clerk ; one inside key to be kept by the president, and the other by the person who gives security for the box. The box shall not be opened but in the presence of the stewards and clerk, or whom they may appoint ; but if any officer should substitute another, who keeps a key, he shall be fined ten shillings and six-pence.
- 17, On each club night every member present shall pay one shilling and two-pence to the box, and will be entitled to two penny-worth of liquor.
- 18, Any member residing within the townships of Lancaster or Skerton, having paid his dues to the box for the space of eighteen months, and becoming afflicted with any disorder, he shall send a note to the president drawn in the form prescribed, and he will then be entitled to ten shillings per week from the time he declares on the box till the time he declares off, providing such indisposition continues no longer than ten months ; but, if it should, he will then be entitled to four shillings per week, by making quarterly, (if required,) a declaration appointed for that purpose ; and he will be allowed to follow

any

any lawful employment for the support of himself and family till recovered from the infirmity that he labours under.

- 20, Any member residing out of the townships of Lancaster or Skerton, having paid his dues to the box for the space of twenty months, and becoming afflicted with any disorder, he shall send a certificate, signed by a minister, churchwarden, or a justice of the peace, and also by a physician, surgeon, or an apothecary, if any attend him, declaring to the best of his knowledge the sick member's complaint; and if this Society have a communication with another, at or near the place where the sick member resides, they shall immediately write, requesting them to visit, and pay him, according to the articles of this Society; but if this Society have no such communication convenient, his money shall be paid to his order. Any member receiving relief from the box, more than one month, shall send a certificate, signed as above, or it will be rejected. If he dies, his heirs shall be entitled to the same as the heirs of those who die at Lancaster. Any member, defrauding or attempting to defraud the Society by a false certificate, shall be excluded.

- 21, When any member dies within the townships of Lancaster or Skerton, who has paid his dues to the box for the space of twenty months, the sum of ten pounds shall be paid to his widow, if he left one; if single, to be paid to whom he has ordered by his last will and testament; if he left no wife, to be paid to his heir at law. The president, stewards, clerk, wardens, and seven members, who shall take it by rotation, shall, if duly summoned, attend the funeral, or forfeit one shilling. Each to carry a black staff or rod, and the president to wear a black scarf, and a pair of black gloves, or white as occasion requires, to meet at the house where the club is kept, and to be allowed each three penny-worth of liquor. Every member will be allowed four pounds at the death of his wife; and, in that case, he will only have six pounds to dispose of at his decease. It is also agreed, that every member shall pay one shilling extraordinary to the box on the first quarterly night after the death of each member, or a fine of six-pence for each neglect.

N. B. The benefits included in this article shall in no wise extend
to

to any member who shall, on any account or in any state of mind, commit self-murder.

- 22, If any member should go to a parish work-house, his pay shall not be with-held, so long as he continues sick, or lame; but the officers shall dispose of it, at their discretion, in such a manner as they think most proper for the recovery of his health so long as he continues there; and although he does not pay his dues to the box, he shall be reinstated when he quits the same; but if he should happen to die in a parish work-house, he shall not be entitled to any thing out of the box towards his funeral expences.
- 23, If any member be found at work, or seen intoxicated, or doth not come home by eight o'clock in winter evenings, and nine in summer, during any part of the time he receives relief from the box, he shall pay a fine of ten shillings, or be excluded. And if any member commits wilful murder or felony, and be convicted by due course of law, he shall be excluded.
- 24, If any member, not free of this Society, should be sick, lame, or otherwise disordered, so as to render him incapable of working, he shall, if he desires it, be excused paying his contributions during such illness, by sending a written notice thereof to the president; if he should recover, he is to pay his regular monthly payments to this Society, till he has paid twenty calendar months besides his entrance money, before he shall be free: but if any member of this Society be sick, lame, &c. who has received the weekly allowance for ten successive months without intermission, his weekly payments shall be reduced to four shillings per week: if he should declare off the box before the expiration of ten months, with an intent to evade the reduction of the weekly allowance, not being recovered from the infirmity with which he was afflicted; such member, on full proof thereof by the examination of a physician, surgeon, or other professional man, or otherwise, shall be deemed an impostor, and treated with accordingly, that is to say, to be tried before a committee, and their determination to be final.
- 25, Every member is to pay to the box one shilling and two-pence per month from the time of his admission, and, when free, shall receive, if sick, lame, or otherwise disordered, the sum of ten shillings per week,

week, while the stock of this Society is above fifty pounds sterling; but when it shall be above one hundred and fifty, and under two hundred and thirty, they shall receive eleven shillings per week. and when above two hundred and fifty pounds, they shall receive twelve shillings per week and no more. If at any time the stock of this Society should be reduced to fifty pounds sterling or under, to prevent effectually the box from ever being shut, every member not indisposed, both in town and elsewhere, shall contribute an extra two-pence per week during the time the member shall receive the benefit of this Society, and to advance an extra penny for every member above; and if a free member, or his wife, should die whilst the stock is fifty pounds sterling or under, each member shall contribute one shilling towards the funeral expences paid by the Society, to be paid into the stock at two quarterly payments, six-pence each quarter: the sum of ten shillings per week is by no consideration to be withheld from such sick or lame members entitled to receive the same, or the funeral money ever to be discontinued.

- 26, If any member of this Society should offer to enter into any other Society or club whatsoever, out of which relief is paid to the sick, he shall be excluded.
- 37, That at some quarterly meeting a suitable person shall be elected and appointed into the office of treasurer, or trustee, of and for this Society, to be approved of by the said Society, at such meeting; and such treasurer or trustee so elected and appointed, shall, whenever thereunto requested by a majority of the said Society, become bound with two sufficient sureties for the just and faithful execution of such office or trust, to the satisfaction of the said Society; and such bond shall be given to the clerk of the peace of the town of Lancaster, in manner directed by act of parliament for that purpose; and the landlord or occupier of the house where the box is kept, and the steward or stewards, or other person or persons, intrusted with the box money, or other property of this Society, or any part thereof besides what is committed to the care of the treasurer, shall give such security for the same to the treasurer as this Society shall think fit and necessary.

Form of a Note to be sent to the President by a Member, when indisposed, who resides within the Townships of Lancaster or Skerton.

“ I ——— do declare I am so indisposed as to render me incapable of following my business.

Yours,

Lancaster or Skerton.

17 .”

Form of a Certificate from an absent Member, requesting Relief from the Society.

“ I A. B. do declare, that I am so afflicted with (here mention the complaint) that I am incapable of following my business.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed believe the above to be true,
Minister, Church-Warden, or Justice.

Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary.”

Form of a Certificate to be sent on the Death of a Member or his Wife.

“ This is to certify, that ——— died on the (here insert the date)

Witness,

Minister.

Clerk.”

Form of a Certificate to be sent at the Death of a Member, who died in any Part beyond the Seas.

“ This is to certify, that ——— died on the (here insert the date) and we do certify that he has not been at sea these last two years.

Witness,

Minister, Justice, or Governor of the Island.”

The President's Declaration.

“ I A. B. do solemnly declare and sincerely promise, in the presence of God and this Society, that I will act in all things for the safety and well-being of this Society; and, to the best of my power, with the advice of my stewards, clerk, and committee, will faithfully discharge the trust reposed in me as president, according to the orders and rules of this Society, without favour or affection, malice or ill-will to any, to the end of my continuance in the said office; and at the end thereof will give a just and fair account, and

and deliver up all that of right belongs to this Society, to my immediate successors."

The Steward's Declaration.

"I W. N. do solemnly declare, and sincerely promise, in the presence of God and this Society, that I will act in all things for the safety and well-being of this Society; and, to the best of my power, by order of the president and advice of my committee, will faithfully discharge the trust reposed in me as steward, according to the rules and orders of this Society, without favour or affection, malice or ill-will to any, to the end of my continuance in the said office; and then, will give a just and fair account, and deliver up all, that of right belongs to this Society, to my immediate successors."

The Warden's Declaration.

"I W. N. do solemnly declare, and sincerely promise, in the presence of God and this Society, that according to my judgment I will act in all things for the good and well-being of this Society, and to the best of my power discover and detect every member who behaves contrary to the articles; and will impartially distribute the liquor committed to my care."

The Clerk's Declaration.

"I W. N. do solemnly declare, and sincerely promise, in the presence of God and this Society, that I will act in all things for the safety and well-being of this Society, and that I will faithfully discharge the trust reposed in me as clerk to this Society; and to the best of my knowledge I will not suffer the Society to be wronged, but will forthwith let and make known the same to the president, stewards, and committee. God be my helper!"

A Declaration to be made by every Person on being admitted a Member of the Loyal Union Society.

- 1, "I W. N. do solemnly and sincerely declare, before God and this Society, that I am not, to the best of my knowledge, above the age of thirty-six, nor under the age of eighteen years.
- 2, "That I am not joined with any other Society or Club of this kind.
- 3, "That

- 3, "That, to the best of my knowledge, I am healthy, sound in constitution of body, and I have not any private disorder or ailment.
- 4, "That, to the best of my power, I will act in all things for the good and well-being of this Society; and, by God's assistance, will conform to the rules and orders of the same whilst I continue a member thereof: and, if I happen to be excluded, I will resign all my right to all things belonging to the Society whatever.

"And I do declare, that I will not complain of sickness, so as to be troublesome to the box, without a just cause; and if it should please God to visit me with sickness or lameness, which obliges me to have recourse to the box for support, I will, to the best of my judgment, use the best means possible to regain my strength; and, as soon as it shall please God to give me my health and strength, so as to become capable of following my business or occupation, I will immediately declare off the box."

A Declaration to be made by Members who are rendered incapable of getting a living.

"I W. N. do solemnly and sincerely declare, before God and this Society, that I am so afflicted with [*Here mention the complaint.*] that I am not able to gain four shillings per week by all the honest endeavours I am able to make; and I do likewise declare, if it should please God to return me my former health and strength, I will make it known to the president and stewards, as soon as I can follow my trade or occupation, and will not be on the box any longer."

The age of admission to this Society, is from 20 to 30. In the club called the "Friendly Society," the age of admission is from 20 to 35. This club is managed by a president, stewards, wardens, and a clerk for settling their accounts. The entrance money varies in proportion to the stock, but cannot exceed 10s. 6d. The monthly payment to the box is 1s. and 2d. for the meeting. Members of 18 months standing, if sick, are entitled to 1s. a day for the first 12 months, and 6d. a day afterwards: if a member, who has received 12 months pay, recovers sufficiently to work for 18 months, he is allowed his 1s. a day if he falls sick again. On the death of a married member, £ 3. are paid to his widow; and on

the death of an unmarried member, £ 3. are paid to his legatee, or next of kin.

The Rules of most of the other Clubs for men, in Lancaster, are very similar to the above, except that, in the Samaritan Society, any member making a declaration, and producing a certificate signed by his employer, that, by infirmities of old age, he is not able to earn more than 6s. a week, is entitled to 2s. 6d. a week from the stock. The following Rule fixes a standard, according to which a member's allowance is to be increased or diminished.

- 12, Any member who shall have paid his dues for the space of eighteen months, and who shall become sick or lame, shall be entitled to relief as follows: If the Society's stock be under the sum of thirty-five shillings per member, the sick shall be paid each fourteen-pence per day; but should the Society's stock be increased to thirty-five shillings or upwards per member, then the sick shall be paid fifteen-pence per day, and one penny per day more, for every additional five shillings per man, the Society's stock may amount to; which payment shall be made him weekly, from the day he shall declare himself sick or lame, to the day he shall declare himself well; but should his indisposition continue above twelve months, without an intermission of more than four weeks at one time, he shall then be reduced to half pay, and shall be allowed to earn what he can, provided it does not exceed the sum he receives from the Society per week, and he shall make quarterly a declaration for that purpose, if required.
- 23, All members in the club-room shall behave decently and respectfully to each other, (and particularly to the president, stewards, and other officers, by addressing them by the title of their respective offices, and giving them the honour and respect due to their several stations,) or forfeit one penny.

The Female Benefit Benevolent Society are managed by a president, stewards, wardens, and committee, chosen from the members, much in the same manner as in the men's clubs. They pay a small salary to a man for executing the office of clerk: he attends on club nights, and enters agreements, receipts, and disbursements, in their books. They meet once a month, pay 9d. to the box, and spend 1d. in liquor. No member
is

is entitled to an allowance during the time of pregnancy, or in child-bed ; but if, in consequence of lying-in, she is incapable of working, she is allowed, from the end of two months after her delivery, 5s. a week, or 8½d. a day, provided her indisposition continues no longer than 12 months. On the death of a member, who has paid her dues to the box for the space of 18 months, £ 5. are paid to her husband, if living ; but if he dies first, £ 2. are paid to his widow, and she is entitled to dispose of £ 3. by will. From the difficulty of ascertaining whether an indisposition may arise merely from pregnancy, no person can claim any allowance till she can convince the Society what her disorder is ; in which case, she is entitled to 5s. a week, during her illness ; but if it continues above 12 months, the allowance is reduced to 2s. 6d. If a member marries, she must give notice of her nuptials within a month, in order that her proper name may be registered on the Society's books. An unmarried woman, having a child, is not entitled to an allowance during any illness arising from pregnancy ; and for a second offence, of this nature, she is excluded. If a member goes to a parish work-house, she forfeits all claim to the box during her continuance there, but may be re-instated when she quits it, on paying up her arrears to the time she entered the work-house. If she dies there, the sum of £ 5. is paid to her heir-at-law, or to whomsoever she may appoint. The age of admission is from 18 to 36, in all the female clubs in Lancaster.

The Female Sisterly Society is also governed by a female president, stewards, wardens, and committee : a man likewise officiates for them as clerk, upon an annual salary of 3d. from each member : the monthly payment is 9d. The allowance to sick members, in the cases above-mentioned, is 6s. a week, for a twelve-month ; and, after that period, 2s. 6d. a week, with a permission to work, provided the earnings do not exceed 2s. 6d. a week. The allowances on deaths are nearly the same with those in the first-mentioned Female Society. On the decease of a member of 18 months standing, the officers and 7 other members, (taken by rotation,) are bound to attend the funeral, or to forfeit sixpence. Twelve hoods, (six of white mullin, and six of black-silk,) and thirteen pair of gloves, belonging to the Society, are worn by the members who attend.

In the Female Friendly Society, the monthly payment is 1s., and the weekly allowance, in cases of sickness, 7s.; the payment, on the death of a member, £ 8.; on the death of a member's husband, £ 5. to his widow, and £ 5. to her heirs. This Society has an annual feast on the 7th of August, towards which every member is allowed 1s. 3d. from the box. Every new member, besides paying 2s. 6d. entrance money, and 6d. for the articles, contributes 6d. for every £ 10. the box is worth. The salary of the man who officiates as clerk, is 4d. a year from each member, paid quarterly.

In the Female Amicable Society the monthly payment to the box is 8d. Neither in this, nor in the last-mentioned Society, is any thing allowed for drinking on club-nights. The allowance for deaths, &c. are the same as in the Female Benevolent Society. Each member is allowed 1s. 3d. from the box towards the annual feast, on the 4th of June. The penalty for not addressing the president, stewards, and other officers, in the club-room, by the title of their respective offices, and omitting to pay them the respect due to their several stations, is one penny.

The Female Benevolent Benefit Society is managed by a committee consisting of 11 persons, namely, 2 auditors, (the husbands of members,) the president, 2 stewards, and 2 wardens, who are chosen quarterly, and are similar officers to those of the same name in other Societies; and 4 members chosen by a majority of the whole Society, from 7 of the senior members selected by the officers. All matters in dispute are settled by 5 arbitrators, chosen by ballot, from the committee. The auditors receive a small salary, and inspect the Society's books once a quarter. A man, who officiates as clerk, is allowed 16s. a year, for entering agreements and certificates in the books, and attending the auditors, &c. The monthly subscription is 9d. but nothing is paid for liquor. Sick members, of 2 years standing, are allowed 5s. a week, and more in proportion to the amount of the stock. The Society holds an annual feast, on Easter Monday, towards which, each member who attends, receives 9d. from the box: absentees are fined 4d. The rest of the Rules are similar to those in the other Female Friendly Societies. Their printed regulations are all accompanied with forms for admissions, declarations, and certificates.

Table

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The following statement of the Poor's Rates assessed, and total Expenditures, were obligingly communicated by the overseer.

Years.	Poor's Rates.			Total Disbursements.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1736	83	2	4	94	19	8
1739	94	15	8	117	11	0 ³ / ₄
1740	88	11	2	102	17	1
1741	144	13	7	176	11	9
1742	179	15	3	223	17	9
1743	174	17	11	189	13	3
1744	142	15	5	175	15	10 ³ / ₄
1745	146	2	7	153	9	2
1746	153	1	7	148	13	10
1747	103	17	7	159	10	10
1748	104	14	5	143	1	6
1749	132	17	5	190	6	8
1750	220	11	6	222	9	5
1751	155	18	3	223	6	11
1752	185	8	6	260	2	0
1753	234	5	7	220	1	0
1754	226	11	9	286	2	5
1756	246	4	9	310	16	6
1760	345	16	8	391	4	2
1765	428	16	1	499	5	8
1770	547	1	9	650	1	8
1771	644	1	2	733	3	4
1772	676	11	2	770	0	1
1773	681	14	5	772	2	0
1774	692	19	4	836	4	0
1775	746	0	1	861	14	1
1776	699	1	9	756	18	4
1777	662	14	4	645	17	3
1778	514	6	5	832	10	5
1779	703	0	10	783	12	0
1780	535	14	7	866	16	6
1781	728	17	3	900	17	1
1782	866	4	2	1052	10	0
1783	922	7	9 ¹ / ₂	1197	9	8
1784	1248	8	11	1474	12	0
1785	1148	16	11	1085	13	0 ¹ / ₂
1786	—	—	—	1163	1	3
1787	986	13	10	1201	16	5
1788	1246	0	10	1798	0	10
1789	2065	14	8	1592	17	4
1790	1419	17	7	1483	17	3
1791	1439	11	1	1606	13	0
1792	1443	12	1	1801	11	1
1793	1449	0	3	1442	3	11
1794	1469	9	3 ¹ / ₂	1697	6	1
1795	1487	1	11	1645	13	9

In the expences of 1795 are included £ 219. 4s. 1d. paid for raising 9 men for the navy.

The affeffinents for the laft 6 years were at 3s. 4d. in the pound, at $\frac{1}{2}$ rental on land, and $\frac{2}{3}$ on houfes.

The ftanding overfeer's falary is - £ 50. a year.

Mafter and miftrefs of work-houfe d^o. - £ 25. a year, and board.

Doctor's falary - - - £ 10. a year.

Table of Baptifms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	At the Church.	At the Chapel.	Total.	At the Church.	At the Chapel.	Total.	
1776	208	33	241	234	16	250	83
1777	209	41	250	177	5	182	88
1778	208	32	240	152	6	158	82
1779	213	36	249	228	10	238	99
1780	183	41	224	256	14	270	101
1781	238	33	271	226	10	236	107
1782	207	42	249	184	10	194	114
1783	228	38	266	226	16	242	115
1784	237	30	267	175	7	282	114
1785	258	35	293	202	12	214	143
1786	254	29	283	201	13	214	134
1787	269	7	276	173	18	191	130
1788	254	21	275	245	20	265	118
1789	266	20	286	164	8	172	119
1790	256	17	273	194	8	202	105
1791	259	20	279	288	11	299	117
1792	256	18	274	170	10	180	144
1793	285	8	293	223	14	237	148
1794	309	7	316	228	8	236	136
1796	306	12	318	236	11	247	142

The Diffenters of various denominations in this town¹, keep regular registers of their baptifms and burials; but the marriages at the parifh-church of Lancafter include thofe from feveral chapelries in the parifh, which is very extenfive. The great increafe of baptifms, for the laft three years, is owing to the influx of labourers to work at the canal now cutting in this neighbourhood.

January, 1796.

¹ There are, in Lancafter, 1 Quaker, 1 Methodift, and 2 Prefbyterian congregations, and one Catholic chapel.

L I V E R P O O L.

THE parish of Liverpool contains, by admeasurement, 2102 acres. Mr. Simmons, the general overseer, took the number of houses and population in 1790, of which the following is an account :

Number of Front houses 6540, containing 39188 inhabitants.

Back houses	1608,	-	7955
Cellars	1728,	-	6780
In the work-house	-	-	1220
Charity school	-	-	300
Infirmary	-	-	150
Seamen's hospital	-	-	83
Alms-houses	-	-	126

Total - 55732

Houses inhabited, exclusive of cellars, 8148

Empty houses - - - 717

Total number of houses - 8865

Since that period, it is supposed that 300 or 400 houses have been built. Dr. Aikin mentions an enumeration having been made in 1773, the result of which is as follows :—

Inhabited houses	-	-	5928
Untenanted houses	-	-	412
Families	-	-	8002
Inhabitants	-	-	34407
Number of persons to a house			$5\frac{4}{5}$
Number to a family	-	-	$4\frac{1}{3}$ †

It appears from the subjoined bills of mortality, that 1397, the number of christenings in 1773, was to 34407 the number of the then existing inhabitants, as 1 to $24\frac{3}{4}$ nearly ; and that 1109, the number of burials in

† Aikin's Description of Manchester, 343.

1773, was to the number of inhabitants as 1 to 31. From these proportions, we are, in some degree, enabled to calculate the population of Liverpool, at the two succeeding periods of 1790, and 1794.

2244 christenings in 1790 \times by $24\frac{3}{4}$ = 55539 inhabitants.

1763 burials in 1790 \times by 31 = 54653 inhabitants.

2527 christenings in 1794 \times by $24\frac{3}{4}$ = 62544 inhabitants.

2009 burials in 1794 \times by 31 = 62279 inhabitants.

These proportions tally very well with Mr. Simmons's enumeration, and are, probably, near the truth.

75 seamen were raised by the town of Liverpool, in pursuance of the late Act for manning the Navy; so that reckoning one man for 68 rateable houses, (the proportion which has been observed in most parts of England,) we may estimate the number of houses subject to the window-tax at 5100; and the number of houses exempted at about 4000. The number of inns and ale-houses is 917; so that every tenth house, at least, is a public-house. The magistrates, however, are certainly extremely attentive to this branch of police, and reduce the number of unnecessary public-houses, whenever a fair opportunity offers. It is said that a few years ago, there were 1500.

The subjoined tables exhibit the growth of population in Liverpool; the great progress of its commerce; and the still more rapid increase of its Poor's Rates. It is, however, consoling to reflect, that, notwithstanding this apparent disproportion, the resources of wealth are more than adequate to the calls of charity; and that the Poor of Liverpool, although more numerous, and proportionably more expensive than they were 30 years ago, are yet less burthensome to the town, than when its trade was less flourishing, and its parochial expenditure more contracted.

It is hardly necessary to add, that every branch of employment, connected with foreign commerce, is here carried on with great exertion, and great success. The neighbourhood of Manchester is, perhaps, more congenial to manufactures; but some, very important ones, that are not peculiar to a sea-port, may be found at Liverpool. The most considerable are, glass-houses, salt-works, copperas-works, copper and iron-works, sugar-houses, rasping

rasping and other mills, breweries, roperies, watch-movements, and flocking manufactories.

The rent of land, in the neighbourhood of the town, is from £ 4. to £ 6. the statute acre. The land-tax is very low, and is supposed to amount to about 6d. in the pound on the net rental.

No correct information could be obtained relative to Friendly Societies in Liverpool: their number is about 12; and the members, in each, are from 80 to 100. In one of the Societies, the members meet once a fortnight, spend 3d. and pay 1s. into the box: members of 2 years standing are allowed, when sick, 15s. a week; superannuated members, 8s. a week during life. From £ 10. to £ 20. according to the time a man has been a member, are paid, on his decease, to his widow, if there is one; or to his children; or, in default of children, to his legal representatives. The Society is governed by a president and stewards, with the assistance of a committee of four members; bye-laws are made by a majority of the whole body.

The Poor are partly maintained in the work-house, and partly relieved at home. The work-house is well situated, on a rising ground, in a detached situation; and is, in many respects, constructed upon an eligible plan. The old people, in particular, are provided with lodging, in a most judicious manner: each apartment consists of three small rooms, in which are 1 fire-place and 4 beds, and is inhabited by 8 or 10 persons. These habitations are furnished with beds, chairs, and other little articles of domestic use, that the inmates may possess; who, being thus detached from the rest of the Poor, may consider themselves as comfortably lodged as in a secluded cottage; and thus enjoy, in some degree, (even in a work-house,) the comforts of a private fire-side. The most infirm live on the ground floors: others are distributed through two upper stories. They all dine together in a large room, which serves occasionally for a chapel.

The children are, principally, employed in picking cotton, but are too much crowded together: 70 or 80 work in a small room. About 50 girls are bound apprentices to a person who attends in the house, and employs them in sprigging muslin. The house receives a small weekly sum for their work during their apprenticeship. The sum is from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a week, according to their proficiency in tambour-work. They are bound for 3 years, and provided with victuals by the parish. A few old

men are employed in boat-building: tailors', and other trades, are carried on in the house. The women pick and spin cotton, for household use: linen, and most other articles of domestic consumption, are manufactured within. The following table, extracted verbatim from the treasurer's statement of accounts of the parish of Liverpool for the year 1783, exhibits the various trades and occupations usually carried on in the work-house.

State and Employment of People in the Work-house, 25th March 1794.

Governor	-	-	-	-	-	1
Matron and chamberlain		-		-	-	2
House servants	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hall and stair-cleaners		-		-	-	5
Keeper of Lock and servants		-		-	-	4
Two cooks and six servants	-	-		-	-	8
Two salters and 10 washerwomen				-	-	12
Milk-mistress and porter	-		-		-	2
Bread-cutter and doctor's assistant				-	-	2
Mistress and kneaders of bread		-		-	-	11
Nurses and servants for infants				-	-	6
Nurses for lying-in women, for sick, infirm, venereal, fever and lunatic wards	-		-		-	14
Brewer, warehouseman and assistants		-		-	-	4
Two carters, two swine-herds.	-		-		-	4
One coal-man, ten labourers		-		-	-	11
Bell-ringer, clerk and messengers				-	-	5
Gardener and assistant, ten pumpers				-	-	12
Keeper of Lock's family	-		-		-	6
Schoolmasters and mistresses.		-		-	-	4
Book-keepers	-		-		-	2
Barber and painter	-		-		-	2
Bricklayer, plaisterer and blockmaker				-	-	5
Flax-dresser, leather-cutter, and glazier				-	-	3
Shoemakers	-	-	-		-	9
Boys ditto	-		-		-	9
Weavers	-	-	-		-	3
Boys ditto	-		-		-	4
						Ropers

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Ropers and knotters	-	-	-	-	9
Coffin-makers, joiners, and boys	-	-	-	-	6
Boat-builders	-	-	-	-	4
Two smiths and eighteen boys, making nails for sale and own use	-	-	-	-	20
Yeomen of the smithies	-	-	-	-	2
Spinners of wool, thread, and linen	-	-	-	-	59
Knitters and seamstresses	-	-	-	-	51
Four sawyers, seven tailors	-	-	-	-	11
Cotton-pickers	-	-	-	-	266
Ditto spinners, &c.	-	-	-	-	42
Tambour-workers	-	-	-	-	45

Total of working people - 668

Matron's family	-	-	-	-	4
Turnkey	-	-	-	-	1
Working people	-	-	-	-	668
Lunatics, idiots, sick, lame, infirm, very old, and very young	-	-	-	-	524

In the house - 1197

Average number from 21st March 1793, to 21st

March 1794 - 1032

Ditto, 29th March 1792, to March 1793 - 826

Average increase - 206

9th, 10th, and 12th June 1794, on the parish committee's examining the people in the house, there appeared as follows :

Under	2	years	-	80
From	2	to	10	273
	10	to	20	113
	20	to	30	88
	30	to	40	122
	40	to	50	90

U u 2

Carried over - 766

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

	Brought over	-	766
From 50	to 60		76
60	to 70		88
70	to 95		107
			<hr/>
			1037
Governor, matron, and other officers and family			16
			<hr/>
			1053
Decreased since 25th of March last	-	-	144
			<hr/>
			1197

The following list shews the number of Paupers in the house on the 25th of March, in each of the under-mentioned years:

Years.	Number in the House.		
1782	783		
1783	920		
1784	963		
1785	985		
1786	946		
1787	966		
1788	1018		
1789	1098		
1790	1164		
1791	909		
1792	1003	Deaths.	Births.
1793	885	230	—
1794	1197	240	182

The following has been the expence of cloathing the in and out-poor for a few years :

	£.	s.	d.
1790	-	-	-
1791	-	-	-
1792	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-
	2442	12	1
	1948	2	8
	1746	16	5½
	1682	9	6
	1844	15	6½

In the year 1790, the parish owed, on several accounts, the sum of £11,709, besides a debt to the corporation of £4000. The greatest part, however, of these debts have been paid off; and, notwithstanding the average increase of people in 1793 within the work-house, and still more without doors, the great advance in the price of the necessaries of life, and the expence of several additional buildings, it appears from the treasurer's accounts, that a surplus of £4000. was expected at the close of the year 1794.

From the following comparison of the house expences in 1792 and 1793, with those of the two preceding years 1790 and 1791, it is obvious, that the annual expence of a Pauper in the work-house does not exceed £7.; a sum, which may be deemed moderate, when compared with the heavy charges of similar establishments in other parts of England.

1790.				1791.				Average.							
£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.					
Milk and butter,	-	935	13 8	Ditto	-	923	4 6			929	9 1				
Coals	-	360	6 0	Ditto	-	374	7 6			367	6 9				
<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>							
Further expences	-	8726	14 4	Ditto	-	6801	18 10	}		9232	10 8½				
Tradesmen unpaid } were paid in 1791 }				Do. of this year, } paid off in 1792 }		2936	8 3½								
<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>							
1792.				1793.				Average.				Less per Ann.			
£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Milk and butter,	398	19	3	Ditto	-	479	9 11	439	4	7		490	4	6	
Coals	-	213	7 9	Ditto	-	241	19 5½	227	13	7¼		139	12	10¾	
Farther expences	5128	6	5¼	Ditto	-	5878	18 10½	}	7014	5 2		2218	5	6½	
Tradesmen } paid in 1793 }	1491	18	0	Ditto } unpaid }	1530	0 0									
<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>			
House expences lessened in each year				-	-	-	-	£2848				2	11	¼	
<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>			
Beef used in the house, from 6th June 1789, to 5th June				1790, was				Ton.				C.	Q.	Lb.	
								47				19	2	16	
Pork, same time								4				10	2	3	
<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>			
								52				10	0	19	
<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>			
Beef used from 25th March 1791, to 25th March 1792,								29				0	1	6	
Salt beef								1				0	0	0	
Pork, ditto								1				16	0	0	
<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>			
								31				16	1	6	

Salaries

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Salaries paid out of the Rates.

			£.	s.	d.
To the treasurer and his son	-		280	0	0
Standing overseer	-	-	133	10	0
Another overseer	-	-	73	10	0
Master and matron	-	-	80	0	0
5 tax-collectors, at £80. each	-	-	400	0	0
The officiating clergyman	-	-	22	0	0
Total	-		£989	0	0

Weekly Bill of Fare in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Monday,	Burgo and milk 1.	Milk pottage, and bread.	Milk pottage, and bread.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Lobscoufe 2.	Milk pottage, and bread.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Broth, beef, and bread.	Broth, beef, and bread.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Lobscoufe.	Milk and bread.
Friday,	Ditto.	Milk pottage and bread.	Milk and bread.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Lobscoufe.	Milk pottage, and bread.
Sunday,	Ditto.	Broth, beef, and bread.	Broth, beef, and bread.

Diet used in Liverpool Work-house in one week.

		lbs.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Oatmeal	-	-	118	at	2½	1	4	7
40	Loaves, household bread, at 2s.	1040	-	4	0	0			
	Beef, 570 lbs. paupers—beef,								
	17 lbs. governor, &c.	-	587	3	7	6	9		
	Ale and beer	-	142½	1	0	11	10½		
			1887½				13	3	2½
	Oatmeal	-	-	118	2½	1	4	7	
41	Loaves, household bread, at 2s.	1066	-	4	2	0			
	Beef, governor, sick, &c.	-	60	3	0	15	0		
99	Gallons sweet milk	-	792	2¾	1	2	8¼		
61¼	Gallons butter ditto	-	490	1⅓	0	6	2		
	Ale and beer	-	142½	1	0	11	10½		
			2668½				8	2	11¼

Carried over - £21 6 2¼

¹ Burgo is oatmeal hasty-pudding.² Lobscoufe is beef cut in small pieces, and boiled with potatoes.

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335

				Brought over -					£ 21 6 2½		
				lbs.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
	Oatmeal	-	-	118	2½	1	4	7			
24	Loaves, household bread, at 2s.	-	-	624	—	2	8	0			
	Beef, 102 lbs. for scoufe—										
	beef, 60 lbs. governor, sick,										
	&c.	-	-	162	3	2	0	6			
14	Measures potatoes for ditto	-	-	420	18	1	1	0			
	Onions for ditto	-	-	20	1	0	1	8			
64	Gallons sweet milk	-	-	512	2¾	0	14	8			
58½	Gallons butter ditto	-	-	468	1⅓	0	6	6			
	Ale and beer	-	-	142½	1	0	11	10½			
				<u>2466½</u>					8	8	9½
	Oatmeal	-	-	118	2½	1	4	7			
25	Loaves, household bread, at 2s.	-	-	650	—	2	10	0			
	Beef, 566 lbs. paupers—beef,										
	27 lbs. governor, &c.	-	-	593	3	7	8	3			
16	Measures turnips	-	-	384	12	0	16	0			
49¼	Gallons sweet milk	-	-	394	2¾	0	11	3			
70¼	Gallons butter ditto	-	-	562	1⅓	0	7	10			
	Ale and beer	-	-	142½	1	0	11	10½			
				<u>2843½</u>					13	9	9½
	Oatmeal	-	-	94	2½	0	19	7			
25	Loaves, household bread, at 2s.	-	-	650	—	2	10	0			
	Beef, 101 lbs. for scoufe—										
	beef, 57½ lbs. governor,										
	sick, &c.	-	-	158½	3	1	19	7½			
14	Measures potatoes for ditto	-	-	420	18	1	1	0			
	Onions for ditto	-	-	20	1	0	1	8			
66	Gallons sweet milk	-	-	528	2¾	0	15	1½			
69	Gallons butter ditto	-	-	552	1⅓	0	7	8			
	Ale and beer	-	-	142½	1	0	11	10½			
				<u>2565</u>					8	6	6½
				Carried over -					£ 51 1 3¾		

		<i>lbs.</i>	Brought over <i>d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	-	<i>£</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d.</i>
	Oatmeal - - -	160	2½	1 13	4	51	11	3¼
46	Loaves, household bread, at 2s.	1196	—	4 12	0			
	Beef, 43 lbs. governor, sick, &c.—beef, 24 lbs. common	67	3	0 16	9			
	Molasses for pottage for dinner and supper - -	38	3½	0 11	1			
48½	Gallons sweet milk -	388	2¾	0 11	1½			
93¼	Gallons butter ditto -	746	1⅓	0 10	4½			
	Ale and beer - - -	142½	1	0 11	10½			
		<u>2737½</u>				9	6	6½
	Oatmeal - - -	94	2½	0 19	7			
26	Loaves, household bread, at 2s.	676	—	2 12	0			
	Beef, 101 lbs. for scoufe—Do. 60 lbs. governor, sick, &c.	161	3	2 0	3			
	Do. 14 lbs. officers, &c. -	14	3	0 3	6			
14	Measures potatoes for scoufe	420	18	1 1	0			
	Onions for ditto, and used weekly - -	28	1	0 2	4			
	Molasses used weekly -	60	3½	0 17	6			
	Cheese ditto - - -	12	3	0 3	0			
	Butter, sugar, ditto -	—	0	1 5	0			
	Wine and ale for sick ditto, extra - - -	—	—	1 13	6			
8	Measures potatoes, do. do. -	240	18	0 12	0			
107	Gallons sweet milk -	856	2¾	1 4	6¼			
100	Gallons butter ditto -	800	1⅓	0 11	1½			
	Ale and beer - - -	142½	1	0 11	10½			
		<u>3503½</u>				13	17	2¼
						<u>£</u>	74	15 0½

Besides the number of Poor in the work-house, (amounting at present to 982,) 900 families in the parish receive a weekly allowance. The number in each family is about 3 persons; so that there are, altogether, 2700 out-pensioners. Their weekly allowances amount to £ 56. 9s. About 180 families of Sick and casual Poor, receive, on an average, £ 9. or £ 10. a week. 19 militia-men's wives are allowed £ 2. 11s. a week. The parish-committee

committee have very judiciously adopted a regulation of withholding relief from such Poor as keep dogs. The war has certainly much increased the Poor's Rates, as a considerable number of the out-poor are the wives or children of parishioners, who have entered the navy or army.

Common labourers, in Liverpool, earn from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day. Ship-carpenters, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. : and other artificers in proportion.

A Table of Christenings, Burials, and Marriages, from the earliest date of Registers in LIVERPOOL.

In the Year	Christened.	Buried.	Married.	In the Year	Christened.	Buried.	Married.	In the Year	Christened.	Buried.	Married.	In the Year	Christened.	Buried.	Married.
1660	3	0	0	1694	126	69	9	1728	359	429	79	1762	1077	1014	375
1661	22	5	0	1695	130	88	10	1729	335	536	91	1763	1057	849	559
1662	30	31	7	1696	120	96	20	1730	397	307	129	1764	1255	1102	472
1663	57	35	11	1697	150	97	23	1731	398	289	149	1765	1241	1169	495
1664	56	35	6	1698	114	80	14	1732	460	406	143	1766	1309	955	516
1665	75	62	15	1699	136	105	36	1733	407	346	132	1767	1305	1175	461
1666	69	37	10	1700	132	124	35	1734	457	347	117	1768	1329	967	465
1667	68	69	6	1701	168	146	47	1735	451	578	122	1769	1349	983	403
1668	53	42	5	1702	208	131	45	1736	472	435	116	1770	1347	1562	433
1669	62	58	2	1703	172	126	52	1737	495	479	131	1771	1470	951	465
1670	67	48	5	1704	224	140	55	1738	464	422	169	1772	1375	1103	497
1671	24	15	2	1705	243	149	73	1739	522	599	132	1773	1397	1109	500
1672	41	11	0	1706	209	147	47	1740	485	608	137	1774	1451	1166	539
1673	82	22	8	1707	201	117	39	1741	478	593	177	1775	1498	1352	572
1674	79	32	0	1708	239	167	52	1742	561	613	183	1776	1541	1113	541
1675	74	65	3	1709	243	209	41	1743	594	569	210	1777	1578	1186	481
1676	79	42	9	1710	258	211	40	1744	658	587	192	1778	1616	1511	474
1677	65	41	1	1711	273	171	71	1745	677	755	215	1779	1648	1489	526
1678	101	60	7	1712	304	169	46	1746	696	753	247	1780	1709	1544	606
1679	89	55	7	1713	304	315	62	1747	742	602	255	1781	1760	1383	607
1680	106	51	3	1714	346	247	57	1748	781	796	308	1782	1766	1687	580
1681	123	109	8	1715	363	304	58	1749	893	778	337	1783	1872	1696	800
1682	99	98	2	1716	334	222	73	1750	972	1075	290	1784	2068	1635	816
1683	82	75	3	1717	392	383	76	1751	923	617	258	1785	2007	1778	767
1684	100	61	5	1718	391	194	73	1752	917	763	319	1786	2143	1772	791
1685	98	131	6	1719	396	204	72	1753	984	936	365	1787	2267	1775	844
1686	140	134	11	1720	410	293	58	1754	907	643	238	1788	2332	1564	822
1687	113	95	5	1721	376	482	62	1755	918	681	277	1789	2366	1662	819
1688	119	91	7	1722	412	242	70	1756	910	878	296	1790	2244	1763	805
1689	171	262	13	1723	367	262	56	1757	936	833	312	1791	2491	2166	854
1690	116	158	10	1724	337	275	88	1758	862	885	346	1792	2606	1767	946
1691	141	92	11	1725	368	410	100	1759	1042	1015	363	1793	2500	1464	846
1692	110	101	12	1726	357	305	91	1760	986	599	408	1794	2527	2009	753
1693	133	134	7	1727	360	367	111	1761	1064	945	391	1795	2251	2394	799

A General Bill of Mortality,

For the TOWN and PARISH of LIVERPOOL.

Comprising an Annual and a Monthly Table of the Births, Burials, and Marriages, as enumerated from the several Registers of the Parish Church of St. Peter, the Parochial Chapel of St Nicholas, St. George's, St. Thomas's, St. Paul's, St. Ann's, St. John's, Trinity, St. James's, and St. Stephen's Churches: including those likewise from the several Chapels of Dissenters, &c.

From the 25th of March 1795, to the 25th of March 1796.

ANNUAL TABLE.								MONTHLY TABLE.							
BIRTHS.				BURIALS.				BIRTHS.				BURIALS.			
Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.	Marriages.
At St. Peter's, - - -	156	140	296	171	186	357	229	March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. March	24	25	49	14	29	43	13
St. Nicholas's, - - -	510	525	1035	127	19	286	250		107	104	211	83	88	171	69
St. George's, - - -	7	9	16	2	3	5	8		94	108	202	111	107	218	68
St. Thomas's - - -	43	26	69	25	26	51	56		107	80	187	92	68	100	54
St. Paul's, - - -	34	38	72	82	88	170	55		89	90	179	72	69	141	58
St. Ann's, - - -	9	5	14	11	10	21	96		107	105	212	98	63	161	61
St. John's, - - -	40	31	71	680	565	1245	40		97	87	184	110	102	212	69
Trinity, - - -	21	16	37	11	11	22	31		88	90	178	116	123	239	80
St. Stephen's, - - -	5	3	8	0	0	0	0		109	81	190	120	133	253	72
St. Catharine's, - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		94	63	157	128	140	274	87
St. James's, - - -	86	46	132	72	105	177	33		97	110	207	106	112	218	69
Baptists, Byrom-street, - -	15	12	27	14	14	28	0		84	90	174	93	82	175	71
Ditto, Matthew-street, - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		62	59	121	66	63	129	28
Dissenters, Paradise-street, -	22	11	33	0	0	0	0	Total	1159	1092	2251	1209	1185	2394	799
Ditto, Benn's Garden, - -	13	19	32	0	0	0	0								
Ditto, Toxteth Park, - -	8	6	14	7	9	16	0								
Independents, Renshaw-street,	17	14	31	3	5	8	0								
Methodists, Mount Pleasant,	22	19	41	0	0	0	0								
Scotch Kirk, Oldham-street,	22	32	54	0	0	0	0								
Roman Chapel, Lumber-street,	77	89	166	0	0	0	0								
Ditto, Sir Thos. buildings,	13	20	33	0	0	0	0								
Ditto, Seel-street, - - -	33	30	63	0	0	0	0								
Quakers' meeting, Hunter-str.	6	1	7	4	4	8	1								
Total	1159	1092	2251	1209	1185	2394	799								

Decreased, in Births, 276.
Increased in Burials, 385.
Increased in Marriages, 46.

Of the Number of BURIALS, in the above List, there have died

Under 2 Years	1074	Between 30 and 40	137	Between 80 and 90	37
Between 2 and 5	384	40 and 50	122	90 and 100	3
5 and 10	134	50 and 60	111	Above 100	1
10 and 20	88	60 and 70	108		
20 and 30	117	70 and 80	78	Total	2394

Table

Table of the Shipping employed in the Foreign Trade of Liverpool¹.

	Years.	British ships.	Tons.	Foreign ships:	Tons.	Total of shipping.	Total of Tonnage.
	1709	—	13238	—	277	354	13515
	1716	—	17118	—	977	389	18095
	1723	—	17810	—	796	414	18606
	1730	—	17834	—	730	426	18564
	1737	—	17230	—	2691	418	19921
	1744	—	19336	—	3068	414	22404
	1751	555	30181	20	2521	575	32702
	1758	621	37382	59	6786	680	44168
	1763	637	53418	85	8972	722	62390
	1772	938	74950	70	9842	1008	84792
	1779	825	60969	142	18501	967	79470
3 yrs. av. ending with	1786	4070	125944	435	25403	4505	151347
3 yrs. av. ending with	1792	6058	218561	670	41819	6728	260380

There belonged to the Port of Liverpool,

in the year 1565	12 barks of	223 tons
in -- — 1709	84 ships of	5789
in — — 1792	584 ships of	92098

The following table was, obligingly, furnished by the Treasurer and Governor of the work-house. It exhibits the Poor's Rate, annual collection, the produce of cotton wett to the work-house, the disbursements of the overseers to out-poor, and the house disbursements, during the last twenty-nine years.

¹ I am indebted for this table, (which is constructed on the average of the inward and outward shipping,) to Mr. Chalmers's Estimate, Dedication, p. xi.;—to Dr. Aikin's Description of Manchester, p. 365;—and to Enfield's Liverpool, p. 67. I must, however, remark, that the three accounts do not perfectly agree with each other.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Rate in the Pound.		Money collected.			Cotton West, &c.			Overseers.			House Disbursements.		
	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1767	—	—	2703	10	8	171	1	3	425	1	1	1968	6	2
1768	—	—	2867	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	16	6	385	0	11	2655	12	0
1769	—	—	3431	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	189	14	6	349	10	0	3565	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1770	3	2	6400	9	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	95	17	6	480	1	1	3256	9	4
1771	3	2	5877	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	285	10	8	363	9	0	2723	17	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
1772	3	2	6682	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	172	12	0	460	11	1	2980	18	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1773	3	2	6819	9	6	182	16	0	572	18	3	3469	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1774	3	2	6942	16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	338	1	5	410	18	7	3851	10	3
1775	3	10	8317	4	11	252	2	8	428	10	3	3514	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1776	—	—	8312	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	213	11	5	495	12	11	3532	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1777	3	2	9130	1	2	274	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	457	15	1	4378	18	4
1778	3	2	8653	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	240	0	7	289	19	2	4489	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1779	3	2	8500	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	394	0	7	339	4	0	4749	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1780	3	4	7957	17	5	579	13	7	411	5	0	4801	5	10.
1781	3	8	8428	11	2	283	16	10	433	11	6	4499	13	3
1782	3	8	8374	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	642	9	1	932	7	4	6841	9	0
1783	2	0	9256	6	10	451	12	1	744	7	1	7117	7	1
1784	2	0	9535	7	10	410	9	11	748	7	10	7653	1	3
1785	2	0	8692	5	7	516	5	6	812	3	3	7471	17	2
1786	—	—	10631	7	5	508	9	0	952	1	4	7041	9	3
1787	2	5	7316	14	11	495	17	6	1325	6	9	7408	9	4
1788	2	5	1473	0	0	271	16	0	2187	13	0	8528	14	3
1789	2	6	1865	9	2	449	9	0	2927	13	0	8800	19	8
1790	3	0	5612	9	7	274	3	0	3416	18	6	10127	14	0
1791	3	0	8272	2	9	103	5	0	2874	2	0	8304	10	10
1792	3	0	15791	11	10	67	10	4	2877	3	7	5831	4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1793	3	0	13647	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	3075	9	1	5342	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1794	2	6	19658	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	564	15	6	4010	1	0	7177	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1795	2	0	17442	13	1	337	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4562	19	9	5841	1	9

Ending March 25th 1795.

¹ The smallness of the collections mentioned for these two years was occasioned by the want of a confidential treasurer, and by the orders of the then managers to pay the money into a bank, from whence it was again drawn as the wants of the parish required; what those collections were, there are no means of ascertaining, but it is supposed they were not less than usual in such rates of assessment. The system, however, adopted by these Magistrates, was, luckily for the parish, given up; for, in the 2 or 3 years that it prevailed, a debt was contracted to the amount of near £ 12,000.; of which between 3000 and 4000l. still remain unpaid.

From

From the following account, (which is printed in the Report concerning the Slave Trade,) it appears that the inland navigation to and from Liverpool has kept pace with it's foreign trade.

On the Lancashire end of the Leeds canal, there are employed, between Liverpool and Wigan, 89 boats, of 35 to 40 tons burthen each; which brought to Liverpool, in the years		1786,	1787,	1788,
Coals	tons	91249	98248	109202
Flags, flates, and mill-stones	tons	3944	2561	3613
Merchandize	tons	347	393	405
Oak timber	feet	17403	17986	13589
Took back Merchandize	tons	3836	4610	4257
Lime-stone, and bricks	tons	2245	2064	1429
Lime, and manure	tons	10213	11129	12224
Pine timber	feet	160766	193706	153006

Between Liverpool and the river Douglas,

36 boats brought Coals	tons	16724	22592	20706
Lime-stone	tons	4589	6164	5921

The tonnage of the boats on the Sankey Canal, between Liverpool, Northwich,

and Warrington, amounted to	tons	74289	98356	115828
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Between Liverpool on the river Mersey, and Northwich and Winsford on the Weaver, 110 vessels are employed, in carrying timber, salt, coals, and other commodities, to the amount of 164,000 tons annually.

Between Liverpool and Manchester, on the old navigation, are employed 25 boats of 55 tons each: they generally make 3 trips every two spring tides; or, upon an average, allowing for delays from bad weather, 36 trips each in a year^r.

On the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, which communicates with the Staffordshire canal, 42 boats, of 50 tons each, are employed. They make 3 trips to Liverpool every 14 days.

^r Aikin's Descript. of Manchester, p. 370.

December, 1795.

M A N-

MANCHESTER.

IN the great manufacturing town of Manchester, the preservation of parochial records has been almost wholly neglected ; and, of course, very little correct information, relative to the Poor, can be obtained. The following is the substance of various accounts from the parish officers, who seemed to be very willing to make every communication in their power. It should, however, be remarked, that Manchester is much divided into parties respecting the administration of parochial concerns ; and that strong charges of negligence and misconduct have been made against many of the persons vested with the management of the Poor. Many pamphlets have been published on both sides of the question ; but, whether the complaints of the associated Ley-payers¹, or the defence of the parish officers, will afford the public much useful information, relative to the actual state of the Poor in Manchester, or to the excellencies or defects of the system there adopted for their maintenance and relief, the little knowledge I have acquired on the subject does not enable me to determine.

In the year 1776 the Expences for the Poor in				£.	s.	d.
Manchester were -				} according to the Returns made to Parliament in 1786.	33	22 15 1
1783 the Poor's Rates -	-	-	-		47	41 12 2
1784 the Poor's Rates -	-	-	-		54	62 4 11
1785 the Poor's Rates -	-	-	-		57	21 17 4
1789 to 1790 The Rate on land, and houses,				£.	s.	d.
at 3s. 8d. in the pound				54	76 0 0	
The Rate, or Ley, as it is here						
called, on personalty				253	16 0	
					57	29 16 0
1790 to 1791 The Rate at 5s. in the pound				£	79	65 17 0
Personalty - - -				256	14 0	
					82	22 11 0
1791 to 1792 The Rate at 5s. in the pound				£	83	63 1 0
Personalty - - -				268	4 0	
					86	31 5 0

¹ A *ley*, or *lay*, in Lancashire, signifies a tax : see p. 90.

1792 to 1793	The Rate at 5s. in the pound and Personalty together	£.	s.	d.
		-	-	-
		9191	18	0
1793 to 1794	The Rate at 5s. in the pound and Personalty	-	-	-
		9250	0	0

The assessments have been made upon a very ancient valuation, perhaps of 60 years standing; in some instances houses were rated at a third; and in others at a fourth of the real rent: however in 1794 a new regulation took place, and it was found that a 3s. Rate upon houses and land at $\frac{1}{2}$ rental produced

-	-	-	-	£10,931	0	9
Personalty, (not including stock in trade,)	-	-	-	728	17	0
				<hr/>		
				£11,659		
				<hr/>		
				17		
				9		

A second Rate of 3s. was levied between Easter 1794 and Easter 1795, but a great proportion of each Rate still remains uncollected. In the latter Rate, the personalty was not attempted to be collected. The present annual expenditure on the Poor may therefore be stated at near £20,000.

The Poor of Manchester are partly maintained in a work-house, and partly at home. 319 persons, principally old women and children, are at present in the house.

	Average Number in the House.	Their Earnings.		
		£.	s.	d.
From Easter 1791 to Easter 1792	200	224	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Easter 1792 to Easter 1793	250	204	18	9
Easter 1793 to Feb. 1794	400	99	7	7

The Poor within are principally employed in winding yarn: particulars of their work and diet are not easily attainable at present, as a malignant fever now rages with great violence in the house, and renders it unsafe to enter it. A detached house or apartment is much wanted for persons infected with contagious disorders; and it is said to be in contemplation to build one next year.

The following are the most material of the Rules, lately published, for the government of the house.

Rules

Rules for the Governor and Matron.

- 1, No Pauper shall be received into the house without an order from one of the church-wardens or overseers.
- 2, The following books shall be accurately kept, according to the forms prescribed in each :
 - No. 1. The admission and discharge book.
 2. A book of receipts and disbursements.
 3. Ditto ditto, abstracted under various heads.
 4. A weekly account of all the provision received into the house, and from whom received.
 5. A list of the In-poor, with their ages, &c.
 6. A ledger, Dr. and Cr. for the house.
- 3, The relations and friends of Paupers shall not be permitted to visit them without an order as aforesaid.
- 4, No Pauper shall be placed in the wards without previous careful examination—clean washing—and (if the church-wardens and overseers think necessary) new cloathing—the old cloaths to be well cleansed and fumigated, and laid by against the Pauper's discharge (if such discharge is probable) to be then exchanged for the house cloaths.
- 5, That for the more effectually maintaining perfect order and good government in the house, if any person shall profanely curse or swear, or appear to be in liquor, he shall be immediately confined in the stocks, by order of the visiting committee or governor, for any time not exceeding four hours : or if any persons having permission to go out of the house, shall not return within the time allowed, or shall return drunk or disorderly, or shall be otherwise refractory or disobedient to the reasonable orders of the governor or matron ; or if they shall pretend sickness, or make any false excuse in order to avoid working ; or if they shall wilfully destroy or spoil any materials or implements ; or if they shall be guilty of dishonest practices, breach of trust, lewd, indecent, immoral or disorderly behaviour, or of any other mischief or transgression repugnant to the peace and well-being of the house, they shall be admonished or confined, according to the magnitude of their offences, at the discretion of the visiting committee or governor, and the case

be reported to the next weekly board, when the offender, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to suffer such corporal punishment, confinement, task-work, distinction of dress, abatement of diet, or loss of gratuity, as the board shall judge proper, agreeably to the powers vested in them by the act.

- 6, The doors of the house and court shall not be opened before six in the morning, nor after eight in the evening, from Lady-day to Michaelmas: From Michaelmas to Lady-day, opened at eight in the morning; shut, at six in the evening.
- 7, An accurate list of each Pauper in the house shall be made every quarter; two, or more of the church-wardens and overseers being present.
- 8, All the beds shall be sheeted once a month, and in proper weather they shall be beaten and brushed in the open air.
- 9, The children's heads, hands, cloaths, and beds, shall be kept clean: clean linen shall be given to each Pauper every Saturday evening, and the foul linen received every Sunday morning. All the Poor shall be in bed by nine in the summer, and eight in the winter; at which hours, all fires and candles shall be put out, except in the sick-ward.
- 10, No tea, tobacco, or spirituous liquors shall be brought into the house, without an order from the surgeon, or weekly board.
- 11, Immediate notice of sickness shall be given to the surgeon, and his directions respecting the diet of the sick shall be strictly followed.
- 12, The men poor shall be shaved, at least, once a week: the children's hair cut, as often as necessary.
- 13, The linen and wearing apparel shall be made and mended by the Poor.
- 14, The coals shall be locked up, and the key intrusted to a proper person, who shall deliver out the same as the governor and matron shall direct.
- 15, No person filling any station in the house shall either directly or indirectly take any fee or gratuity from any tradesman dealing with the township, on pain of dismissal: and any tradesman offering such fee or gratuity, shall be disqualified from serving the house in future. This rule shall be advertised twice every year, the first week in January, and first week in July, in the Manchester papers; as also a caution to the keepers of lodging-houses, not to take in and harbour single pregnant women who do not belong to the town; and offering a reward to any

person giving information where such women are harboured and concealed.

- 16, The men and boys shall not enter the women's or girls' apartments: nor *vice versa*.
- 17, The governor, or matron, shall not on any occasion be absent at the same time, or go out of town without leave from the weekly board; neither shall they, or any other officer or officers in the poor-house, encourage any person or persons to come or remain there, but on the business of the township.
- 18, The quantity of provisions shall be allotted according to the bill of fare agreed upon from time to time by the weekly board. The Poor shall breakfast, dine, and sup together in the dining-hall, except such only as are by age and infirmity rendered unable, or improper objects to attend in that place, of whom proper care must be taken in separate apartments.
- 19, The governor and matron shall take care that the larder, kitchen, back-kitchen, and other offices, together with the utensils and furniture thereof, be kept sweet, clean and decent: that the dining-hall, tables and seats be cleaned immediately after each meal, and the several wards or dormitories every morning before, or immediately after breakfast, when the windows thereof shall be thrown open, the doors locked, and the keys delivered to them; and the strictest cleanliness and decency shall be observed in every part of the house.
- 20, The governor shall take care that grace be said before and after meat; read, or cause to be read, prayers every morning before breakfast, and every evening before supper; that every person in the house, not necessarily engaged elsewhere, be required to attend; and that a list of absentees, if any, be laid before the next weekly board.
- 21, The Poor shall be called up by ring of bell, and set to such work as their several abilities will permit, from six o'clock in the morning to six in the evening, from the first of March to the middle of October; and from seven in the morning till such hour at night as the directors may appoint, from the middle of October to the first of March; being allowed half an hour at breakfast, and an hour at dinner. That nevertheless they shall not work on Sundays; Saturday afternoons from four o'clock;

o'clock ; Good Friday; Christmas-day and the two following days, and Monday and Tuesday in Easter and Whitsun weeks. That in order to excite the Poor to industry, such rewards and gratuities shall be distributed to the industrious and skilful, in proportion to the quantity and perfection of their work, as to the church-wardens and overseers shall seem reasonable. (*Manchester Act*, § 39.)

- 22, On every Sunday morning and afternoon all the able Poor shall attend divine service at the collegiate church, preceded by the governor, and after service shall return in the same order to the work-house.
- 23, The matron shall deliver to the laundresses an inventory of articles to be washed, by which the articles returned from washing shall be compared, and the account laid before the weekly board.
- 24, The matron shall take care that such girls as are of proper age be, by rotation, employed and instructed, as much as may be, in cookery, housewifery, washing, scouring, and such other work as may best qualify them for service.
- 25, An inventory and appraisement of all the fixtures, furniture, and working implements, shall be laid before the weekly board once in each year, by the governor; in which shall be particularly specified such new furniture and implements as have been purchased within the year. And a clear state of the year's account shall be then made out by him.
- 26, The governor and matron shall see that all the servants, and persons employed in the house, perform their duty in their respective departments; and that these laws, rules and ordinances be carried into full effect.

The chaplain of the house shall read prayers, and preach a sermon to the Poor at the time appointed by the weekly board; administer the sacrament, once a quarter; catechise the children and others, once a week; visit the sick; superintend the schoolmasters, and perform the other duties of his function.

An apothecary shall be annually appointed, who shall, by himself, or his approved deputy, duly attend and administer proper medicines to such sick Poor within the house as may be put under his care: he shall remark what nurses are wanted, and note their conduct; and shall make a weekly report to the board of their names and cases, in a book provided for that purpose.

As the personal comfort of the Poor, the instruction and morals of the younger part of them, their attention to labour, and the œconomical management of the house, depend much upon a constant and vigilant inspection into its interior concerns, there shall be always two or more overseers appointed by written notice from the weekly board, as a visiting committee, each to act a fortnight, and then to be succeeded by others in rotation; but that no new overseer may, from want of experience, be at a loss how to execute the office of visitor, at the end of every week one of them to go out, and another be associated with the remaining visitor appointed the week before, by whom he will be attended the week ensuing. The visiting committee are daily, or as often as possible, to attend the house, to see that the Poor, particularly the sick, be taken care of, and regularly attended by the apothecary and nurses; that all infectious persons be removed to the apartments appointed for their reception; that the schoolmasters and mistresses do their duty; that the working Poor be diligent in their respective employments; that the house be kept clean, the windows of the dormitories be kept open in the day-time, and the doors of those rooms be locked. That they compare the flour sent in with the samples; examine the bread, beer, and other provisions; enquire into the complaints and the offences of the Poor; and enter in a book kept for that purpose, whatever observations strike them as material.

One or more schoolmasters and mistresses shall be appointed, who shall keep the children in good order, and instruct them in reading and other useful branches; such as are not employed in the manufactory or work of the house, to be taught from eight to eleven in the morning, and from one to four in the afternoon; and such as are so employed, at those hours when they can be best spared from their work.

I. The overlooker shall keep the following books for the inspection of the weekly board:

1. A list of the persons employed in the different branches.
2. A weekly account of goods manufactured.
3. Ditto of the amount of the labour.
4. The winder's, warper's, and weaver's account.

II. Shall observe the 5th rule, the 17th, the 21st, and the 26th.

III. No goods manufactured or unmanufactured shall be bought or sold, without

without the consent of two or more church-wardens, or assistant overseers.

- IV. An inventory of all working implements, wrought and unwrought goods, shall be made out once a year by the overlooker, and also a clear state of the year's accounts.

An overseer, to be appointed by the weekly board, shall attend one or more days in every week, to keep the accounts of the cloathing, and of the manufactory ; which accounts shall be laid before the weekly board, from the books provided for that purpose.

Rules for the Poor in the House.

- 1, That they obey the governor and matron in all their reasonable commands.
- 2, That they demean themselves orderly and peaceably, with decency and cleanliness.
- 3, That they never drink to excess.
- 4, That they be diligent at their work.
- 5, That they work from six o'clock in the morning till six at night, in summer ; and from seven o'clock in the morning till such hours in the evening as the directors shall appoint, in the winter ; except Saturday afternoons, from four o'clock ; and on Good-Friday, Christmas-day, and the two days following ; and Monday and Tuesday in the Easter and Whitsun weeks, which are to be regarded as holidays.
- 6, That they do not pretend sickness, or other excuses, to avoid their work.
- 7, That they do no wilful damage, but execute their work to the best of their abilities : such rewards and gratuities shall be distributed to the industrious and skilful, in proportion to the quantity and perfection of their work, as to the church-wardens and overseers shall seem reasonable. (*Manchester Act*, § 39.)
- 8, That they regularly attend divine service on Sundays, and prayers before breakfast and supper every day.
- 9, That they go to breakfast, to dinner, and to supper, in the dining-hall, when summoned by ring of bell.
- 10, That they be allowed half an hour at breakfast, and an hour at dinner.
- 11, That

- 11, That no strong or spirituous liquors be allowed in the house, except by order of the physicians or apothecary.
- 12, That they do not curse, nor swear, nor lie.
- 13, That they do not steal, sell their provisions, or sell or pawn their cloathing, nor be guilty of any other breach of trust.
- 14, That they never go out during working hours, nor at any other time, without leave.
- 15, That when permitted to go out, they do not stay longer than the hour appointed.

Whoever shall offend against the above rules, will be punished, either by confinement in the stocks, or in the dungeon, or elsewhere; or by distinction of dress, by abatement of diet, loss of gratuity, or by such corporal or other punishment as may be determined and adjudged by the weekly board of overseers, according to the powers vested in them by the Act of Parliament.

These rules shall be read to the Poor in the house, by the governor, on the first Monday in every month.

Manchester is divided into 14 districts, in each of which there are from one to four overseers; whose business is to distribute immediate relief to such persons as require it; to collect information relative to single women in a state of pregnancy; to visit the Poor frequently, and report the state of them to the weekly board, held at the poor-house. A full account of the number of out-poor, in all the districts, could not be obtained; but some general idea of their number may be formed from a printed statement of the overseers of the third district, which is one of the most populous. From thence it appears, that the number of persons in the various families relieved, between 14th May and 1st October 1795, was 957; and that the sum distributed amongst them amounted to £565. 9s. 3d. Three-fourths of the persons in the list are females. The weekly allowances to each are not stated; but in the printed rules, drawn up by the churchwardens and overseers in May 1794, it is observed, as a sort of general direction to the district overseers, that in the most extreme cases of sickness, and however numerous the family may be, the relief had not, for any one family, exceeded seven shillings and sixpence a week, and a smaller sum in proportion to the family. From the information of Mr.

Edgley, the general overseer, it appears, that 1s. 6d. a week is the usual out-pay to a grown person, and 1s. a week to a child. Except in cases of sickness, which demand immediate relief, the district overseers furnish such claimants, as they think proper objects, with an order upon Mr. Edgley. He pays most of the out-poor, and says that the number of families receiving a weekly allowance is about 1190, and that the weekly disbursements, on their account, amount to about £150. About 150 of these families, however, belong to other parishes, for which Manchester is reimbursed, as well as for several militia families, 68 of which here receive parochial aid.

The stagnation of business, since the war, has induced many thousand manufacturers to enter his Majesty's service: this, in a great measure, accounts for the late increase in the Poor's Rates, and the excessive number of necessitous females, who have no longer their husbands here to maintain them.

The present treasurer, who has not been many months in office, has formed the following estimate of the probable future expenditure for the Poor:

				Weekly Expence.					
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bastardy and orphans	-	-	-	25	0	0			
Regular and casual Poor	-	-	-	145	0	0			
Removals	-	-	-	6	0	0			
				<hr/>			176	0	0
<i>Work-house Expences.</i>									
Butcher's meat	-	-	-	10	0	0			
Potatoes and salt	-	-	-	3	0	0			
Malt	-	-	-	3	0	0			
Flour, meal, butter, and cheese	-	-	-	25	0	0			
Milk	-	-	-	6	0	0			
Soap and candles	-	-	-	1	6	0			
Coals	-	-	-	3	4	0			
Groceries	-	-	-	3	10	0			
				<hr/>			55	0	0
Total weekly expence				-	£	231	0	0	

According to this calculation, the annual expenditure will amount to £12,012. exclusive of cloaths for the Poor in the work-house, repairs, &c. These articles have not been calculated, as the treasurer is not yet in possession.

session of sufficient data to enable him to form an estimate with any degree of accuracy.

Exclusive of the above charges, the following annual expences are defrayed from the Poor's Rate: they chiefly regard the interest of a considerable debt, which has been incurred by the township, upon mortgage, and by way of annuity.

			£.	s.	d.
Annuity	-	-	513	6	8
Mortgage	-	-	120	0	0
Salaries	-	-	353	0	0
Chief rent	-	-	100	0	0
Insurance	-	-	11	5	0
			<hr/>		
			£1097	11	8

The following particulars, copied from a printed account of the expenditure for the Poor in the year ending at Easter 1785, appear to merit insertion, as the account is seldom to be met with, and affords some insight into the general management of the Poor:

By late church-warden's balance of accounts	-	£.	s.	d.
		500	19	2½

<i>William Beynon's disbursements.</i>		£.	s.	d.
Cash for weekly relief	-	664	12	9
Casual payments	-	163	8	2
Rents	-	229	12	6
Extra-payments	-	115	5	3
Apprentices	-	6	10	0
Cloathing	-	4	10	4
Law charges	-	24	9	5
Burials	-	16	13	11
Salary	-	45	0	0
		<hr/>		
		1270	2	4

<i>Thomas Bradbury's disbursements.</i>				
Weekly relief	-	751	3	0
Casual payments	-	145	4	3
Rents	-	227	8	2
Extra payments	-	75	10	8½
Law charges	-	20	10	0
Burials	-	14	1	6
Salary	-	45	0	0
		<hr/>		
		1278	17	7½

Carried over - £3049 19 2

			£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	-	3049	19	2
Nursing orphan children	-	-	320	15	7
Nursing bastard children	-	-	576	6	11
Flour and meal	-	-	297	0	0
Butcher's meat	-	-	173	5	0½
Governess; work-house bills	-	-	495	6	8½
Do. salary	-	-	36	1	0
Thomas Harper	-	-	5	0	0
Apothecary	-	-	54	12	0
Attorney's notes	-	-	92	6	4
Linen, woollen, hats, shoes, and leather	-	-	355	4	8
Malter	-	-	23	14	0
Stationary, including 1784	-	-	16	9	8
Brick, sand, and lime	-	-	7	5	2
Bricklayer	-	-	5	11	5
Pump	-	-	1	3	4
Porterage	-	-	0	4	6
Releasing James Samuel from gaol	-	-	1	4	0
Insurance	-	-	0	17	6
Constable's disbursements	-	-	594	8	3
Widows	-	-	5	0	0
Coffins	-	-	59	2	0
Ironmonger	-	-	11	9	0
Glazier	-	-	2	0	0
Fanny Worthington and sureties	-	-	5	15	6
Infirmary	-	-	10	10	0
Coals	-	-	44	17	0
Balance for next church-warden	-	-	462	12	6½

£6708 1 3½

From the list of regular out-poor inserted in the above account, it appears that 530 families received, in weekly relief, in 1785, £1415. 15s. 9d.

The following statement of expenditure for the Poor in the year ending at Easter 1793, is taken from the Report of the associated Ley-Payers in Manchester, published last year¹:

By cash paid at the work-house, viz.				£.	s.	d.
For shoes	-	-	-	240	15	0
Meal and flour	-	-	-	228	0	6
Milk	-	-	-	148	11	10
Tea and groceries	-	-	-	90	11	9
Butcher's meat	-	-	-	367	4	1
Coals	-	-	-	169	9	0
Butter	-	-	-	27	0	6
Cheese	-	-	-	26	12	0
Snuff and tobacco	-	-	-	39	10	6
Stockings	-	-	-	12	1	0
Candles and soap	-	-	-	49	19	6
Huckster	-	-	-	193	5	0
Malt	-	-	-	49	6	6
Potatoes	-	-	-	13	5	0
Drugs	-	-	-	12	13	0
Cloth	-	-	-	105	15	7
Leather	-	-	-	9	11	0
Warps	-	-	-	38	19	0
Yarn	-	-	-	1	1	0
Wet	-	-	-	23	4	11
Insurance	-	-	-	3	15	0
Apothecary's salary	-	-	-	25	0	0
Mr. Taylor's do. governor	-	-	-	48	8	0
Sundries	-	-	-	201	12	6½
				<hr/>		
By cash paid on bastardy account				2125	12	2½
Do. orphans	-	-	-	973	13	0
Do. constables	-	-	-	692	17	6
Do. S. Edgley, for casual and regular Poor, &c.; his salary, law charges, &c.	-	-	-	1080	4	5½
Do. subscription to Infirmary	-	-	-	2275	18	7
Do. do. Lying-in-Hospital	-	-	-	31	10	0
Do. bills for coffins	-	-	-	5	5	0
Do. Jones, Barker, and Co. commission and interest	-	-	-	61	13	6
Daniels	-	-	-	95	10	6
Do. fundries, loss on light gold, premium on bills, rents, &c.	-	-	-	27	15	5
Do. Mr. Hallows on salary account	-	-	-	57	5	4
Do. Mr. Wharmby, 1 year's salary (the collector)	-	-	-	85	10	0
Do. from Mr. Unite, charged in D. Locke's balance	-	-	-	70	0	0
				17	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£7599	15	6

¹ P. v. vi.

² The following are the particulars of Mr. Edgley's general account, but do not strictly agree with the above statement:

				£.	s.	d.
By cash paid weekly for regular Poor	-	-	-	1373	12	8
By do. casual payments	-	-	-	490	13	10
By do. extraordinary payments	-	-	-	277	4	4½
By apprentice bonds	-	-	-	7	10	0
By dues	-	-	-	16	12	0
By law payments	-	-	-	112	7	0
By a year's salary	-	-	-	100	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£2377	19	10½

It is scarcely necessary to add, that every branch of business connected with the cotton manufacture, of which Manchester is the centre, is carried on either in the town, or in the neighbourhood. The increase of population, in consequence of the great extension of trade and manufacture, may, in some degree, be estimated from the following table of births, burials, and marriages, from the year 1580 to the present period :

Bill of Mortality for Manchester.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1580	206	158	50	1772	1127	904	427
1590	201	264	25	1773	1168	923	383
1600	210	141	72	1774	1245	958	422
1605	175	1078	61	1775	1359	835	473
1610	275	172	63	1776	1241	1220	494
1620	297	284	96	1777	1513	864	577
1630	310	195	71	1778	1449	975	484
1640	303	297	86	1779	1464	1288	448
1645	143	1212	67	1780	1566	993	456
1650	144	182	35	1781	1591	1370	495
1660	162	135	37	1782	1678	984	567
1670	188	149	176	1783	1615	1496	682
1680	185	264	66	1784	1958	1175	843
1690	173	183	64	1785	1942	1734	893
1700	231	229	133	1786	2319	1282	872
1710	211	235	128	1787	2256	1761	903
1720	290	273	148	1788	2391	1637	968
1730	305	548	210	1789	2487	1788	920
1740	552	700	194	1790	2756	1940	1120
1750	740	902	279	1791	2960	2286	1302
1760	793	818	380	1792	2660	1605	1657
1770	1050	988	429	1793	2579	1491	1234
1771	1169	993	429	1794	2041	1241	1066 ²

² Aikin's Descript. of Manchester, 584.

An enumeration of the inhabitants in the town, (which comprehends part of Manchester and Salford townships,) was made in 1773, and produced the following results¹ :

	MANCHESTER.	SALFORD.	Total.
Inhabited houses	3402	866	4268
Families	5317	1099	6416
Males	10548	2248	12796
Females	11933	2517	14450
Of both sexes	22481	4765	27246

Persons to a house, $6\frac{1}{3}$: to a family, $4\frac{1}{4}$.

At Christmas 1788, there were in the township of Manchester, (a small part of which is detached from the town,) 5916 houses, 8570 families, and 42821 persons; in the township of Salford, about 1260 houses. The whole number of persons, therefore, at that period, in the town of Manchester, might be estimated at near 50000; a very rapid increase of numbers in 15 years. A still more astonishing increase took place in the following years, which, though it cannot be accurately ascertained, I shall endeavour to compute from the foregoing bill of mortality; in which, however, it is probable that many baptisms and burials of Dissenters are omitted.

The number of births in Manchester, in 1773, is to the number of inhabitants as 1 to $19\frac{1}{4}$; and the number of burials to the number of inhabitants as 1 to $24\frac{1}{3}$: if we therefore multiply 2960, the number of births in 1791, by $19\frac{1}{4}$, the population of Manchester, (exclusive of Salford,) will be found to have increased to 56980 persons; and to 55626, if 2286, the number of burials in 1791, be multiplied by $24\frac{1}{3}$ the proportion of burials in 1773.

The number of inhabitants in Salford² may be estimated at 10000 and

¹ Aikin's Descript. of Manchester, 156.

² The Baptisms in Salford in 1775 were 138 Burials 193 Marriages 108
 1780 173 250 108
 1785 240 350 249
 1791 375 517 276
 1794 415 600 157

upwards ;

upwards ; so that, upon the whole, it seems probable that the population of Manchester, 3 years ago, exceeded that of Liverpool ; but since the commencement of the war, it has considerably decreased. Before the year 1793, it is supposed that 20000 persons were employed in preparing warp and weft cotton.

In Manchester, 3879 houses pay the window-tax ; and in Salford, 693 : total 4572. The number exempted in the two towns cannot be ascertained.

The prices of provisions are : beef, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. the pound ; mutton, 5d. ; veal, from 5d. to 6d. ; pork, 5d. ; bacon, 8d. ; fresh butter, 1s. ; salt butter, from 8d. to 10d. ; wheat flour, 3s. 3d. for 12 lb. ; oatmeal flour, 1s. 11d. for 10lb. ; potatoes, 6s. 6d. for 253 lb. ; skim milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. the quart ; new milk, 3d. the quart ; coals, 6d. to 7d. the cwt : house-rent is high here ; 2 small rooms let from £ 4. to £ 6. a year.

Wages vary much in the different branches of manufacture ; and even in the same employment, according to the skill and industry of the workmen. From the accounts of well-informed persons, I think the average weekly earnings of manufacturing labourers in Manchester, may be stated at about 16s. ; but it is to be observed, that they rarely work on Mondays, and that many of them keep holiday, two or three days in the week. It must, however, be confessed, that at present, constant and regular employment cannot be procured by all who are inclined to work. The town would have suffered much more severely than it has done, by the stagnation of business, had not the Navy and Army carried off those superfluous labourers, who, had they remained in Manchester without employment, must have ultimately fallen on the parish, and greatly increased the heavy burthens already sustained by the maintenance of their families.

Women and children are employed in winding cotton, reeling, ending and mending, cutting fustian, picking cotton, managing the spinning jennies, &c. Women earn from 6s. to 12s. a week : their clear weekly earnings may be stated at 8s. Children, of 7 or 8 years old, can earn 2s. a week ; of 9 or 10 years, 4s. a week ; printers of cotton, from £ 1. 1s. to £ 2. a week ; common labourers, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day.

The rent of land, in the neighbourhood of Manchester, is about £ 4. an acre : the land-tax, in the township, amounts to £ 877. which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound on the net rental.

There are 238 ale-houses in the township of Manchester: in the year 1787, there were 177: they may be considered as few, in comparison with the number of public-houses in Liverpool.

There are about 12 places of worship for different sects of Dissenters, consisting of Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Quakers, Calvinists, and a congregation called the New Jerusalem.

The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a dyer; an intelligent, honest man; who, in the account he gave of himself, seemed desirous of communicating the truth.

He is 65 years of age, receives 13s. a week, standing wages, besides being allowed a house, and firing. His wife, besides taking care of the house, winds cotton, and earns about 3s. 6d. a week. Their whole annual earnings are £ 42. 18s.

	£.	s.	d.
Their expences are: Bread, 3s. 6d. a week, annually	9	2	0
Butcher's meat, 2s. 3d. a week	5	17	0
Beer, about 6d. a week	1	6	0
Cheese, 8d. a week	1	14	8
Butter, 2s. a week	5	4	0
Milk, 4d. a week	0	17	4
Tea and sugar, 2s. 6d. a week	6	10	0
Potatoes, and other vegetables, 1s. a week	2	12	0
Soap, candles, and salt, annually, about	2	12	0
Cloaths, annually, about	4	0	0
Total expences	£ 39	15	0

The man has no person, except his wife, to provide for at home; but has several children, and grand-children, who, although able to support themselves, are frequently in want. They often partake of his meals, and solicit pecuniary assistance from him, so that he finds it impossible to lay up any part of his earnings.

The following is a statement of a labourer's earnings and expences. He is carter to a gentleman in Manchester, is 39 years old, has a wife aged 35, and 5 children; viz. a girl of 12 years, another of 9; a boy of 5, another of 3, and another of 5 months old. The 3 youngest children cannot earn any thing.

	£.	s.	d.
The man has 12s. a week, constant wages	3	4	0
The wife earns, by roving cotton, about 6d. a week	1	6	0
The eldest girl nurses for a neighbour, and earns 2s. 6d. a week	6	10	0
The second girl earns, in the same manner, 2s. a week	5	4	0
Total earnings	£ 44	4	0

The annual expences of the family are :

	£.	s.	d.
House-rent, 2s. a week	5	4	0
Fuel, about 7d. a week	1	10	4
They have lately begun to use oatmeal bread, which costs 5s. a week	13	0	0
Butcher's meat, 1s. 6d. a week	3	18	0
Potatoes, 1s. 6d. a week	3	18	0
Tea and sugar, 1s. 3d. a week	3	5	0
Milk, 1s. 2d. a week	3	0	8
Cheese, 1s. 6d. a week	3	18	0
Butter, 1s. a week	2	12	0
Soap, candles, groceries, &c. annually	2	10	0
Cloaths, and other casual expences, are estimated annually at	5	0	0
Total expences	£ 47	16	0
Total earnings	44	4	0
Deficiency	£ 3	12	0

Here appears to be a deficiency of £ 3. 12s. ; it must, however, be observed, that the man occasionally carries parcels for his master, to different parts of the town, where he sometimes receives a little beer, or some other perquisite: he has also now and then a little beer at his master's house. He has a good character, both for honesty and sobriety, and has lived many years with the same employer. He has one daughter, 15 years old, out at service: the rest of his family board at home. He has lost two children.

December, 1795.

P R E S T O N.

THE extent of this township is about 4 square miles: the population was taken in 1791, when the number of inhabitants was found to be 6490: it is supposed that now they amount to 7000. As 7 men were raised for the Navy, the number of assessed houses may be estimated at 476. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are employed in spinning, weaving, printing cottons, muslins, &c. The rest are chiefly tradesmen, common mechanics, and labourers. Several persons of fortune reside here. The Dissenters are, a large Roman Catholic congregation, 1 Anabaptist ditto, 1 Methodist ditto, and 1 Presbyterian ditto.

The prices of provisions are: beef, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. a lb.; mutton, 5d; veal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; pork, 5d.; bacon, 9d.; butter, 11d.; new milk, 2d. a quart; best flour, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for 1s.; household bread, 4 lb. for 1s.; oatmeal, 240 lb. for 41s.; wheat, $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, Winchester measure, for 41s.; barley, from 15s. 6d. to 17s. for the same quantity; potatoes, 22d. a bushel; oats, 3s. 6d. a bushel, Winchester measure.

A common labourer earns 2s. a day, sometimes 2s. 6d.; masons and bricklayers, 3s. a day; carpenters have 15s. or 16s. a week; the wages in the cotton line are as high, at least, as at Bury or Manchester.

There are 63 ale-houses in this township.

The rent of land is from £ 2. to £ 4. the statute acre. Farms in this neighbourhood are from £ 15. to £ 50. a year; and consist chiefly of grass land. Tithes are taken partly in kind, and partly by composition. The amount of the land-tax is £ 202., and is collected at $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the pound: in this township there are 170 acres of common, Cheshire measure¹.

There is a prison or penitentiary house, upon Mr. Howard's plan, for the reform of criminals, at Preston. Each prisoner has a daily allowance of one pound and a half of bread, a lump of butter, and one halfpenny-worth of potatoes. This allowance may be exchanged for tea and sugar; but no spirituous liquors are permitted.

¹ One Cheshire acre contains two acres and eighteen perches and a half of the statute measure.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1781	142	184	51
1782	149	250	78
1783	170	159	80
1784	139	266	81
1785	168	180	96
1786	206	214	97
1787	204	277	83
1788	220	189	73
1789	202	209	73
1790	197	179	72
1791	209	279	84
1792	224	282	77
1793	243	218	72
1794	223	—	91

On the subject of Poor's Rates, the parish officers either could not, or would not, furnish any satisfactory account. They say they settle their accounts quarterly, and do not preserve their old books. The few books that were visible, appeared to be kept in a very confused manner. The subjoined statements of parochial expenditure, from January 1, 1794, to July 1, 1795, were furnished by the vestry-clerk; and the Poor's Rates of 1793, 1794, and 1795, supplied by one of the tax-gatherers. I have added the years 1776, 1783, 1784, and 1785, from the Returns made to Parliament in 1786.

Statement of Expenditure from January 1, to June 30, 1794.

	£.	s.	d.
Occasional relief	303	5	0
Militia, Preston	22	9	0
Ditto, sundry townships	33	5	0
Ditto, county	39	16	0
Provisions	273	3	11
Apparel	1	1	7
Work-shop	25	16	8½
Sundries	142	3	5
Coals and wood	16	9	9
Old account	188	18	9
	£ 1046	9	1½

Statement of Expenditure for the use of Poor from July 1, 1794, to January 1, 1795.

No. of Weeks.	Relief.			Militia of Preston.			Militia of sundry townships.			Militia of County.			Provisions.			Apparel.			Work-shop.			Sundries.			Coals and Wood.			Old Account.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
July 4	11	4	3	17	—	—	1	8	0	1	4	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	13	0	2	14	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	8	3	9	17	—	—	1	8	0	1	4	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	4	4	0	—	—	—	63	15	3	
18	9	1	3	17	—	—	1	8	0	0	15	0	1	6	11	—	—	—	0	13	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25	9	3	9	19	—	—	1	6	0	0	15	0	10	15	1	—	—	—	0	13	0	¹ / ₂	0	10	1	—	—	—	1	0	10
Aug. 1	8	4	3	13	—	—	0	16	0	1	15	0	31	11	3	—	—	—	0	13	2	¹ / ₂	4	10	8	—	—	—	40	4	5
8	9	10	6	13	—	—	0	12	0	1	13	0	11	6	2	—	—	—	0	14	9	¹ / ₂	6	3	1	—	—	—	31	13	6
15	9	17	0	13	—	—	1	2	0	1	17	0	10	1	3	—	—	—	0	13	3	¹ / ₂	5	12	4	—	—	—	38	19	5
22	8	1	6	13	—	—	0	14	0	1	16	0	5	1	8	—	—	—	0	13	3	0	8	10	—	—	—	14	11	6	
29	11	1	0	13	—	—	0	12	0	1	9	0	15	11	11	—	—	—	0	12	9	¹ / ₂	0	13	5	—	—	—	34	12	4
Sept. 5	7	19	0	13	—	—	0	16	0	1	16	0	11	12	2	—	—	—	0	19	3	4	4	0	—	—	—	33	9	2	
12	8	3	10	13	—	—	1	2	0	1	11	0	4	9	11	—	—	—	1	16	0	1	12	0	—	—	—	8	1	6	
19	9	17	6	13	—	—	0	14	0	1	11	0	8	18	11	—	—	—	1	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	0	
26	6	13	6	13	—	—	0	18	0	1	14	0	2	6	8	—	—	—	2	14	7	—	—	—	3	5	0	3	19	0	
Oct. 3	8	13	6	13	—	—	0	16	0	1	14	0	12	3	9	—	—	—	1	2	0	2	14	7	0	9	0	—	—	—	
10	9	5	0	13	—	—	0	14	0	1	11	0	11	15	3	—	—	—	1	10	11	10	7	3	—	—	—	28	5	5	
17	10	3	0	13	—	—	0	7	0	1	9	0	12	13	8	—	—	—	1	13	8	0	18	7	¹ / ₂	—	—	—	32	15	9
24	9	5	0	13	—	—	0	11	0	1	7	0	13	10	0	—	—	—	1	5	0	12	11	6	—	—	—	5	0	0	
31	10	12	0	13	—	—	1	6	0	1	7	0	11	15	0	—	—	—	2	6	2	11	8	9	—	—	—	14	13	0	
Nov. 7	9	15	6	13	—	—	0	18	0	1	7	0	12	19	6	4	0	0	1	3	6	¹ / ₂	7	14	7	—	—	—	5	0	0
14	10	7	6	13	—	—	0	16	0	1	7	0	21	9	9	9	2	—	2	7	0	21	0	4	¹ / ₂	—	—	14	7	0	
21	8	16	0	13	—	—	0	14	0	1	7	0	7	5	8	—	—	—	2	3	2	11	18	3	—	—	—	10	0	0	
28	8	8	6	13	—	—	0	14	0	1	7	0	8	0	0	2	8	0	1	2	6	26	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dec. 5	9	1	6	13	—	—	1	4	0	1	7	0	11	8	6	—	—	—	1	3	9	1	16	8	—	—	—	3	8	0	
12	7	3	0	13	—	—	0	14	0	1	7	0	6	8	0	—	—	—	1	17	8	7	18	6	13	4	0	—	—	—	
19	9	6	0	13	—	—	0	13	0	1	7	0	13	1	0	—	—	—	1	3	2	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26	7	14	6	13	—	—	0	13	0	1	3	0	18	10	6	—	—	—	2	18	8	13	13	3	1	0	0	—	—	—	
Suppose the potatoes used in the house be 3 loads per week, then, for 26 weeks, there will be 78 loads, at 5s. per load																															
													19	10	0																
£ 235 12 1 17 16 0 22 16 0 37 0 0 293 12 6 17 2 35 11 6 178 8 1 18 0 386 6 1																															

T O T A L.

£. s. d.

Occasional relief to out-poor 235 12 1 } These disbursements for occasional relief to the Poor of Preston, on an average, amount to £9. 14s. 11d. a week.

Militia of Preston - - 17 16 0

Militia of other townships 22 16 0

Militia of the county - 37 0 0

Provisions - - 293 12 6 The number in the house this half-year was 148: the expence of provisions is therefore £11. 5s. 10½d. weekly for the house; or 1s. 6½d. weekly for each person; annually £3. 19s. 1d.

Apparel - - - 6 17 2

Work-shop - - - 35 11 6½

Sundries - - - 178 8 1 The article of Sundries, on an average, amounts to £6. 17s. 2½d. weekly.

Coals and wood - - 17 18 0

Old account - - 386 6 1½

£ 123 17 6

*Statement of Expenditure respecting the Work-house and Poor of this Town, from January 1,
to July 1, 1795.*

No. of Weeks.	Relief.			Militia of Preston.			Militia of sundry townships.			Militia of county.			Provisions.			Apparel.			Work-shop.			Sundries.			Coals and Wood.			Old Account.				
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
Jan. 2	8	9	6	0	13	0	1	1	0	2	6	0	6	11	6	—	—	—	1	3	5	3	3	0	—	—	—	102	5	6½		
9	9	11	6	0	13	0	0	15	0	1	9	0	2	18	0	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	9	11	—	—	—	67	12	2		
16	9	4	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	1	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	9	16	8	—	—	—	0	3	10		
23	8	5	9	0	13	0	0	15	0	0	11	0	—	—	—	8	0	7½	—	—	—	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		
30	11	8	6	0	9	0	—	—	—	1	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	9	3	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Feb. 6	9	15	0	0	17	0	1	12	0	2	7	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	4½	23	13	7	1	5	4	5	18	0		
13	15	5	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	1	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	0	7	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		
20	8	5	7½	0	13	0	0	17	0	1	9	0	36	12	6	—	—	—	1	4	6	3	7	9	1	18	1	12	0	0		
27	7	5	0	0	13	0	0	11	0	1	9	0	28	13	5	4	0	6	1	3	8	1	0	0	—	—	—	12	15	0		
March 6	8	11	3	0	13	0	0	19	0	1	9	0	20	6	6	1	14	10	1	17	0½	5	8	6	2	14	0	3	16	0		
13	8	10	6	0	13	0	0	13	0	1	9	0	27	9	2	0	17	11½	1	13	11	28	16	10	—	—	—	2	19	8		
20	8	10	0	0	13	0	0	15	0	1	9	0	25	9	3	0	4	11	1	4	4	5	13	4	1	3	6	—	—	—		
27	8	1	0	0	13	0	0	11	0	1	9	0	11	16	6½	9	2	3	1	9	9	9	0	5	0	12	0	3	4	8		
April 3	8	6	6	0	13	0	0	17	0	1	9	0	16	8	1	—	—	—	1	17	1	7	9	1½	0	5	8	—	—	—		
10	8	0	3	0	13	0	0	19	0	1	9	0	9	18	2½	16	17	3	1	18	7	62	17	7½	—	—	—	1	18	1		
17	7	2	6	0	12	0	0	13	0	1	9	0	15	1	1½	—	—	—	1	8	7	3	17	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—		
24	8	14	9	0	12	0	0	17	0	1	9	0	6	8	0	0	4	9	4	0	1½	8	18	6	14	16	10	—	—	—		
May 1	9	14	6	0	12	0	0	13	0	1	9	0	19	0	1	2	18	0	1	9	11½	3	13	1	1	11	0	—	—	—		
8	6	3	0	0	5	0	0	9	0	1	7	0	32	14	3	0	7	0	1	3	8½	15	13	0½	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15	11	10	1	0	19	0	1	3	0	1	7	0	10	6	6½	—	—	—	1	3	8	1	6	0	1	5	10	—	—	—		
22	8	12	0	0	12	0	1	1	0	1	6	0	12	0	10	—	—	—	1	3	5	2	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
29	10	19	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	1	10	0	20	1	0	0	17	9	0	9	2	20	8	4½	—	—	—	2	16	11½		
June 5	8	10	7½	0	12	0	0	15	0	1	6	0	14	13	2	1	0	11	0	15	8	1	17	3	—	—	—	9	15	0		
12	7	2	8½	0	12	0	0	13	6	1	10	0	11	9	8	11	9	6	1	3	0	31	7	1	—	—	—	5	4	0		
19	6	3	6½	0	12	0	0	15	6	1	8	0	14	19	9½	2	7	6	0	13	9	0	16	0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
26	9	13	3	0	12	0	0	11	6	1	8	0	20	15	9	0	12	1½	0	11	11	4	18	5	—	—	—	8	12	3		
<hr/>																																
	£	231	15	4	16	7	0	19	15	6	38	1	0	363	13	4½	60	15	10½	35	8	2½	269	8	8½	25	12	3	239	1	2	

T O T A L.

Relief to out-poor	-	231	15	4	} These disbursements for occasional relief to the Poor of Preston, on an average, amount to £9. 10s. 10½d. a week.	
Militia of Preston	-	16	7	0		
Militia of other townships	-	19	15	6		
Militia of the county	-	38	1	0	} The number in the house was 154; the expence of provisions, on an average, is £13. 9s. 9d. a week, for the whole house; 9½d. for the weekly maintenance of each person: yearly, £4. 14s. 3d.; exclusive of sundries, coals, &c.	
Provisions	-	363	13	4½		
Apparel	-	60	15	10½		
Work-shop	-	35	8	2½	} The article of Sundries, on an average, amounts to £10. 7s. 3d. a week.	
Sundries	-	269	8	8½		
Coals and wood	-	25	12	3		
Old account	-	239	1	2		

Total of 26 weeks £1299 18 5

Years.	Poor's Rate.					
	£.	s.	d.			
1776	894	17	6	Net expences for the Poor.		
1783	1304	13	6	The other sums denote the gross amount of money raised by assessment.		
1784	935	6	2			
1785	1342	19	8			
				s.	d.	
1798	1692	13	4	at	4 0	in the pound
1794	2412	14	11	at	5 6	on the no-
1795	2244	13	4	at	5 0	minal rent.

From the Returns
made to Parliament,
in 1786.

From the tax-gatherer.

Houses are assessed at $\frac{1}{2}$ rental ; land at $\frac{1}{3}$ of the real rent. About £ 40. each year, may have been uncollected, from houses being empty.

A new work-house was lately erected near the town, on which occasion the following paper was published, which it is thought proper to insert ; as it in some degree points out the mode of maintaining the Poor hereafter intended to be pursued in the township of Preston :

“ THE motives for the erection and establishment of the work-house at Preston, are to train up the children of the Poor to habits of industry, religion and virtue, that they may be useful members of society ; to furnish employment for the Poor of all ages, and oblige them to earn their own support, so far as their strength and ability will admit ; to prevent idleness, dissipation and vice ; and to provide a comfortable asylum for the deserving, whom age, disease or infirmity, have disabled from pursuing their various employments.

To effect these purposes, the following rules and regulations are adopted :

- 1, That the present committee of seven act as directors, who shall continue in office six calendar months, when seven others shall be proposed by them, and elected by a majority of the poor tax-payers, who are rated at £15. per annum, at a parish meeting to be convened for that purpose ; and that each committee, so to be from time to time elected, shall remain in office for six calendar months ; such half-yearly elections to take place on the first Monday in January, and first Monday in July, in every year.

- 2, That a steward or master of the work-house, and also a matron, shall be appointed and removable by a majority of the committee for the time being.
- 3, That William Smith shall be appointed clerk, to keep the accounts and enter the proceedings of the committee in the book kept for that purpose, and be removable by a majority of the committee for the time being, at a special meeting to be called for that purpose, in case of his misconduct.
- 4, That two overseers of the Poor shall be yearly appointed, who shall lay and collect the rates, and deposit the amount where the majority of the committee shall from time to time determine at a special meeting.
- 5, That the overseers, and also the clerk, or, in case of sickness or absence on necessary business, another officer in his place and stead, attend each weekly court before the hour of 10 in the forenoon.
- 6, That they make themselves acquainted with the situations, circumstances and characters of persons applying for relief, and report the same to the committee.
- 7, That they do not pay any rents whatsoever, and that they do not defray any lying-in expences, or relieve any Pauper whatsoever, but by the written order of the magistrates, or the weekly court.
- 8, That they do not order or engage to defray the expence of any coffin or other funeral charges, without the written consent of three of the committee.
- 9, That they give notice to the weekly court, of all persons likely to become chargeable, who may come to reside within the township, not belonging thereto, nor bringing certificates from their last legal places of settlement, within forty days of their so coming to reside therein, according to the directions of the Act.
- 10, That they use their utmost endeavours to obtain the earliest information of all single women in a state of pregnancy resident within the township, and give notice thereof to the next weekly court.
- 11, That they keep regular accounts of their weekly pay, occasional relief, and other incidental expences, and produce the same once a week to the committee at their meeting, in order to their being examined and allowed.

12, That

- 12, That they insert in their books, the names, ages, number of family, state of health and residence of the Poor relieved by order of the magistrates or the committee, as before mentioned.
- 13, That they deliver all certificates, passes, orders of removal, orders of filiation, letters, and all other papers respecting the Poor, to the next weekly court after receiving the same, in order to their being filed by the clerk.
- 14, That no Pauper shall be removed to the place of his or her settlement, or any appeal made against any order of removal, without having the case first considered and recommended by the committee at their weekly court.
- 15, That no weekly pay be allowed to the out-poor, (children at nurse excepted,) unless in cases of lunacy, sickness, or where their admission into the house shall be judged improper by the weekly court.
- 16, That children shall not be taken into the house before they are two years old, or continued at nurse, (except in very particular cases,) after the age of four.
- 17, That where families are too large to maintain themselves by their own labour, the mode of relief shall be by taking one or more of the children into the house, or binding them apprentices, at the discretion of the committee.
- 18, That no Pauper whatsoever be admitted into the house without a written order of the magistrates or weekly court, or in cases of emergency the like order from three of the committee.
- 19, That no cloathing whatsoever be allowed to the out-poor, except in cases of sickness, when the weekly court, or, if immediately necessary, three of the committee may exercise a discretionary power.
- 20, That Paupers admitted into the house, for temporary relief only, shall not be deprived of their household goods or other property.
- 21, That an apothecary be half-yearly appointed, and removable by a majority of the committee, who shall, by himself, or his approved deputy, duly attend, and administer proper medicines to such sick poor, both within and out of the house, who may be put under his care by the committee; and that he shall make a weekly report to the court of their names and cases in a book provided for that purpose.

22, That

- 22, That a caution be given twice every year, the first week in January and first week in July, by advertisement, that no person take in and harbour single women pregnant or not, who do not belong to the township, and offering a reward to any person giving information where such women are harboured and concealed.
- 23, That the steward and matron reside within the house. That they both be not absent on any occasion at the same time; and that neither of them be out later than eight o'clock at night, without written leave from three or more of the committee."

A debt of £ 2200. still remains, in consequence of the erection of this house; besides which, the parish owes several bills, amounting, in the whole, to near £ 1000. The estimate of the weekly expences of provisions for a Pauper in the house, which was furnished by the vestry-clerk, does not comprehend the whole charge of each person: besides provisions, the articles of apparel, fundries, work-shop, coals and wood, as far as they relate to the work-house, and the expence of the building, should be taken into the account.

Supposing the whole expence of erecting the work-house was £ 2200. the interest may be fairly reckoned at 6 per cent, and will amount in the half-year between

	£.	s.	d.
January and July 1795, to	33	0	0
Provisions	363	13	4½
Apparel	60	15	10½
Work-shop	35	8	2½
Sundries, (if they all relate to the work-house,)	269	8	8½
Coals and wood	25	12	3
	<hr/>		
	£ 787	18	5

This sum is £ 30. 6s. 1d. a week, on an average, for the house, which amounts to 3s. 11¼d. a week, or £ 10. 4s. 8d. a year, for every individual in the work-house, (supposing there are 154,) as stated in the account ending July 1795.

The number of Poor in the work-house, a few weeks ago, was as follows :

Men	26
Women	39
Boys	47
Girls	40

Total - 150

At present there are 158 or 159 in the house. The number of out-poor at present is 70 ; they cost about £ 10. a week.

The work-house is built on a tolerable plan, but wants apartments for the sick. There are 4 or 5 beds in a room : the bed-steads are made of iron, and the beds are stuffed with chaff : white-washing and other means of keeping the house clean, seem rather neglected. It is said that about 15 die in a year in the house. About 20 acres of land were inclosed from the common, for the use of the house, for keeping cows, horses, and pigs ; raising potatoes, &c. : this plot of ground is much improved by cultivation. Nothing is manufactured for the use of the house. The boys and girls are employed in weaving calicoes, till they are able to earn their living elsewhere. Old women wind cotton ; a few, who can work, are employed in husbandry, gardening, and other occupations : no account of their earnings could be obtained.

The following is the Bill of Fare.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth and bread.	Beef, bread, vegetables, and beer.	Bread, broth, and bread.
Monday,	Hasty-pudding and beer, or milk.	Beef hashed with onions, &c.	Beer or milk-pottage.
Tuesday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Wednesday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thursday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

The following is an extract from a printed account of the last year's expenditure, of the Friendly Societies in Preston : they have an annual festival every Whit-Monday, and parade through the town after divine service, accompanied by bands of music, with the flags of the different companies. They have all had their rules confirmed by the magistrates.

1. Union

1. Union Society, instituted 11th February 1788; consists of 64 members; expences last 12 months £ 6. 10s.: no funerals.
2. Friendly Society, instituted 12th January 1789; consists of 43 members; paid to the sick, the last 12 months, £ 4. 11s.: no funerals.
3. United Weavers' Society, instituted 8th January 1791; consists of 69 members; expences last year, including 2 funerals, £ 4. 9s. 6d.
4. Beneficent Society, instituted 6th June 1791; consists of 58 members; expences last 12 months, including 1 funeral, £ 4.
5. Amicable Society, instituted 20th March 1762; consists of 154 members; expences last 12 months, including 4 funerals, £ 87. 7s.
6. Humane Society, instituted 7th August 1780; consists of 51 members; paid to the sick, the last 12 months, £ 15. 5s.: no funerals.
7. Unanimous Society, instituted 1st March 1792; consists of 21 members: no expences.
8. Commendable Society, instituted 4th March 1793; consists of 17 members: no expences.
9. Constitutional Society, instituted 21st March 1793; consists of 30 members: no expences.
10. A Society lately established.

December, 1795.

WARRINGTON.

THE town and township of Warrington, in 1781, contained 1941 houses, and 8791 inhabitants*: since that period, the population has not increased. The parish register affords the following annual averages:

	Marriages.	Baptisms.	Burials.
From 1750 to 1769 inclusive; annual average	73	237	199
From 1770 to 1772 inclusive; annual average	95	331	258

In 1773, bills of mortality were begun to be kept: they comprehend Dissenters of all kinds, and are published every year.

* Aikin's Descript. of Manchester.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Sums expended for the use of the Poor.
1773	356	473	93	
1774	398	208	69	
1775	370	199	50	
1776	378	234	101	
1777	415	364	78	
1778	400	214	96	
1779	392	295	105	
1780	413	362	93	From 1 May 1783 to 1 May 1784 £. 1595
1781	435	270	93	1 May 1784 to 1 May 1785 1296
1782	387	267	84	1 May 1785 to 1 May 1786 1094
1783	325	265	87	1 May 1786 to 1 May 1787 1091
1784	} yearly aver. 430 315 —			1 May 1787 to 1 May 1788 928
to 1789				1 May 1788 to 1 May 1789 1002
1790	418	407	102	1 May 1789 to 1 May 1790 973
1791	444	286	127	1 May 1790 to 1 May 1791 1033
1792	478	314	127	1 May 1791 to 1 May 1792 983
1793	514	361	103	1 May 1792 to 1 May 1793 1025
1794	423	319	81	1 May 1793 to 1 May 1794 1233
				1 May 1794 to 1 May 1795 1381

From hence it appears that the total expenditure of the last eleven years amounts to £12039. If the total of the expenditure be taken for 11 years, at the rate of £1595, the sum paid in 1783, it will amount to £17545.; so that there has been a saving of £5506. since that time, which is £500. a year.

In the Returns made to Parliament, the expences				£.	s.	d.
for the Poor	in	1776	are stated at	-	831	3 10
The Poor's Rate	in	1783	- - -	-	1617	11 4
		1784	- - -	-	1468	1 11
		1785	- - -	-	1273	19 1

The Poor are partly maintained in a work-house, and partly relieved at home. 95 persons, (50 of whom are children under 9 years of age, and the rest mostly old and infirm people,) are at present in the house. They are employed in spinning hair for hair-cloth, winding warp for sail-cloth, &c. Dr. Aikin says, that the manufacture of sail-cloth, or poldavies, a few years ago, was carried on to such an extent, that half of the heavy sail-cloth, used in the Navy, has been computed to be manufactured here¹. It rather declined before the present war, but is now carried on with great success.

¹ Aikin's Descript. of Manchester.

The following accounts of the expenditure for the Poor, during the last 3 years, exhibit the earnings of the Poor in the house, the particulars of their diet, the charges of out-pensioners, &c. It is much to be wished that similar accounts were published annually by every work-house in the kingdom.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Overseer and Governor of the Work-house.

From 1st May 1792 to 1st May 1793.

Dr.			Cr.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To balance from last year	-	11 17 1½	By illegitimate children, paid more than received	-	12 3 8
To work done in one year in the house	-	85 5 4	By out-poor, paid more than received	-	9 11 2
To cash received for fundries	-	10 6 11	By provisions (average 68½ in the house, is near 1s. 6¾d. each a week,) viz.		
To do. from William Smart, collector	-	910 0 0	Flour, £23. 12s. 8d.—meal and pease, £80. 3s. 7d.—butter and cheefe, £37. 16s. 2d.—beef, &c. £38. 1s. 5d.—potatoes, £33. 9s. 9d.—milk, &c. £40. 3s. 5d.—treacle, £23. 5s. 10½d.	-	276 12 10½
			By paid Mr. Heath for medicine and attendance	-	30 0 0
			By bounty, governor's bill of fundries for sick, &c. and salary	-	62 7 1½
			By coals, soap, candles	-	53 1 10
			By one year's cloathing in and out of the house	-	127 5 3
			By incidents	-	26 1 6
			By one year's out-pensioners, as per list	-	294 0 3
			By law charges	-	5 9 6
			By goods and repairs	-	27 7 6
			By apprentice fees	-	32 0 0
			By removals of Paupers	-	4 2 8
			By burials	-	14 14 9
To balance due to John Williamson	8	8 2½	By militia, paid more than received	-	50 19 6
<u>£1025 17 7</u>			<u>£1025 17 7</u>		

The number of persons in the list of out-pensioners is 188, of whom 65 are men; 113, women; and the rest are children.

From 1st May 1793 to 1st May 1794.

<i>Dr.</i>				<i>Cr.</i>			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To work done in one year in the house - - -	80	5	7½	By balance from last year -	8	8	2½
To cash received for fundries -	21	18	9	By illegitimate children, paid more than received -	9	19	1
To do. from William Smart, collector - - -	1130	0	0	By out-poor, paid more than received - - -	42	8	0
				By provisions, (average in the house 84, which is 1s. 6d. each a week,) viz.			
				Flour, £44. 19s. 4d.—meal and pease, £92. 13s.—butter and cheefe, £53. 6s. 4d.—beef, &c. £41. 3d.—potatoes, £32. 5s. 3d.—milk, &c. £38. 5s. 11d.—treacle, £25. 4s. 1d. - -	327	14	2
				By paid Mr. Heath for medicine and attendance - -	30	0	0
				By bounty, governess's bill of fundries for sick, &c. and salary -	63	9	3½
				By coals, soap, and candles -	57	4	5½
				By one year's cloathing in and out of the house - -	120	12	8
				By incidents - -	18	11	0
				By paid to Liverpool Infirmary for 2 years - - -	4	4	0
				By paid insurance - -	0	14	0
				By one year's out-pensioners, as per list - - -	393	4	0
				By law charges - - -	41	1	11
				By goods and repairs - -	39	13	4
				By apprentice fees - -	20	11	0
				By removal of paupers - -	8	4	8
				By burials - -	22	13	2½
To balance - -	5	8	16 7	By militia, paid more than received	32	8	0
	<u>£1241 0 11½</u>				<u>1241 0 11½</u>		

The number of persons, in the list of out-pensioners, amounts to 273, of whom 111 are men; 154, women; and the rest are children.

1st May

LANCASHIRE.—WARRINGTON.

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1st May 1795.	Dr.	Cr.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
To work done in one year in the house - - -	57 17 7	By balance from last year -	8 16 7
To cash for fundries - - -	6 11 6	By illegitimate children, paid more than received - - -	40 7 4
To do. from William Smart, collector - - -	13 10 0	By out-poor, paid more than received - - -	0 19 6
To militia, received more than paid - - -	11 8 0	By provisions (average in the house 94½, which is 1s. 4d. each a week,) viz.	
		Flour, £29. 12s. 1d.—meal and pease, £127. 18s.—butter and cheefe, £58. 17s. 9½d.—beef, &c. £50. 0s. 3d.—potatoes, £36. 4s. 7d.—milk, &c. £46. 5s. 4d.—treacle, £26. 8s. 9d. -	375 6 9½
		By paid Mr. Heath for medicine and attendance - - -	30 0 0
		By bounty, governess's bill of fundries for sick, &c. and salary -	64 16 2
		By coals, soap, and candles -	59 11 8
		By one year's cloathing, in and out of the house - - -	136 3 1½
		By incidents - - -	25 0 11
		By one year's out-pensioners, as per list - - -	498 10 0
		By paid insurance - - -	0 14 0
		By law charge - - -	54 9 3
		By goods and repairs - - -	39 9 1
		By apprentice fees - - -	30 7 6
		By removal of paupers - - -	7 11 7
To balance - - -	3 12 0	By burials - - -	17 5 7
	<u>£1389 9 1</u>		<u>£1389 9 1</u>

The number of persons, in the list of out-pensioners, amounts to 285, of whom 104 are men; 174, women; and the rest children.

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Pottage and butter-milk, sweetened with treacle.	Broth, beef, and vegetables.	Bread and cheefe.
Monday,	Bread and broth.	Thick pottage or hasty-pudding.	Boiled milk or milk pottage.
Tuesday,	Milk pottage.	Potatoes and cold meat.	Do. do.
Wednesday,	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thursday,	Do.	As Sunday.	Do.
Friday,	Bread and broth.	Cold meat and potatoes.	Do.
Saturday,	Milk pottage.	Butter milk and potatoes.	Do.

The

The work-house is an old one, but is kept very clean, and the Poor there seem very contented. The beds are filled with chaff, and well provided with covering. About 10 deaths occur annually in the house.

December, 1795.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH is a small market-town, in the parish of the same name, which contains, by estimation, about 11200 acres. 195 houses pay the window or commutation tax. The inhabitants are shop-keepers, inn-keepers, manufacturers of woollen and cotton stockings, and hats, farmers, and labourers. The present war has been very injurious to the commercial interests of this town.

There is here 1 of Lady Huntingdon's chapels, 1 Methodist chapel, and 1 Presbyterian chapel; but the parishioners are chiefly of the established Church.

The prices of provisions are: beef, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, 3d. to 4d.; butter, 9d. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; bread flour, 4s. a stone; potatoes, 5d. the gallon; about autumn, they are generally 2d. or 3d. the gallon; milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. the quart. Spinners of wool earn from 1s. 6d. to 3s. a week; wool-combers, from 12s. to 14s. a week; stocking-weavers, in general, from 7s. to 17s. a week; but a few earn £1. 1s. a week; hatters, from 12s. to 20s. a week; labourers in husbandry, till within the last year, had 4s. a week in winter, and 6s. in summer; but they now have 6s. in winter, and from 7s. to 9s. in summer, and victuals. The number of ale-houses in the parish has been reduced since last winter, from 25 to 21. Here are 8 Friendly Societies, which have from 40 to 80 members in each; only 2 have had their rules confirmed by the magistrates.

The rent of land, on large farms, is from 20s. to 30s. an acre ; one small farm near the town is let at £ 2. an acre : the land-tax is 1s. 6d. in the pound. About 24 years ago, when the common fields were inclosed, the Vicar had an allotment of land given in lieu of tithes. Farms are from £ 40. to £ 300. a year ; but, chiefly, from £ 50. to £ 90. a year : wheat, barley, oats, turnips and clover, are cultivated. There is much pasture ground. Lord Moira claims the principal right to between 3 and 4000 acres of waste land in this parish. A seam of coal lies under this common, and, (it is expected,) will soon be worked. In the year 1770, about 1040 acres were inclosed, part of which was common, and part common field.

The Poor are partly maintained in the work-house, and partly at their own homes : there are at present 52, who are chiefly old women and children, in the work-house : the children are taught to read, to spin jersey, to do common house-work ; spinning, knitting, sewing, working in the fields, &c. by which means they become early attached to industrious principles, and are thereby made truly useful and valuable servants. The bedding and wearing apparel are chiefly manufactured in the house, exclusive of which work, the Poor generally earn, by spinning jersey, &c. about 10s. 6d. a month. The bill of fare has been much varied of late, on account of the dearness of bread, &c. : 2 pudding dinners in a week were formerly allowed ; and the supper, every day, was about 1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of small beer for each grown person ; children had a proportionable allowance : potatoes and vegetables are now generally substituted for bread ; as will appear by the following general bill of fare :

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-pottage, water-pottage, or gruel.	Hot meat and vegetables, and broth.	Mashed potatoes, with milk or hashed meat.
Monday,	Ditto.	Cold meat, vegetables and broth.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

33 weekly pensioners receive allowances, amounting to £ 3. 5s. a week.

The following is a Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.*

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	
	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.		
1680	30	24	54	(inclusive) 55			15	
1685	26	24	50	—	—	66	16	
1690	23	18	41	—	—	44	8	
1691	26	30	56	—	—	42	2	
1692	22	20	42	—	—	34	4	
1693	27	17	44	—	—	58	6	
1694	13	13	26	—	—	26	2	
1695	22	18	40	—	—	46	7	
1696	26	16	42	—	—	60	6	
1697	22	12	34	—	—	32	10	
1698	22	15	37	—	—	30	5	
1699	23	15	38	—	—	32	10	
1700	23	20	43	—	—	22	14	
1720	24	16	40	—	—	35	10	
1740	24	20	44	—	—	27	Reg. lost	
1760	29	36	65	—	—	39	Ditto	
1775	42	42	84	23	22	45	20	The net expenses for the Poor in
1776	39	43	82	32	24	56	23	1776 were £305. 9s. 8d. See
1777	37	36	73	23	23	46	20	Returns to Parliament.
1778	43	32	75	29	31	60	24	
1779	34	37	71	30	21	51	18	Net amount of
1780	35	37	72	12	24	36	19	Assessments.
1781	42	37	79	20	29	49	19	£. s. d.
1782	31	36	67	27	26	53	21	457 5 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1783	36	33	69	20	16	36	22	379 18 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1784	35	36	71	28	23	51	27	455 0 10
1785	30	33	63	19	22	41	14	378 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1786	31	32	63	36	38	74	19	404 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1787	31	31	62	17	20	37	21	379 13 1
1788	28	31	59	32	29	61	16	451 19 5
1789	31	36	67	35	26	61	22	405 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1790	38	34	72	27	18	45	22	460 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1791	34	33	67	28	32	60	13	510 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
1792	32	43	75	33	32	65	18	506 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1793	30	30	60	36	36	72	31	406 13 5
1794	28	31	59	35	23	58	28	510 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	559 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2096				36) 1685			34) 522	
Average 58 $\frac{1}{4}$				Average 46 $\frac{5}{8}$			Ave. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly	
							14) 1 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
							Average 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.	

These Rates are as fixed about 30 years ago, at $\frac{3}{4}$ of the net rent: at present, perhaps, they may not much exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ of the net rental.

The net expenses for the Poor in 1776 were £305. 9s. 8d. See Returns to Parliament.

* The registers are extremely perfect.

No account of the Rates could be obtained prior to 1782, but, by information, they appear to have been nearly the same for a few years previous to that period: about 30 years back they were very low, and are said to have risen, as manufactures increased. It is observed, that near $\frac{4}{5}$ of the now chargeable inhabitants here belong to manufactories; and that, notwithstanding they have higher wages than the labourers in husbandry, the latter maintain their families much better than the former: the labourer is more economical, and does not so much frequent the public-house, by which means he can support a family, of 3, 4, or 5 children, without any parochial assistance; while the manufacturer, being more exposed to temptation, and too often connected with drunken associates, generally spends that money in ale-houses, which ought to be appropriated to domestic purposes; and having once applied to the parish for relief, he becomes totally regardless of that sense of shame, which is the best preservative of independence. That the Poor might not experience any inconvenience from the inclosing of the commons, and common fields, the lanes were reserved exclusively for their use: they pay 2s. 6d. a year for a horse or cow-gait therein. About £10. a year are paid out of the Poor's Rates towards the county stock. A doctor, who attends the work-house, receives a salary of £10. a year; and the vestry-clerk is paid £15. a year.

August, 1795.

CARLTON CURLIEU.

THIS parish contains 1160 acres, and about 40 inhabitants, consisting of one gentleman's family, two farmers, a few shepherds, and labourers. 5 houses pay the window-tax; 3 are exempted. The 2 farmers rent 400 acres; the remainder of the parish is farmed by persons who reside at a distance. Not one acre is ploughed land; nor are there any commons or waste lands in the parish: it has been enclosed many years. The average rent of land is one guinea an acre. The landlord pays tithe and land-tax.

There are neither ale-houses, nor Friendly Societies in the parish. There are seldom any Poor here. The persons at present chargeable are, 2 or-

phan children, that cost, weekly, 4s.; a man, aged 55, insane, whose weekly allowance is 5s. 6d.; and a reduced grazier, aged 70, who receives 2s. a week. Graziers, and their families, are the people most usually chargeable.

Years.	Assessments.			Parochial Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1783	19	7	2	34	15	3		
1784	33	2	0	25	7	5		
1785	57	17	8	34	10	6½		
1786	57	17	6	56	8	8		
1787	No Assessment this year.			37	6	4½		
1788	28	13	1½	38	12	6		
1789	57	17	6	65	19	5½		
1790	79	11	6	77	16	1½		
1791	57	17	6	54	17	7½		
1792	57	6	6	59	4	7	s.	d.
1793	86	8	2½	86	13	9½	1	4½
1794	86	8	2½	82	14	7	1	4½
1795	86	8	2½	—	—	—	1	4½

The disbursements principally relate to the church, constables, and high roads. The constable, on an average, receives £ 8. a year; about £ 7. are annually expended on the church; and on high-ways, from £ 15. to £ 30. The latter charge, however, this year, amounted to £ 66.

August, 1795.

KIBWORTH-BEAUCHAMP.

THIS parish is divided into 3 townships, viz. Kibworth-Beauchamp, Kibworth-Harcourt, and Smeeton-Westerby. Kibworth-Beauchamp contains about 1300 acres; Kibworth-Harcourt, 1500 acres; and Smeeton-Westerby, 1200 acres. 43 houses in Kibworth-Beauchamp, 41 houses in Kibworth-Harcourt, and 40 houses in Smeeton-Westerby, pay the window-tax: in the

first, the number of houses exempted is 50; in the second, 40; and in the third, 45. The inhabitants are chiefly agriculturists: some few are manufacturers. In the first division, there was formerly a tannery manufacture, which is now nearly laid aside; in the other divisions a little stocking-weaving is carried on; spinning worsted, with the two-handed wheel, is very generally used here. In the first division, there are 2 Independent chapels; and 1 in Smeeton-Westerby.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; butter, $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 10d.; bread, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. a lb. or 4lb. for 1s.; coals, 13d. the cwt; potatoes, 6d. the gallon; milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the pint; but of this little is sold.

The wages of labour vary much; a common labourer in husbandry earns about 8s. 6d. a week, in winter; and from 10s. to 12s. a week in summer, without victuals: women spin worsted, and can earn from 6d. to 10d. a day; children, of 12 or 14 years of age, earn about 6d. a day, by spinning. In the first division, there are 2 ale-houses; in the second, 4; and in the third, 2. There is one Friendly Society in the parish, consisting of about 110 members, who have had their rules confirmed by the magistrates.

The average rent of land is about 25s. an acre. The land-tax, in the first division, is £ 90. 7s. 6d.; in the second, £ 82. os. 3d.; and in the third, £ 92. 11s. 10d. Farms are from £ 20. to £ 300. a year; but generally about £ 100. a year. About $\frac{2}{5}$ of the land are pasture; oats, barley, and wheat are cultivated. There are no commons nor waste land in the parish: about the year 1780, 3600 acres were enclosed, when the rector had $\frac{1}{7}$ part of the enclosure allowed him, in lieu of tithes.

The Poor of this parish are maintained either by a weekly allowance, or by occasional relief, at their own houses: in the division of Kibworth-Beauchamp, 18 poor persons, (some of whom have families,) receive £ 2. 11s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. weekly, and several more have casual relief: in Kibworth-Harcourt, 20 poor families have about £ 5. weekly, and others receive casual payments: in Smeeton Westerby division, 21 pensioners receive £ 3. 3s. 6d. weekly; and about £ 2. 12s. a week is, at present, paid to others, in casual payments. The following is an account of the regular

penfioners on the list in Kibworth-Beauchamp division, and may serve as a specimen of the Poor in the other divisions.

	Age.	Receive weekly,	
		In money.	In coals.
		s. d.	d.
A weaver's widow ; aged -	50	3 6	7½
A man, and 2 grand-children, orphans ; he	65	10 0	11½
A stocking-weaver ; - - -	60	1 0	7½
A labourer and family ; - - -	40	0 0	7½
A stocking-weaver ; - - -	55	0 0	7½
A labourer ; - - -	50	0 6	7½
Ditto ; - - -	50	1 6	7½
Ditto ; - - -	55	2 0	7½
A labourer's widow ; - - -	55	0 0	7½
A soldier's child - - -	7	2 6	
A spinster ; - - -	40	1 6	
A bastard child ; - - -	—	1 6	
2 old men at Leicester ; - - -	—	4 0	
A spinster ; - - -	55	5 0	
A weaver and family ; - - -	40	4 0	
A weaver and 3 children ; - - -	40	2 0	
A weaver and 4 children ; - - -	30	3 0	
A labourer and 6 children ; - - -	35	4 0	
Weekly payments in money -		£ 2 6 0	
Ditto for coals -		0 5 11½	
Total weekly payments -		£ 2 11 11½	

The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a labourer's family in this parish.

The labourer is 40 years of age ; has a wife and 5 children, whose ages are ; a girl, 14 years old ; ditto, 12 ; a boy, 8 ; a girl, 6 ; and a boy, 18 months old. The man said, that his earnings were so uncertain that he could give no accurate statement of them, but, as near as he could calculate, they were as follows, for one year, beginning at Michaelmas.

For

For about half a year he worked at the canal, and had 2s. a day, when the weather permitted him to work; but when it did not, the parish allowed him 1s. 2d. a day. Upon the whole, he computes his receipts by that means at 8s. 6d. a week, for 26 weeks	-	-	-	11	1	0
The succeeding 13 weeks, about 9s. a week	-	-	-	5	17	0
The summer quarter, 8s. 6d. a week and victuals	-	-	-	5	10	6
13 weeks victuals may be estimated at 6s. a week, annually	-	-	-	3	18	0
Father's earnings	-	-	-	£	26	6 6
Eldest girl earns, on an average, by spinning, 2s. a week	-	-	-	5	4	0
Total earnings	-	-	-	£	31	10 6

The second girl is subject to fits; the mother, and other children, earn nothing. The parish pays this man's house-rent, finds him coals, occasionally gives him articles of wearing apparel, and, for the last 2 weeks past, has given him an allowance of 2s. a week.

This family uses 6 lb. of bread a day; (which lately sold for 2s. and was formerly about 10d.; at present, 1s. 6d.;) which is for the year £ 27. 6s.

He could give but little account of their other expences, but says, that they use little or no milk or potatoes; that they seldom get any butter; neither do they use any oatmeal; that they occasionally buy a little cheese, and sometimes have meat on a Sunday; that his wife and daughters consume a small quantity of tea; but that bread is the chief support of the family, and that they have far from a sufficiency of that article at present; that they should use much more, if they could procure it; and that his children are almost naked, and half starved. He adds, that he has lately worked many days with only bread diet, and that many weeks have elapsed since he has tasted any beer.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, Poor's Rates, Disbursements, &c.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Poor's Rates.	Disbursements.	Rate in the Pound.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.				
1680	—	—	31	—	—	37	6			
1685	—	—	40	—	—	20	5			
1690	—	—	20	—	—	21	5			

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Poor's Rates.	Disbursements.	Rate in the Pound.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.				
1691	—	—	23	—	—	26	5			
1692	—	—	24	—	—	18	4			
1693	—	—	28	—	—	15	2			
1694	—	—	19	—	—	16	3			
1695	—	—	25	—	—	25	cut out.			
1696	—	—	23	—	—	19	4			
1697	—	—	18	—	—	22	3			
1698	—	—	19	—	—	26	4			
1699	—	—	18	—	—	23	10			
1700	—	—	25	—	—	16	7			
1720	—	—	21	—	—	30	9			
1740	20	8	28	9	8	17	5	These Rates and Disbursements, &c. relate only to the township of Kibworth-Beauchamp.		
1760	12	20	32	10	19	29	13			
1775	21	19	40	14	16	30	8			
1776	18	21	39	15	14	29	5	The Pound-rate was fixed when the fields were enclosed; so that, (allowing the land to have been then set at the full value,) the Assessments may not be, at present, upon much more than $\frac{4}{5}$ of the net rent.		
1777	17	19	36	8	10	18	14			
1778	18	20	38	7	15	22	5			
1779	19	19	38	10	6	16	9			
1780	12	20	32	11	23	34	9			
1781	15	19	34	10	16	26	7			
1782	20	20	40	11	6	17	6	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
1783	16	12	28	8	12	20	8	91 1 10	87 8 10	1 9
1784	13	19	32	14	16	30	not inserted.	148 19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 14 4	2 9
1785	17	14	31	12	16	28	10	131 4 10	133 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6
1786	24	9	33	8	10	18	10	159 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 18 7	3 0
1787	14	17	31	5	13	18	6	121 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 13 7	2 4
1788	15	13	28	8	12	20	4	132 1 8	144 14 0	2 6
1789	18	12	30	9	9	18	8	132 4 2	118 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6
1790	9	14	23	15	11	26	14	79 6 9	94 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6
1791	13	16	29	16	12	28	10	141 15 6	145 10 0	2 8
1792	15	20	35	14	18	32	10	119 2 6	119 6 5	2 3
1793	16	14	30	13	16	29	12	131 13 0	137 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6
1794	15	11	26	11	12	23	11	157 17 4	158 10 9	3 0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210 11 8	205 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0

The

The Rates and Disbursements, which could be obtained relating to the township of Smeeton, or Smeeton-Westerby, were as follows :

Years.	Net amount of Assessments.			Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1790	178	1	2	173	17	8	3	9
1791	140	14	6	150	7	10½	3	0
1792	199	9	8¼	197	10	1	4	0
1793	164	5	7½	172	6	4	3	6
1794	199	9	8¼	201	4	2½	4	0
1795	281	12	4	277	16	5½	6	0

The books of Kibworth-Harcourt are preserved with less care than in the other divisions : the only accounts of the Rates were those of the year ending in 1791, which amounted to £ 158. 4s. 5d., and were raised at 2s. 6d. in the pound ; and those of the year ending in 1795, which amounted to £ 199. 8s. 6½d. and are said to have been raised at 2s. 6d. in the pound.

The County Rates are paid out of the Poor's Rates in this parish ; they vary in different years, but from the best information which could be obtained, it appears, that from £ 10. to £ 15. a year are paid out of each division for that purpose. A great number of cottages, belonging to the different divisions of this parish, are inhabited by some of the Poor ; others have their house-rents paid by the parish ; and several have cloaths, &c. found them by their respective townships. The Poor complain of hard treatment from the overseers, and the overseers accuse the Poor of being lazy.

No account of the Rates, in any of the divisions, previous to the enclosure of the fields, could be obtained ; but it is said, that they were not one-third of what they are at present¹ ; and the people attribute the rise of them

¹ This seems to have been the fact, if the Returns made to Parliament in 1786 were tolerably correct : however, I find they seldom agree with the parish-books.

	Kibworth-Beauchamp.			Kibworth-Harcourt.			Smeeton-Westerby.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1776 Net expences for the Poor	65	13	3	54	9	6	78	6	8
1783 Money raised by disbursement	151	14	6	107	2	0	187	12	8
1784 Ditto	-	-	-	131	4	10	140	14	6
1785 Ditto	-	-	-	158	19	3	154	3	7

to the enclosure ; for they say, “ that before the fields were enclosed, they were solely applied to the production of corn ; that the Poor had then plenty of employment in weeding, reaping, threshing, &c., and could also collect a great deal of corn by gleanings ; but that the fields being now in pasture, the farmers have little occasion for labourers, and the Poor being thereby thrown out of employment, must, of course, be supported by the parish.” There is some truth in these observations : one-third, or perhaps one-fourth of the number of hands, which were required 20 years ago, would now be sufficient, according to the present system of agriculture, to perform all the farming work in the parish. However, with regard to the collective interest of the nation, and not the particular benefit of the parish, I much doubt, whether the wool now produced from the Leicestershire enclosures does not employ more hands, (though, perhaps, not in Leicestershire,) than it’s arable fields did formerly.

Many labourers can, at present, get work at a canal cutting in the neighbourhood ; otherwise, the Rates must have been much higher than they even now are. In the winter, and at other times, when a man is out of work, he applies to the overseer, who sends him from house to house, to get employ : the house-keeper, who employs him, is obliged to give him victuals, and 6d. a day ; and the parish adds 4d. ; (total, 10d. a day ;) for the support of his family : persons working in this manner, are called rounds-men, from their going round the village or township for employ¹. As the work is here mostly done by the great or piece, earnings are very variable, and fluctuating ; so that it is not possible to give a very correct statement of them : a day-labourer has about 1s. a day, and breakfast, in winter ; and in hay and corn harvest, (which is very short,) 1s. 2d. a day, and board. The tradesmen, small farmers, and labourers, are very loud in their complaints against those, whom they call monopolizing farmers, and graziers ; an evil, which they say increases every year.

August, 1795.

¹ See p. 29.

LEICESTER.

THE parish of St. Martin, Leicester, consists entirely of buildings: in 1792 it contained 565 inhabitants, and about 2825 souls. 520 houses pay the window tax: very few are exempted, as the parish is situated in the centre of the town, and principally consists of good houses. The land-tax is about 10d. in the pound. A considerable manufacture of worsted stockings is carried on here; stocking-weavers earn from 7s. to £1. 1s. a week; wool-combers, from 9s. to 12s. a week; worsted-spinners, from 4d. to 8d. a day; agricultural labourers, at present, receive 1s. 6d. a day, with victuals.

The prices of provisions are: beef, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; butter, $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1s. the pound; bread, 1lb. 11 oz. for 6d.; milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. the quart, short measure.

In the town of Leicester there are 143 public-houses, of which, 40 are inns; and 14 Friendly Societies, of which, 3 are in this parish. Almost all have had their rules confirmed by the Magistrates. These institutions are much liked here, and are increasing in number very rapidly.

In Leicester, the Calvinists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Anabaptists, Roman Catholics, and Quakers, have each a separate house of worship.

The following extracts from the History of Leicester¹ exhibit the progressive increase of population in this town.

	1558		1600		1650		1700		1750		1787	
Parishes.	Bapt.	Bur.	Bapt.	Bur.	Bapt.	Bur.	Bapt.	Bur.	Bapt.	Bur.	Bapt.	Bur.
St. Mary	—	—	26	18	19	14	26	24	70	73	120	112
St. Nicholas	—	—	6	6	10	7	13	9	13	16	23	16
St. Leonard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9
All Saints	—	—	23	24	24	15	24	21	44	50	86	88
St. Martin	41	38	38	35	46	35	62	53	56	71	73	77
St. Margaret	—	—	38	30	35	37	53	40	56	83	139	117

¹ Throby's Leicester, 408. He makes an addition of 50, for Dissenters, annually, to the Burials.

	1712		1785			1792	
	Families.	Inhabitants.	Families.	Inhabitants.	Houfes.	Families.	Inhabitants.
St. Mary	250	1250	668	3090	604	687	3435
St. Nicholas	90	450	180	900	138	187	935
St. Leonard	omitted.		97	450	90	95	475
All Saints	220	1100	501	2428	470	551	2755
St. Martin	350	1750	524	2620	533	565	2825
St. Margaret	380	1900	756	3296	800	850	4250
Totals	1290	6450	2726	12784	2635	2935	14675

The Poor of this parish are farmed by a man, who receives from the parish £14. a week, or £728 a year. There are 42 persons, (principally old women and children,) at present, under his care: some out-poor receive £4. 11s. a week: the farmer is a stocking-manufacturer, and employs the Poor in spinning worsted, &c.: they work, in the summer, from 6 o'clock in the morning till 8 at night; and in winter, from 7 in the morning till 9 at night; the time of meals excepted. The house is not well situated, nor aired in the best manner; but appears to be kept very clean; the beds are of flocks, and much infested with bugs. A woman teaches the children to read and spin. In cases of bastardy, the farmer does not take care of such as were not chargeable, or not born before his agreement with the parish. His agreement is renewed annually.

Table of Diet in the Poor-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage or gruel.	Broth, meat, and vegetables.	Bread, cheese, and beer.
Monday,	Broth and bread.	Cold meat, vegetables, and beer.	Do.
Tuesday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Do.
Wednesday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	Do.
Thursday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Do.
Friday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	Do.
Saturday,	Milk pottage.	Bread, cheese, and beer.	Do.

About £16. a year, from different donations, are annually distributed among the Poor of this parish. There are in Leicester 5 hospitals, in which there are, usually, about 200 Poor.

The war has had no other effect upon the manufactures of this town than by taking off a great number of hands: several soldiers' families of course became burdensome. The manufactures of Leicester are sent to different parts of the kingdom, and to America.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates in the Parish of St. Martin, LEICESTER.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.	Net amount of Poor's Rate.	Total disbursements, including balances in the hands of officers, &c.	Rate in the Pound.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.				
1680	—	—	54	—	—	63	—			
1685	—	—	53	38	29	67	—			
1690	—	—	62	15	19	34	—			
1691	—	—	54	27	18	45	—			
1692	—	—	55	20	21	41	—			
1693	—	—	56	17	24	41	—			
1694	—	—	53	21	19	40	—			
1695	—	—	44	34	31	65	—			
1696	—	—	56	30	21	51	—			
1697	—	—	44	14	28	42	—			
1698	—	—	46	23	20	43	—			
1699	—	—	58	17	19	36	—			
1700	—	—	62	32	21	53	—			
1720	30	25	55	39	26	65	—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
1740	28	29	57	29	27	56	—	244 17 3½	245 18 11	— —
1760	28	24	52	46	59	105	—	736 18 8	737 12 7	— —
1775	43	43	86	24	38	62	27	714 9 0½	808 4 1	3 0
1776	48	42	90	42	42	84	31	735 19 4	736 6 7	3 0
1777	37	48	85	28	30	58	27	744 1 3	715 6 2	3 0
1778	31	43	74	29	43	72	25	693 9 8½	740 16 5	2 9
1779	36	47	83	33	46	79	28	897 3 11	937 5 7	3 6
1780	37	43	80	31	34	65	32	971 13 9	1110 12 4½	3 9
1781	46	51	97	51	56	107	29	962 17 7	1018 15 7	3 9
1782	35	39	74	22	48	70	41	926 14 3	967 18 8	3 9
1783	45	47	92	38	38	76	—	889 16 5	1008 15 8	3 5
1784	52	36	88	35	39	74	—	931 1 10	1003 17 3	3 7
1785	40	42	82	35	38	73	—	980 16 9	1027 14 5	3 9
1786	35	47	82	40	45	85	—	983 18 7	1083 3 6	3 9
1787	40	42	82	28	31	59	—	870 5 9½	1012 3 10	3 3
1788	44	35	79	41	53	94	—	919 7 1	1012 15 4	3 5
1789	44	29	73	35	42	77	—	950 14 8	1132 14 8	3 6
1790	34	43	77	34	36	70	—	1028 1 3	1109 2 8	3 10
1791	42	37	79	38	31	69	—	955 7 10	1106 6 4	3 6
1792	30	32	62	46	39	85	—	963 17 9	1119 5 1	3 6
1793	32	40	72	23	40	63	—	923 2 10	1015 16 6	3 4
1794	45	45	90	—	—	—	—	1109 14 6	1301 3 11	4 0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

It appears from an old parish book, mentioned in Throsby's Leicester, (p. 258,) that in the year 1677 a Rate, of 1½d. in the pound, was raised, for the maintenance of the Poor.

Houses in this parish are usually assessed at about 2-thirds of the net rent.

Not settled this year.

Rate 5 5

Baptisms,

Baptisms, from 1680 to 1700 inclusive,	590—Yearly average	53 $\frac{7}{11}$
Do. from 1775 to 1794 inclusive,	1629—Do.	81 $\frac{9}{20}$
Burials, from 1680 to 1700 inclusive,	491—Do.	44 $\frac{7}{11}$
Do. from 1775 to 1794 inclusive,	1422—Do.	71 $\frac{2}{20}$

Money for repairing bridges, &c. called Borough Rates, is paid out of the Poor's Rates: it was generally about £70. per annum, but now amounts to £200. and upwards, in consequence of the floods last winter having carried away several bridges.

Every parish in the town supports it's own Poor separately: the Rates in the other parishes, it is said, are, on an average, nearly similar to those in this parish; some are a little higher, and some a little lower.

The following is an account, given by a woolcomber, of his earnings and expences. He is 50 years old; has a wife and 2 sons, the eldest 13, the youngest 9 years of age.

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns, on an average, 9s. a week; annually	-	23	8 0
The oldest boy serves a bricklayer: he earns about 4s. 6d. a week in winter; and 2s. a week in summer: upon an average, 3s. 3d. a week; annually	-	8	9 0
The woman earns, by spinning, and seaming stockings, 1s. 6d. a week; annually	-	3	18 0
Total annual earnings of the family	-	£35	15 0

Annual Expences.

	£.	s.	d.
In bread, 3s. a week, before the present scarcity; at present 7s. a week: the former sum amounts annually to	-	7	16 0
10 lb. of butcher's meat weekly, at 3d. the lb.	-	6	10 0
Potatoes and vegetables, 1s. 6d. weekly	-	3	18 0
Milk, 2d. a day	-	3	1 4
Ale and beer, about 1s. 6d. weekly	-	3	18 0
Butter, 2 lb. weekly, at 9d. the lb.	-	3	18 0
Cheese, 3½ lb. weekly, at 6d. the lb.	-	4	11 0
Tea, sugar, &c. weekly about 1s. 6d.	-	3	18 0

Carried over - £37 10 4

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	-	37	10 4
Cloaths and fuel, estimated at	-	-	6	0 0
House-rent	-	-	3	18 0
<hr/>				
	Total annual expences	-	£47	8 4
	Deduct earnings	-	35	15 0
<hr/>				
	Deficiency	-	£11	13 4

This account, it is probable, is erroneous in some particulars, for the man has not lately received any assistance from the parish. He stated his various expences with every appearance of veracity. That he does not earn more than 9s. a week, in a place where wages are high, is easily accounted for: he often spends 2 or 3 days in the week, in an ale-house, lamenting the hardness of the times. Some inferences may be drawn from this account, respecting the proportion of the different kinds of food used by people of this description in manufacturing towns. The improvidence of the family is glaring: not a sixpence is laid by, to provide against sickness, or old age; and it is probable, that the temporary incapacity arising from the one, or the inevitable effects of the other, will ultimately throw them on the parish.

August, 1795.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

ALFORD.

THIS parish contains by estimation 1300 acres, a considerable part of which is common-field. In the small market town of Alford, there are

188 families, consisting of tradesmen, inn-keepers, common mechanics, shop-keepers, a few farmers, and labourers. No manufactory is carried on in this parish. The inhabitants are of the Church of England, with the exception of one small congregation of Calvinists, and one of Methodists. 48 houses pay the window-tax; and 50 are exempted.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; veal, 4d. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; bacon, 8d. the pound; potatoes, 16 lb. for 6d.; butter, 6d. the lb.; flour, from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. the stone; wheat, £3. 10s. a quarter; barley, £2. a quarter; oats, 26s. a quarter; malt, 54s. a quarter; coals, 28s. a chaldron of 32 bushels; milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a pint.

The wages of common labourers are from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. a day, without victuals: women, for weeding corn, have 8d. or 10d. a day, without victuals: in the harvest, wages are often as high as 5s. a day. There are 11 ale-houses in this parish; and 2 Friendly Societies, containing together 64 members.

The rent of land is from 15s. to 30s. an acre; the average is about 20s. Tithes are generally taken in kind. The land-tax raises nearly £167.

Before the year 1791, the Poor were taken care of by the overseers of the parish, who rented a house, wherein most of the Poor were kept, and those who were able to work were employed. A school of industry was kept up for a few years; but having been thought to be disadvantageous to the parish, it was wholly discontinued last year. Till lately, this parish joined with another parish in the maintenance of their Poor, so that the net expenditure for the Poor could not be ascertained: since the year 1791, the Poor have been farmed, and maintained in a poor-house. The present number in the house is 15; of whom 3 are under 7 years of age; 3 between 7 and 15 years old: and the rest chiefly old people. There are no bastards in the house: no information could be obtained of earnings; it is probable, they are very insignificant; as an old woman, who is almost a pauper, is the governess of the house; she is often opposed by very clamorous competitors for power, and is scarcely able to retain the reins of government; much less to enforce good order and industry. The following is the general rotation of diet:

Breakfast.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and milk.	Bread, potatoes, broth, dumplings, and butcher's meat.	Broth and bread.
Monday,	Do.	Bread, cold meat, and milk,	Bread and milk.
Tuesday,	Do.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Wednesday,	Do.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thursday,	Do.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Do.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Saturday,	Do.	Bread and butter, or cheese, and milk.	Do.

One pound of bread a day is allowed to each adult: the beds are, mostly, filled with feathers: that neatness, which discovers itself in some work-houses, is not to be found here.

Several small donations, amounting to £ 6. a year, are annually distributed amongst such Poor as do not receive parochial assistance. The officers of this parish do not grant certificates, except to such parishioners as reside within the limits of the county; about 3 or 4 are generally granted in a year: there are usually 2 or 3 removals in a year; a removal, which was lately contested, cost the parish between £ 60. and £ 70.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Poor's Rates, &c.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Assessments.				Rate in the Pound.	
			£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
1774	34	29	—	—	—		—	—
1775	32	30	116	9	1½	ending April, 1775.	1	6
1776	33	18	91	18	2		1	2
1777	29	34	101	18	3		1	3
1778	39	30	144	16	3		1	9
1779	35	32	147	19	9		1	10
1780	36	36	163	0	3		2	0
1781	31	35	195	4	8½		2	4
1782	—	—	211	6	5		2	9
1783	28	36	328	12	8		4	6
1784	35	34	298	4	5		4	0
1785	42	28	No accounts this year.				0	0
1786	38	23	209	4	0		2	8
1787	33	25	228	5	8½		2	11
1788	49	19	276	14	4½		3	6

Years.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Assessments.				Rate in the Pound.			
			£.	s.	d.	-	-	s.	d.	-
1789	22	18	276	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	3	5	
1790	40	16	228	18	0	-	-	2	10	
1791	30	21	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
1792	30	16	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
1793	37	13	The Poor were let these years: the farmers received the assessments.				-	2	4	
1794	45	27					-	2	4	
1795	—	—					-	2	4	

A parcel of land belongs to this parish, the rents of which are annually added to the Poor's Rate, but not included in the above account; the amount of the rent from 1774 to 1783 was £15. a year; since that period, it has not exceeded £12. a year: this rent is paid to the farmers of the Poor, who, on the other hand, pay £16. a year for a sort of work-house, and a parcel of land.

June, 1795.

COCKERINGTON.

THIS parish contains about 1400 acres: the inhabitants are all employed in agriculture, either as farmers or labourers. 22 houses pay the window tax; and 10 are exempted. There are no ale-houses in this parish. The rent of land is from 5s. to 25s. an acre. The average rent is about 16s. The land-tax is £93. and is 1s. 6d. in the pound. The greatest part of the land in this parish was, formerly, common-field; it was enclosed 25 years ago. A considerable portion of most of the parishes in Lincolnshire is common-field. Upon the enclosure, land was given in lieu of all tithes.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 4d. and 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d.; bacon, 8d.; wheat, 7s. 6d. the bushel; malt, 50s. to 55s. the quarter; barley, 36s. to 39s. the quarter; butter, 8d. the pound of 18 oz.; milk, 1d. the pint.

The

The wages of labour are : for common labourers, with diet, 10d. the day in winter, and 1s. 6d. the day in summer.

The following were the annual disbursements for the Poor, from the year 1774:

	£.	s.	d.
Year ending at Easter 1774	78	5	9
1775	93	6	10
1776	82	5	5
1777	50	6	2
1778	50	3	9
1779	57	13	10
1780	No accounts.		
1781	85	18	9
1782	67	5	9
1783	83	4	8
1784	82	12	2
1785	82	5	9
1786	52	10	6
1787	97	4	9
1788	74	1	9
1789	85	17	8
1790	No accounts.		
1791	70	13	6

No accounts of assessments or disbursements subsequent to 1791 are preserved; a few balances only are inserted in the book: the officers, however, say, that the disbursements for the Poor have not varied much during the last eight years; and that in the year ending at Easter 1795, the assessments for the Poor, and the quota towards hiring a man for the Navy, amounted to £95. 6s. which were collected at 1s. 8d. in the pound on the full rental.

The Poor belonging to this parish have an allowance at home; the following is a list of the Paupers, who receive weekly pensions:

	Ages.	Weekly Allowance.	
		s.	d.
1 A labourer's widow	70	2	0
2 A spinster; lame	24	1	6
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					Weekly Allowance.	
					s.	d.
3	The parish clerk; lame	-	-	60	-	3 0
4	A soldier's wife and child	-	-	23	-	2 6
5	An orphan	-	-	8	-	2 0
6	Do.	-	-	9	-	1 6
7	A labourer's widow	-	-	70	-	1 6
8	A bastard	-	-	—	-	1 6
9	Do.	-	-	—	-	1 6
10	A spinster; lame	-	-	20	-	1 0

Besides the above, there are some others who receive casual relief. This parish grants a certificate about once in 2 years; a removal occurs about once in 5 or 6 years: no contest can be remembered.

Cottages in this and several of the neighbouring parishes are very small: they are made of clay, and thatched with straw. Labourers appear to be much more cleanly in their persons and habitations, than persons of a similar description in the northern parts of England.

May, 1795.

L O U T H.

THIS parish contains about 3000 acres: its population in 1782 was 3300; and, at present, it is generally supposed to amount to 4000 inhabitants; consisting of a few farmers, and other persons of the description usually found in a small market town, that has no manufacture. Louth is a small market for cattle, grain, butcher's meat, and other provisions; but is not a thoroughfare of any consequence. Coal is now brought by a canal from the Humber to within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of this town, which has considerably lessened the prices of fuel. It is hoped, that the introduction of coal will induce the inhabitants to desist from their ancient practice, not yet entirely disused, of using the dung of their cattle for fuel¹. In this parish 392 houses

¹ "They brenne also cove-dung dried with the hete of the funne," was the remark of Ieland, near 300 years ago, respecting the inhabitants of the Isle of Portland. Itin. iii. f. 50.

houses pay the commutation tax; the number exempted could not be obtained.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from 4d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d.; bacon, 8d.; flour, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. the stone; oat-meal, 2s. the stone; potatoes, 6d. to 9d. a peck; wheat, 7s. 6d. a bushel; malt, 50s. to 55s. a quarter; barley, 36s. to 39s. a quarter; butter, 8d. for 18 oz.; milk, 1d. a pint. The wages of common labourers are from 20d. to 2s. a day, in summer; and 16d. in the winter; or throughout the year, 1s. 6d. a day, without victuals. In this parish there are 22 ale-houses, (8 of which sell wine;) and four Friendly Societies, containing, together, 190 members.

The rent of land is from 10s. to £3. an acre, on an average about £1. 1s. Most of the land belonging to this town lies in 2 large common fields, which are fallowed and cropped alternately: in several parts of these common fields there are large tracts of waste land, upon which a great number of poor people summer each a cow, which in winter go at large in these fields. The Poor complain heavily of the farmers, saying, "That they encroach on their property;" and the farmers say, "That the Poor take the opportunity of eating their corn with their cattle." Tithes are here taken in kind. The land-tax amounts to £356. 16s.; and is about 1s. 3d. in the pound.

Donations, of the annual value of about £100. are distributed amongst such Poor of this parish as do not receive parochial aid. Here is an hospital or alms-house, in which apartments are provided for 12 decayed widows; besides which, a pension of £3. 7s. and 7 pecks of coals, is given to each of them annually.

In 1791 a new house of industry was erected, which cost £700.; towards the payment of which, £260. (which arose from the sale of a house, and a piece of land, belonging to the parish,) were paid; the remaining debt is to be discharged by annual instalments of £50. from the farmer of the Poor, till the whole debt is discharged. The house is not erected on a good plan; the only entrance to the house, yard, &c. is through a door not

This custom still continues, as well as another of using pig-dung, instead of soap; whence the following, rather coarse, couplet, has become proverbial—

In the Isle of Portland, in fam'd Dorsetshire,
The pigs sh— soap, and the cows sh— fire.

4 feet wide, and only 8 feet high, which is very inconvenient for the taking in of hay, or bringing out manure, &c.: the stair-case is narrow and steep; there are no regular working rooms, or detached apartments for the reception of the sick. There is one large lodging-room for the men, and another for the women, each containing 14 beds, which are partitioned from each other by deal-boards at each end, and on one side: the view of a sick neighbour is thereby, in a great measure, obstructed; but, to a feeling mind, the sense of hearing must frequently convey very disagreeable ideas; the smell must, also, be frequently offensive: yet, upon the whole, and under all these unpleasant circumstances, the house is kept as clean as it well can be. The gentlemen of this town are now aware of the inconvenience of trusting, to inexperienced people, the execution of a project of such importance; and seem to be convinced that the advantages derived from houses of industry are very inconsiderable.

The present farmer of the poor-house of industry, is a woolcomber and manufacturer of worsted; he employs some of the Poor in combing wool, spinning and knitting worsted, and some in common labour out of the house: he says, that he provides places for those boys and girls who do not like his business. At present, there are 39 Paupers in the house; consisting of 15 children, (under 12 years of age,) 9 men, and 15 women. The farmer adds, that not more than 8 or 9 people are constantly employed: the others are either young children, old, or infirm; or are engaged in attending their sick companions in other necessary offices in the house. The farmer of the Poor pays, at this time, about 22s. a week to 28 poor people out of the house, and about £65. a year to the families of 5 militia-men serving for this parish; and he is at the expence of all necessary medicinal assistance.

Bill of Fare used in this Poor-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk, or water-gruel, and 6 oz. of bread.	Flour puddings, butcher's meat, bread, broth, and potatoes, or greens.	Bread and milk.
Monday,	Bread and broth.	Milk, or cheese, and bread.	6 oz. of bread, and 2 oz. of cheese or butter, with beer.
Tuesday,	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Wednesday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Thursday,	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Friday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Saturday,	Same as Sunday.	Dumplings and treacle sauce.	Bread and milk.

Small

Small beer is allowed at every dinner and supper, when cheese is used: those, who work out of the house, have often cold meat allowed them for dinner on bread-and-milk days. On meat-days about 28 lbs. of meat are boiled for 40 people.

About £100. being the amount of several donations, are annually distributed amongst such Poor as are not otherwise chargeable to the parish.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Annual Disbursements, &c.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Disbursements.			Rate in the pound, net rent.		
			£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1774	88	69	224	12	0	1	0	} There was a common Poor-house in these years.
1775	87	71	280	18	0	1	3	
1776	101	61	340	0	0	1	5	
1777	97	75	401	10	0	1	8	} In these years a woollen manufacture was carried on in the house; but from the unskilfulness of the directors, it proved unsuccessful.
1778	99	85	314	19	0	1	4	
1779	92	55	488	13	0	2	0	
1780	90	96	270	1	0	1	1	} In these years, the Poor and Poor-house were let to a manufacturer.
1781	100	83	302	3	0	1	2	
1782	94	75	506	1	0	2	0	} In these years, the house was under the direction of a hired master, who was not much acquainted with the manufacturing business.
1783	87	155	459	6	0	1	9	
1784	109	121	439	5	0	1	9	
1785	103	98	441	19	0	1	9	} In these years, the Poor, work-house, furniture, &c. were let to a woollen-manufacturer, who sustained every expence relative to the Poor in this parish, (law costs excepted,) and employed the Poor as he pleased, and had their earnings.
1786	101	83	369	8	0	1	5	
1787	121	80	402	0	0	1	5½	
1788	92	73	372	12	0	1	5	
1789	111	128	376	17	0	1	5	
1790	112	113	399	18	0	1	5	
1791	127	68	431	16	0	1	5½	
1792	133	67	394	8	0	1	5	} The Poor were not let this year.
1793	142	64	399	18	0	1	5	
1794	117	134	798	17	0	2	8	
1795	—	—	510	2	0	1	9	The Poor, and house, &c. let this year, as before.

It must be noticed, that, in 1782, about £70. which were paid for the erection of a new building belonging to the parish, are included in the disbursements

ments of that year : in that, and the subsequent years, are likewise included the different sums of money paid to the constables, which the contractors for the Poor, &c. are obliged to pay out of the above sums ; the money paid on that occasion is various, of late it has amounted to about £25. a year. It is worthy of remark, that, in 1794, when the Poor were managed by the parish-officers, the expence was double of what it was the year before, when they were farmed.

June, 1795.

S P I L S B Y.

THE parish of Spilsby contains, by estimation, 1200 acres. By an account of the population, taken 3 years ago, the number of inhabitants was found to be 850. They are, chiefly, common tradesmen, shop-keepers, farmers, and labourers. 121 houses pay the window-tax ; and about 50 are exempted. There is no manufacture of consequence in the parish, and only 1 Friendly Society.

The wages of common labourers, without diet, are about 1s. a day in winter ; and 2s. in summer. In harvest, men receive 2s. 6d. a day ; and instances are not wanting of 6s. and 7s. a day being earned at that season. The women have very little employment at home, except in taking care of their family. A few endeavour to get work in washing, and in assisting at public-houses, (of which there are 9 in the parish,) and receive from 6d. to 8d. a day.

The prices of provisions are : beef, 4½d. and 5d. the pound ; mutton, 5d. ; veal, 4d. and 4½d. ; bacon, 8d. ; butter, 6d. ; potatoes, 5d. and 6d. the peck ; milk, ½d. the pint ; wheat, 63s. to 70s. the qr. ; oats, 28s. the qr. ; barley, 42s. the qr. ; malt, 52s. the qr. ; coals, 1s. 6d. the bushel.

The labouring people are not very thrifty, or parsimonious in their diet ; and, consequently, often very poor. Tea, milk, and potatoes, are much used ; to which are added, butter, and butcher's meat, whenever they can possibly be obtained.

The high-ways are maintained by statute labour, without a Rate. The average rent of land is about 24s. an acre. The land-tax amounts to

£ 151. 2s. 4d. The greatest part of the parish belongs to Lord Gwydir, who is likewise impropiator of the great tithes. His tenants pay no tithes; from other farmers, a small modus is collected.

The inhabitants of Spilby are, principally, of the Established Religion. A small number, however, of Methodists, have a congregation in the town.

At the conclusion of the American war, the Rates in this parish were so high, and the poverty of the labouring classes in this part of the county of Lincoln so great, that the Magistrates for the southern division of Lindsey were induced to publish orders for purchasing materials, providing proper places to set the Poor to work in, and teaching all poor children in the district to knit before they were six, and to spin before they were nine years of age. Towards the end of the year 1783, these laudable views were much assisted by the establishment of a Society, for the promotion of industry, by distributing premiums, in various articles of cloathing, amongst such children, of certain ages and descriptions, within the district, as should, within a given time, produce the greatest quantity of work, of different kinds, and of the best quality. To carry this project into execution, the parishes within the district were to subscribe a sum equal to one per cent. of their last year's Poor's Rates; and individuals, within the district, to subscribe 5s. each annually. From these funds, and several private benefactions, schools were soon provided in the several parishes in the division, for the instruction of children in the spinning of jersey: and premiums have been, since, annually distributed among the most industrious, who were farther distinguished by the appellation of King, or Queen, of the spinners of their district; innocent devices to encourage industry; which, if they animate the Poor, as much as ribbons and garters stimulate the Rich, to active and honest exertion, must render it desirable that the titles of royalty should grace the brow of every industrious cottage child in the kingdom.

In the year 1786 the Society established a dyer and hot-presser, at Louth.

From a full account of the proceedings of the Society, published a few years ago, at Louth, it appears that between January 1786 and the middle of 1790, 222 knitting premiums were distributed, for which the number of candidates were 400 children, all under eight years of age. The following is an account of the number of premiums adjudged to spinners,
of

of the number of candidates, and of their earnings, in the two trial months each year, during the above period.

1786. 150 candidates for 103 spinning premiums.

Total of their work, in the two trial months, 464 grofs, 8 dozen, 11 hanks; worth £ 139. 8s.

N. B. A grofs is 12 dozen hanks; a hank is 7 lees, and one lee 80 yards.

Each candidate's daily earning, upon an average, was somewhat more than 4d. Average of their ages, eleven years four months.

1787. 128 candidates for 90 spinning premiums.

Total of their work, in the two trial months, 398 grofs, 2 dozen, 8 hanks; worth £ 119. 9s. 4d.

Each candidate's daily earning, upon an average, was somewhat above $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. Average of their ages, eleven years five months.

1788. 142 candidates for 105 spinning premiums.

Total of their work, in the two trial months, 460 grofs, 2 dozen, 5 hanks; worth £ 138. 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Each candidate's daily earning, upon an average, was $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Average of their ages, ten years eleven months.

1789. 136 candidates for 101 spinning premiums.

Total of their work, in the two trial months, 505 grofs, 3 dozen; worth £ 150. 16s. 6d.

Each candidate's daily earning, upon an average, was somewhat more than 5d. Average of their ages, eleven years eleven months.

1790. 112 candidates for 70 spinning premiums.

Total of their work, in the two trial months, 438 grofs, 10 dozen, 5 hanks; worth £ 131. 13s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

A candidate's daily earning, upon an average, was $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. Average of their ages, eleven years eleven months.

The spinning schools are now wholly laid aside; and the opinions of well informed men on the subject, with respect to their utility, are extremely various. Many persons thought that schools, conducted on the plan proposed by the Society of Industry, were not only expensive to the parish, but detrimental to the children themselves; for, by being so long confined to a sedentary employment, at an early period of life, they were often

often rendered puny and weak; and at the age of 12 or 13, when they ought to go out to service with the farmers, or become apprentices, they were so extremely ignorant of every thing, except spinning, that it was a long time before they could be of any service to their masters; besides which, the great and sudden change of employment was often injurious to the children. Others were, and are, of opinion, that, had the Society been properly encouraged, and the spinning schools continued, the country would, ultimately, have been much benefited, the rates considerably reduced, and the children of the Poor rendered serviceable members of the State, from being trained, by constant and orderly employment, to virtue and industry. The unfavourable opinion formed of these parish working schools, although, perhaps, originating, with some, from prejudice, was, it may be presumed, in many, the result of fair conviction, that the inconveniencies would, ultimately, more than counterbalance the benefits of such institutions; for it cannot be supposed, that either gentlemen or farmers should be inclined to discountenance a system, from which there was any probability of their interests being essentially promoted, by a reduction of the Poor's Rate. The experience, however, of 8 years, has proved, that, although schools of industry may flourish for a while, under the active zeal of their first promoters, yet, when, after a few years trial, they are left to the superintendence of less interested administrators, they dwindle into the ordinary state of parish poor-houses.

A poor-house has existed for several years at Spilsby, and to it are sent such Poor as do not receive relief at their own homes. They are under the direction of a worsted manufacturer, who lives in the work-house, and, by an agreement made last Easter, provides cloaths and other necessaries for every one the parish sends thither; for which he is allowed 3s. 6d. a week for each person, together with their earnings; these, however, are very inconsiderable. There are in the house, at present, 8 children, under 12 years of age; one man and woman, each about 70 years old; and a woman, 35 years of age: four of the children are bastards. The overseers also pay 28s. weekly to 14 out pensioners, most of whom have families; to 2 militia men's families, 6s. a week; and to several others, occasional relief. Amongst the weekly pensioners 6 bastards are included. Before the Poor were contracted for, 5 guineas a year and victuals were allowed to a person who superintended the work-house. An apothecary

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
			£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1779	21	12	244	11	3	2	7
1780	20	27	195	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	0
1781	29	19	269	3	8	3	0
1782	26	18	233	1	8	2	4
1783	28	13	270	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0
1784	27	27	175	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9
1785	25	15	222	8	5	2	9
1786	33	14	198	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5
1787	19	12	165	14	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0
1788	23	22	174	0	10	2	1
1789	29	18	164	18	11	2	0
1790	23	17	194	3	9	2	3
1791	32	13	176	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0
1792	25	14	136	19	0	1	8
1793	25	16	187	0	7	2	0
1794	26	14	205	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2
1795	—	—	244	15	11	2	8

The rent of a few houses, amounting to £ 30. a year, is annually given to poor house-keepers, who receive no parochial aid. The same benefactor, who bequeathed these houses to the Poor, also founded a school, for the education of 15 poor children, with a salary to the master. A Sunday school is established in this town, for 50 scholars.

June, 1795.

SWINESHEAD.

THIS parish contains, by estimation, 4400 acres, and 1550 inhabitants; consisting of a few shop-keepers, publicans, tradesmen, and mechanics; the rest are farmers, and labourers. The parishioners are principally of the Church of England; but a small congregation of Methodists have a

chapel here. 166 houses pay the commutation-tax ; the number exempted could not be obtained.

The prices of provisions are : beef, 5d. the lb. ; mutton, 5d. to 5½d. ; pork, 5d. ; bacon, 9d. ; butter, 7d. or 7½d. ; potatoes, 4d. a peck ; wheat, £ 3. 10s. the quarter ; barley, £ 1. 16s. the quarter ; malt, £ 2. 12s. the quarter ; flour, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d. the stone ; milk, ½d. the pint, but little is sold, as the farmers mostly stock their pastures with sheep. The Poor use much tea, and water-pottage ; the latter is made of water, oatmeal, onions, salt, and pepper, with the addition of butter, when it can be procured. Labourers' wages, in winter, are from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. a day ; and in summer, 2s. a day, without victuals. In harvest, from 3s. to 4s. a day, and sometimes, considerably more. Women receive 1s. or 1s. 2d. a day, for weeding corn ; but in winter they have little or no employ, except in spinning jersey, or worsted, in which the earnings are so extremely low that scarcely one person in ten will apply to it. It is generally remarked, that the poor people, in these extensive fens, are mostly sluggish, and have an aversion to industry ; whether this circumstance in any degree accounts for the general dislike of Mr. Bouyer's plan, of schools of industry, I shall not pretend to determine.

In this parish there are 10 ale-houses, 3 of which sell wine. There is no Friendly Society in the parish. The rent of land, upon an average, is about 20s. or 21s. an acre. Farms are from £ 10. to £ 200. a year, but mostly from £ 40. to £ 100. a year. When the fens were divided, about 27 years ago, a quantity of land was given in lieu of all tithes. The land-tax amounts to £ 470. 12s. The Poor have been farmed for more than 20 years back : the farmer finds a house for such Paupers as are willing to come into it ; and the parish furnishes it with beds, filled with chaff, and bedding : at present, only 5 Paupers are in the house ; viz. a shoe-maker, 46 years of age, (who is deaf and dumb) ; an old woman, and 3 bastard children, who are from 6 to 9 years of age. The regular weekly out-pensioners are as follow :

	s.	d.
1 A labourer's widow, and 4 children, who received 6s. a week		
in winter ; now	-	-
	4	0
2 A tailor's ditto, aged 70 ;	-	-
	2	0
3 A labourer's ditto, aged 68 ;	-	-
	2	0
	4	A

s. d.

4	A labourer's widow, aged 30, and 1 child ;	-	-	1	6
5	A lame man, aged 28 ;	-	-	1	0
6	A woman and 2 children, in Lincoln hospital ;	-	-	2	0

Besides these, there are some who receive casual relief ; and, in general, it must be considered, that, at this season, the Poor are most easily maintained, from the work which they can procure in the fields. The farmer of the Poor, this year, is to receive £130. for which he agrees to support the Poor belonging to this parish with food : the parish-officers are to furnish cloaths, pay the doctor's bills, (which may amount to £ 20. a year ;) and to be at all expences of meetings, journies, removals, appeals, and the maintenance of casual Poor who do not belong to the parish ; also to give occasional relief to indigent parishioners, as it was thought the farmer had too hard a bargain for some years past : his allowance last year was £ 120.

A subscription, made here last winter, for the necessitous, amounted to £ 50. : upon the whole, the Poor are well supported in this parish. Several donations, charities, or doles, amounting to about £ 60. a year, are annually distributed among poor house-keepers. Here is also a charity school for the education of 25 poor children. Certificates are granted and received, without scruple. There are about 3 removals from this parish in a year ; an appeal scarcely happens once in 7 years.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound.	
			£.	s.	d.		
1774	57	36	188	16	9½		
1775	55	47	181	11	11½		
1776	48	48	155	14	0½		
1777	63	44	152	17	11¼		
1778	60	105	184	16	5¾	s. d.	
1779	49	73	236	5	1½	0	10
1780	59	45	225	4	11	0	11
1781	46	51	279	7	5	—	—
1782	59	44	222	17	4	1	0
1783	64	64	239	16	3	—	—
1784	54	67	314	19	8½	1	4

Years.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound.	
			£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1785	68	59	287	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
1786	43	42	247	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
1787	52	29	231	19	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2
1788	50	37	244	8	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0
1789	65	53	349	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	6
1790	64	45	267	7	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	5
1791	56	48	241	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
1792	73	41	242	13	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1
1793	67	46	328	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6
1794	67	57	321	9	7	1	4

The accounts for the last year, ending at Easter 1795, are not yet passed, or inserted in the book: assessments were that year 1s. 3d. in the pound, and were said to be on the rack or net rent. Exclusive of the above disbursements, a sum is paid to the constables, which amounts annually to about £ 35.

According to the Returns made to Parliament,

		£.	s.	d.
The Expences for the Poor in	1776	were	172	8 5
The Assessments in	1783		225	11 11
	in 1784		332	8 11
	in 1785		296	14 10

June, 1795.

T A T T E R S H A L L.

TATTERSHALL is a small market-town, in which there is no manufacture: a great proportion of the inhabitants are farmers; a few mechanics and shop-keepers; the rest are chiefly labourers. The population has not varied much for the last 20 years. 50 houses pay the commutation-tax; the number of those exempted could not be obtained. The prices of provisions here are nearly similar to those at Spilsby. There are 4 ale-houses, but no Friendly Society in Tattershall. The land-tax amounts to

£ 144. 2s. 6d. a year. The Poor receive an allowance at their own houses of about 2s. a week, each. Very little information could be obtained respecting them : the parish-officers would not permit the parish-books to be inspected ; but furnished the following extract of the Rate on the net rental, and the amount of the Assessments for the last 21 years.

Years.	Assessment.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1774	77	0	0	1	8
1775	91	15	0	2	1
1776	138	1	6	3	0
1777	113	0	0	2	6
1778	100	3	8	2	3
1779	97	15	2	2	2
1780	110	0	0	2	3
1781	130	0	0	2	10
1782	105	1	8	2	4
1783	90	15	9	2	0
1784	152	15	4	3	5
1785	137	10	0	3	0
1786	110	6	0	2	3
1787	85	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	11
1788	82	10	1	1	11
1789	100	1	1	2	3
1790	109	10	0	2	5
1791	166	0	0	3	8
1792	153	0	0	3	5
1793	169	14	6	3	9
1794	174	0	0	3	10
1795 Easter	177	8	6	3	10

I much doubt the correctness of these extracts. According to the Returns made to Parliament,

		£.	s.	d.
The Expences for the Poor in 1776	were	129	4	11
The Assessments in 1783		181	1	0
in 1784		158	2	3
in 1785		127	5	0

June, 1795.

W I L L O U G H B Y.

THIS parish contains 5647 acres, of which 536 are common-field. The inhabitants are almost all agricultural labourers: their number, by an enumeration taken in 1788, was found to be as follows:

			59 married couple	118
			single men -	10
			single women -	11
Children at home with their parents -	{	boys - -	61	
		girls - -	73	
Servants - -	{	men - -	18	
		women - -	19	
		boys - -	19	
		girls - -	10	
		inmates - -	39	
Total inhabitants -			378	

There is here a small congregation of Methodists. 41 houses pay the commutation tax. There are 2 ale-houses in the parish, but no Friendly Society. Wages in husbandry are from 20d. to 2s. a day, without vic-tuals: in hay and corn harvest, wages are mostly 3s. or 4s. a day. Most of the land here is in sheep pasture; the average rent of land is about 9s. or 10s. an acre. Corn land, of every description, pays 6s. an acre, com-position for tithe; grass, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. an acre: the average is about 1s. 6d. an acre. The land-tax raised produces £184.

The Poor have an allowance at home; there are, at present, 14 weekly pensioners, chiefly old labourers and widows, who receive £1. 1s. a week; one militia-man's family is allowed 3s. a week: the rest of the money raised by the Poor's Rates is paid, at the discretion of the officers, for coals, house-rents, repairing houses for the Poor, &c. The overseer re-
ceives

ceives 4 guineas, as an annual salary : upon an average, about 2 certificates have been annually granted for some years back : about 1 removal occurs every three years : no person can recollect a contested one.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Disbursements on account of the Poor.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Disbursements.		
1774	7	6			
1775	10	5			
1776	6	5	£.	s.	d.
1777	7	8 ending at Easter	169	10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1778	17	6	216	16	6
1779	11	7	206	8	6
1780	11	15	195	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1781	9	21	190	18	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1782	8	9	180	17	11
1783	12	12	220	15	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1784	6	5	257	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1785	9	9	251	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1786	15	7	266	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1787	6	12	266	12	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1788	11	8	249	6	9
1789	10	9	227	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1790	10	6	211	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1791	5	4	223	8	9
1792	14	5	304	1	4
1793	6	16	229	16	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1794	10	8	232	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1795	—	—	241	3	1

In the above disbursements is included the money paid towards the county stock ; it is generally from £ 15. to £ 20. a year. In the last year's expenditure £ 24. are included, which were paid towards hiring a man for the Navy. The assessment was raised at 2s. in the pound.

The parish of Willoughby is situated in the district of Alford, one of the four districts, in which the schools of industry were introduced. Several poor children from Willoughby, have been successful competitors for the spinning and knitting premiums, which are distributed every spring. The following list of premiums, appointed to be distributed in the year 1795, and of the regulations, and conditions, imposed on the candidates, is copied, verbatim, from a paper published by the general committee of the Society of Industry, at the close of the year 1794.

The following Premiums to be allowed to the best Spinners of Jersey.

FIRST RATE PREMIUM.

Boys.	Girls.
Coat, waistcoat, and breeches	Hat and ribband
Three shirts and stocks	Two shifts, two pair of sleeves, two caps
Three pair of stockings	Gown, quilted and flannel petticoat
Two pair of shoes	Stays
Pair of buckles	One white apron
Two pocket handkerchiefs	One check ditto
Hat	Two pair of stockings
Medal, No. 1.	One pair of shoes and buckles
	Two pocket handkerchiefs
	Two neck ditto
	Medal, No. 1.

To each of the four first of their respective districts will also be given a pair of knit worsted gloves.

SECOND RATE PREMIUM.

Boys.	Girls.
Coat, waistcoat, and breeches	Hat and ribband
Shirt	Gown and durant petticoat
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes and buckles	Neck handkerchief
Hat	Pocket ditto
Medal, No. 2.	Stockings and shoes
	Medal, No. 2.

THIRD RATE PREMIUM.

Shirt	Hat and ribband
Breeches	Gown and woolsey petticoat
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes and buckles	Neck handkerchief
Hat	Stockings
Medal, No. 3.	Shoes
	Medal, No. 3.

FOURTH

FOURTH RATE PREMIUM.

Boys.	Girls.
Breeches	Hat and ribband
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes and buckles	Neck handkerchief
Handkerchief	Pocket ditto
Hat	Stockings
Medal, No. 4.	Shoes
	Medal, No. 4.

FIFTH RATE PREMIUM.

Breeches	Hat and Ribband
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes and buckles	Neck handkerchief
Hat	Pocket ditto
Medal, No. 5.	Stockings
	Shoes
	Medal, No. 5.

SIXTH RATE PREMIUM.

Breeches	Hat and Ribband
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes and buckles	Neck handkerchief
Medal, No. 6.	Stockings and shoes
	Medal, No. 6.

SEVENTH RATE PREMIUM.

Breeches	Ribband
Stockings	Check apron
Shoes	Neck handkerchief
Medal, No. 7.	Stockings and shoes
	Medal, No. 7.

The following Premiums to be allowed to the best Knitters.

EIGHTH RATE PREMIUM.

Stockings	Ribband
Shoes	Check apron
Hat	Stockings and shoes
Medal, No. 8.	Medal, No. 8.

NINTH RATE PREMIUM.

Stockings	Ribband
Shoes	Stockings and shoes
Medal, No. 9.	Medal, No. 9.

TENTH RATE PREMIUM.

Shoes	Ribband, shoes
Medal, No. 10.	Medal, No. 10.

Regulations and Conditions to be observed by the Candidates for the Premiums above mentioned.

- 1, FIVE sets of premiums, each consisting of ten premiums of the respective rates above described, will be adjudged, at one meeting, to be held at Alford, in the course of the next Spring; and the distribution of the said fifty premiums shall be at Alford, in the beginning of May next: the successful candidates from other districts being paid their travelling expences in the same manner as heretofore.
- 2, All the spinners of subscribing parishes shall be admitted candidates for any of the above premiums, without any distinction of districts.
- 3, No spinner of jersey will be admitted a candidate for any of the first-rate premiums, who shall not, within the months of December 1794, and January 1795, have spun 40 dozen of hanks.
- 4, No spinner of jersey will be admitted a candidate for any of the second or third-rate premiums, who shall not, within the time above limited, have spun thirty-six dozen of hanks.
- 5, No spinner of jersey will be admitted a candidate for any of the inferior rates of premiums, who shall not, within the time above limited, have spun twenty-four dozen of hanks.
- 6, No candidate, who shall have been a spinner more than three years, shall be capable of receiving a premium of a fourth, or any lower rate, in preference to any qualified candidate, who shall only be in the first or second year of spinning; unless such senior spinner shall have thirty dozen, clear of all deductions.
- 7, No one parish shall be allowed to receive two, either of the first, second, or third-rate premiums, to the prejudice of any qualified candidate of another parish.
- 8, Every candidate, who shall be convicted before the committee, of having been employed in jersey-spinning, during the time above limited, before seven o'clock in the morning, or after eight o'clock in the evening, shall be set aside, and forfeit every chance of a premium.
- 9, Where spinning-houses or rooms are provided, the work is expected to be all reeled by the teacher or overlooker, or at least under his or her immediate inspection.

10, Where

- 10, Where no such house or room is provided, the work of all the candidates within the same hamlet or parish, must be brought to be reeled by some one person, who must be authorised, under the hand of a trustee of this Society; and it is hereby requested of every trustee, not to appoint, (unless in case of absolute necessity, and where they are well satisfied of the good character of the party,) the parent or near relation of any of the candidates to be the reeler of any such hamlet or parish.
- 11, All spinners, not employed in schools, and intending to become candidates for any of the premiums of this Society, must, at least ten days before the beginning of the trial months, give notice of such their intentions to some trustee of this Society, residing in or near their parish, and request him to appoint a reeler as aforesaid.
- 12, At the time of making the general returns of the work done in the trial months, complaint may be entered, by the employers, or any other person, against any of the candidates, for coarse or bad spinning; and such complaints will be referred to the consideration of the respective district committees, against the time of adjudication.
- 13, At the said adjudication meetings, a sample of the wool given to spin, and three or more pounds of the jersey complained of, must be laid before the committee, who will compare the jersey with the produce of such candidate's spinning in the hour's trial, and with the report of the examiner, and determine accordingly; provided that where any complaint shall be entered, the employer shall not be the examiner.
- 14, All the jersey spun in subscribing parishes, during the time above-mentioned, must go to and from the spinner, through the hands of the overseer of the poor, or some person of good character specially appointed by him, or some trustee of this Society, for that purpose: and such jersey must be ticketed with the name of the spinner, by such overseer or deputy, or by the teacher, reeler, or overlooker.
- 15, The person, who reels, is expected to make affidavit of the truth of the tickets, if required.
- 16, The overseer of every parish where there are any candidates for jersey-spinning premiums, or some other person of reputable character in the same parish, must, on the first day of February next, or eight days after, produce to one of the trustees of this Society, a return of the candidates

candidates in such parish, who shall have performed, within the two trial months, the quantities of jersey above specified; which trustee is hereby desired to examine and sign such return, and to direct the same to be forwarded to the reverend Thomas Pennington, treasurer of the Society of Industry at Alford, so that the same may be received on or before Tuesday the 24th day of February next; and in case of failure of transmitting the return to the said treasurer, by the said last day of February, the candidates to lose all chance of the premiums.

- 17, Printed blank forms of such returns will be sent with this paper to every subscribing parish, to be filled up by the minister, parish officers, and principal inhabitants: and to prevent irregular and uncertain returns, notice is hereby given, that no other form will on any account be received.—N. B. A number of such blank forms will also be left in the hands of every distributor, to be delivered gratis to any subscriber who shall apply.
- 18, Whereas a doubt has arisen, whether the mistresses of schools, or any other assistants, may pull twitches or pluckings for the premium spinners, and by the permission of this practice in some schools, and the forbearance of it in others, an undue advantage may be obtained; it is hereby declared, that the pulling twitches, or pluckings is part of the candidate's own work, and cannot be suffered to be done by any one else.
- 19, Persons of skill will be employed by the committee, after the 26th day of February 1795, to go round to the qualified candidates, and to see each of them spin for the space of one hour precisely, taking an exact account of the number of hanks, lees, and rounds, belonging to each candidate, in such hour's work; which account, with the produce of such trial, properly ticketed, shall be immediately transmitted to the chairman, to be laid by him before the general committee, and before the several district committees, when they shall meet for the purpose of adjudication.
- 20, The jersey spun before the examiners, shall be of the same wool, that was given to each candidate respectively in the trial months.
- 21, The candidates shall be examined, with the wool of their respective employers; and the examiner shall leave in the hands of the overseer
of

- of each parish, the price of the wool so spun, for the benefit of the said employers, after the rate of two-pence per ounce.
- 22, No person shall be admitted a candidate for a jersey-spinning premium, above the age of seventeen; if a sufficient number of candidates under that age shall appear.
 - 23, No candidate for a knitting premium shall be admitted above eight years old; and the trial of candidates shall be made during the sitting of the adjudication committee, as usual.
 - 24, If, at the knitting trial, ten country children shall appear as candidates, the whole number of 15 premiums shall be adjudged: but if a smaller number of country candidates should attend, then it shall be at the option of the adjudging committee to reduce those premiums to any number not less than eight.—N. B. By country children are here meant, those of any subscribing parish not belonging to the parish of Alford.
 - 25, It will be a qualification indispensably required of all the candidates, to be able to answer every question in the Church catechism, without hesitation; and whereas great default hath been made in this condition, it is ordered by the committee, that the spinning candidates shall be asked their catechism in the morning of the distribution day, and before the procession, and that any gross deficiency shall immediately be reported to the committee, which shall thereupon order the medal, and such other part of the deficient candidate's premium as shall be thought proper, to be detained until such candidate shall be perfect in saying the catechism.
 - 26, Every premium will be open, not only to the parish Paupers, or their children, but also to all such persons, and their children, who subsist chiefly by their manual labour, provided that they submit their work to be weekly taken account of by the overseer of their parish, and go through all such other examinations as are above specified, or may hereafter be appointed by the committee.
 - 27, Any person discovering an attempt to obtain any premium by fraudulent or false pretences, shall, upon proving such fraud, to the satisfaction of the committee, receive double the value of the premium so attempted to be gained, if the success of such fraud shall be prevented

by the discovery; and if the fraud is fully proved, but too late for prevention, the discoverer shall, nevertheless, be handsomely rewarded, and the person or persons guilty of such fraud shall be prosecuted according to law, and be declared for ever incapable of receiving any of the premiums, rewards, or encouragements, given by this Society.

The above premiums, and the conditions thereof, were settled and agreed upon, at a general committee of the Society of Industry, held at Alford, on Friday the 19th day of September 1794. R. G. BOUYER, Chairman.

June, 1795.

L I N C O L N.

SOME years ago, the gentlemen of several parishes in, and adjoining to the city of Lincoln, purchased a house, very well situated for the purpose for which it was intended; and, after undergoing several necessary alterations, it was opened for the reception of Paupers. At first, a certain sum per head was paid for the maintenance of each person; but this having been found to be productive of great inconvenience, an association was formed of several parishes in and near the city, about four years ago. It was agreed to pay the proprietors of the house a certain rent, for receiving all such Poor as should be sent thither; and that the house, and out-poor expences, should be paid out of the general stock; towards which, each parish is bound to contribute the average of their annual expenditure for five years preceding the union. This average is divided into 4 quarterly payments; but the result of the institution has been such, that, hitherto, seldom more than 3 of the quarterly sums have been called for in one year; and, consequently, a reduction of one fourth of the average rates has been effected: besides which, there is now a surplus in hand, amounting to £400. with which it is proposed to defray the expences of an intended application to Parliament, for an Act to incorporate the united parishes, and to make some additional improvements in the work-house.

At

At present, the Union consists of 19 small parishes. The number in the house is, 40 males, and 41 females; of which, 30 are children, under 12 years of age; and 25, above 60. They are chiefly employed within doors, in spinning flax and wool; and in making stockings, and other cloaths, &c. The worsted spinners earn about £25. a year. The house is kept clean: it's situation is very healthy. Of 4 Paupers, who died last year, 3 were above 80 years of age.

The following is a statement of the expences of the house for three years:

From 18th May 1792, to 11th May 1793.				From May 1793, to May 1794.				From May 1794, to May 1795.									
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.						
Butcher	-	-	64	6	2	Butcher	-	-	74	10	5½						
Baker	-	-	115	8	0	Baker	-	-	150	16	5½						
Brewer	-	-	28	15	9	Brewer	-	-	28	6	7½						
Milk	-	-	57	9	0	Milk	-	-	57	4	0						
Tailor	-	-	5	11	2	Cheefe	-	-	35	11	10½						
Mercer, and draper	-	-	67	15	6½	Groceries	-	-	37	18	0½						
Shoemaker	-	-	19	3	2	Oatmeal	-	-	5	15	1						
Furniture	-	-	4	16	9	Vegetables	-	-	12	7	6½						
Cheefe	-	-	20	5	10½	Tailor	-	-	5	0	7½						
Groceries	-	-	39	14	3	Mercer and draper	-	-	41	14	11						
Oatmeal	-	-	1	16	0	Shoes	-	-	23	1	3						
Vegetables	-	-	10	9	2	Furniture	-	-	2	15	9½						
Funerals	-	-	18	5	10	Funerals	-	-	5	13	2						
Sundries	-	-	33	9	8	Sundries	-	-	17	7	5						
Repairs	-	-	17	9	2½	Repairs	-	-	61	10	0½						
Apothecary, midwife, &c.	-	-	22	12	8	Coals	-	-	32	12	2						
Coals and faggots	-	-	46	15	11½	Apothecary, &c.	-	-	20	16	6						
Rent, salaries, &c.	-	-	92	15	11	Rent, salaries, &c.	-	-	99	2	6						
Paid to out-paupers	-	-	102	6	2½	Paid to out-paupers	-	-	41	18	10½						
Total	-	£	769	16	3½	Total	-	£	735	15	1½	Total	-	£	754	3	3½

Average number of Paupers in the house this year not precisely known; supposed to have been about 85.

Average number of Paupers this year was 80.

Average number of Paupers this year was 81.

Bill of Fare in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Bread, broth, beef, potatoes, &c.	Mashed potatoes.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread, cheefe, and beer.	Bread, cheefe, and beer.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Pease pottage, or boiled beer.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Rice milk, and bread.	Same as Monday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Beef, and stewed potatoes.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Bread, cheefe, and beer.	Ditto.

The city of Lincoln contains about 5000 inhabitants. The Poor's Rates vary from 2s. to 4s. 6d. in the pound on the net rental. In the neighbouring farming country they are from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. in the pound. The land-tax in Lincoln is from 9d. to 2s. in the pound.

May, 1795.

MIDDLESEX.

EALING.

THE parish of Ealing forms nearly a regular oblong, of 3 miles and a half by 2 miles; and, consequently, contains about 4480 acres, of which 1560 are grass-land; about 1220 arable; about 250 are cultivated by market-gardeners; and about 70 are common: the remainder is laid out in roads, private gardens, pleasure grounds, &c. The inhabitants are gentlemen, shop-keepers, gardeners, labourers, and of such other descriptions as are usually found in a village within seven miles of London. From the average number of births during the last 10 years, the population may be estimated at between 4000 and 5000 souls. No accurate conclusions can be drawn from the burials, as they include many parish children that have been sent from the London parishes to be nursed at Ealing. The number of houses rated to the window, or commutation-tax, appears, from the Surveyor's books, to be 355; and the number exempted, 33¹. 49 houses have above 25 windows each. There are 38 ale-houses in this parish.

¹ The total of these two numbers is 388; which, when compared with the baptisms and burials, appears to be much too low for the whole number of houses in the parish. Upon examining the Rate book, in which every house paying to, and exempted from, parochial taxes, is accurately set down, the number of houses in the parish was found to be 729; which, multiplied by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants to a house, gives a population of 4009 souls.

The price of provisions is much the same here, as in the metropolis. A garden labourer can earn 10s. a week, all the year round; and 3s. a day, by piece-work.

The price of agricultural labour here, and in most parts of Middlesex, (near the metropolis,) is as follows:

Mowers of grafs receive from	3s. to 6s.	an acre.
Mowers of oats and barley -	3s. to 4s.	ditto.
Reaping wheat, including bind- ing and shocking - - - }	10s. to 12s.	ditto.
Hoeing turnips - - -	10s. to 12s.	ditto.
Threshing oats, including bind- ing - - - }	2s. 6d.	ditto.

Labourers, near London, are paid 18d. or 20d. a day. An able man, however, can earn 2s. a day, both in summer and winter. During the fruit season, a great many women are employed by the market-gardeners in this parish, in gathering, and carrying fruit, pease, &c. to London. Their wages seldom exceed half of what men receive for the same work. A woman is only paid 6d. for carrying a very heavy basket of fruit from Ealing or Brentford to Covent Garden, near 9 miles. They, however, sometimes make two trips in a day. Most of the women, who are thus employed, are Welsh.

The rent of land is from £ 2. to £ 4. an acre. The average rental of the whole parish, it is probable, is now near £ 3. an acre; for, in an estimate, made in 1780, of the amount of the gross rental charged to the Poor in each parish within the hundred of Ossulston, in order to fix their respective quotas towards the sum recovered against the hundred for the damages occasioned by the riots in 1780, the gross rental of Ealing and Old Brentford was stated at £ 10491. The soil is gravel and clay; chiefly the latter, towards the Brentford extremity of the parish, in which there are several considerable brick-kilns. The great tithes are annexed to the chancellorship of St. Paul's, and are now held upon a lease for three lives. A farmer rents them of the lessees of the Rector, for £ 600. a year. The small tithes are compounded for by the Vicar.

From the best information that could be obtained, the number of Friendly Societies in the parish appears to be 9; of which, 3 are in Ealing, properly so called, and 6 in Old Brentford.

The Poor of this parish are partly relieved at home, and partly maintained in a work-house, which belongs to the parish. The following copy of the pensions, ordered to be allowed at a Vestry on the 14th of last May, shews the usual description of out-poor :

“ CROSS HOUSE, EALING, *May 14, 1795.*

“ AT a public Vestry held this day in pursuance of notice given in the church and chapel, the persons receiving collections of the parish were called over, and their reasons of taking relief were examined, and thereupon the following list was made :

When admitted to Relief.	Names of Persons receiving Pensions.	Weekly Allowance.	Occasion of Relief.
		£. s. d.	
May 14, 1796.	Abraham Bartlett	0 1 0	Aged and infirm.
	Soundy's two children	0 5 0	Destitute.
	William Jackson	0 4 0	Paralytic.
	John Ingram	4 qr. loaves	Four children.
	Hannah Hughes	0 2 6	An illegitimate child.
	John Wigley	3 qr. loaves	Five children.
	Stephen Biggins	1 qr. loaf	Old and infirm.
	Ann Fold	0 1 0	Old and infirm.
	William Beazley	{ 0 2 0 1 qr. loaf }	Old and infirm.
	Mary Dairy	{ 0 1 0 qr. loaf, and 1 lb. of meat }	A widow, old and infirm.
	Mary West	2 qr. loaves	{ Deserted by her husband, and daughter, ill of the dropsy.
	Sarah Hole	0 1 0	Lame and infirm.
	Elizabeth Hedges	0 2 6	{ A widow and 3 children.
	Mary Cook's child	0 1 6	{ Left destitute on the parish, lame and infirm.

Isaac

When admitted to Relief.	Names of Persons receiving Pensions.	Weekly Allowance. <i>£. s. d.</i>	Occasion of Relief.
May 14, 1796.	Isaac Hannaway	{ 2 qr. loaves, 4 lb. of meat }	Five children.
	Jane Hope	0 1 0	{ A child by a former husband.
	Elizabeth Cross, now Merrett	} 0 1 0	{ A child by a former husband.
	Sarah Humphrys	0 1 0	Infirm.
	Ann Mazey	0 1 0	Lame and infirm.
	Ann Durham	0 5 6	{ A widow with 3 children.
	Samuel Gilbert	0 1 6	{ A widower, with 3 children.
	Francis Bryant's grand- child	} 0 1 6	Left destitute.
	Jane Mitchell	0 2 6	{ Left destitute by her husband, with 2 children.
	Sarah Haywood	0 1 6	An illegitimate child.
	John Terry	0 2 6	Two children, infirm.
	John Blackall	0 3 0	{ Himself and wife, old and infirm.
	Samuel Wheeler	0 2 6	Two children, lame.
	Samuel Coxen	0 3 6	Old and infirm.
	Widow Cranage	0 1 6	Aged and infirm.
	Widow Green	0 2 6	Aged and infirm.
	Charles Yates	3 qr. loaves	{ Aged, and in distres- sed circumstances.
	George Tame	{ 0 2 0 1 qr. loaf }	Himself and wife, 2- ged and infirm.
	Elizabeth Howson	0 1 6	Aged and infirm.
	Sarah Ball	0 1 6	{ An illegitimate child by Wm. Burt.
	Amy Carter	0 1 0	Old, & unemployed.
	Widow Ward	0 1 6	Ditto.

Elizabeth

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

When admitted to Relief.	Names of Persons receiving Pensions.	Weekly Allowance.	Occasion of Relief.
		£. s. d.	
May 14, 1796.	Elizabeth Manfey	1 qr. loaf	Old, & unemployed.
	Widow Hayley	0 1 0	Infirm, and aged.
	Elizabeth Atlee	0 1 6	Two children.
	John Terry	2 qr. loaves	Infirm, and has 2 children.
	Ann Ware	0 1 6	An illegitimate child.
	Sarah Hope	0 1 0	An orphan child.
	Ann Dean	0 1 0	Two children, and her husband in the militia.
	Thomas Gregory	0 3 0	His wife bed-ridden, and 3 children.
	John Philby	0 3 6	Has 5 children, and is a widower.
	Sarah Sheriff	0 1 0	Elderly and infirm, a widow.
	Widow Hawkins	0 5 0	Four children, and now with child.
	Ann Armitage	0 1 0	For her child.
	Widow Franklyn	0 1 6	Aged, and infirm.
	Elizabeth Render	0 1 6	A widow, with a child.
	Elizabeth Tame	0 2 0	Old, and infirm.

The description of persons sent to the work-house, consists of infirm and aged parishioners, and poor persons, who meet with accidents in passing through the parish. It is a small, inconvenient building, very ill adapted to the purpose to which it is applied. When the house is full, four men sleep in a bed; at present, three men sleep in a bed; four boys in a bed; and three women in a bed. The beds are of feathers. The average number of persons in the house, and the annual mortality, may be estimated from the following table:

Table

Table of the Number of Poor in EALING Work-house, and Burials.

Years.		Grown Persons.		Children.		Totals.	Deaths.
		Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.		
1781	in February	17	36	18	18	89	—
1782	in January	20	42	20	21	103	—
1783	in January	17	37	27	27	108	—
1784	in January	21	44	37	30	132	—
1785	in January	27	51	33	31	142	—
1786	in January	19	46	24	18	107	—
1787	in January	26	43	27	20	120	—
1788	Account confused : the present matter came this year.						
1789	in July	12	26	11	11	60	9 about a 7th.
1790	in January	21	50	21	18	110	6 — an 18th.
1791	in January	24	43	8	11	86	14 — a 6th.
1792	in January	24	44	14	12	94	12 — an 8th.
1793	in January	19	41	17	18	95	4 — a 24th.
1794	in January	21	40	18	18	97	15 — a 6th.
1795	in January	27	38	31	22	118	—
1796	in January	28	38	35	25	126	—

Table of Diet in EALING Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and cheese.	Half a pound of beef, 5th part of a quartern loaf, and a pint of small beer to each person.	Bread and cheese, and a pint of small beer.
Monday,	Broth from the beef of the preceding day.	Milk pottage, 4th part of a quartern loaf, and a pint of small beer.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Milk pottage.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Same as Monday.	Suet pudding, 4th part of a quartern loaf, and a pint of small beer.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Same as Tuesday.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Same as Tuesday.	Pease soup, 4th part of a quartern loaf, and a pint of small beer.	Ditto.

Men, who work out of the house, are allowed, each, a pint of small beer at breakfast. Each person receives 2 ounces of cheese at breakfast and supper. The allowance of small beer to children is only half a pint at each meal. On Easter-day, mutton is served, instead of beef ; and, during

two

two days at Christmas, the Poor in the house are treated with strong beer, and tobacco. The sick, only, are permitted to use tea and sugar.

The men received into the work-house are, chiefly, employed on the common, and in other work out of doors: while they are at work, out of the house, they are allowed each 6d. a week for tobacco money. The boys beat hemp, weave bed sacking and sacks, and make ropes. They are put to work at 5 or 6 years old: a boy, 10 or 11 years old, learns to weave tolerably well in about a month, and weaves a sack worth 2s. 6d. in two days. Many of them run away: the parish provides for others, by sending them to a manufactory, when they are sufficiently skilful. Out of work hours, they are taught to read, by a schoolmaster who attends for the moderate salary of 2s. a month. The women and girls are employed in spinning hemp, and dressing fine flax for sheeting, &c. The children are clothed by the parish. The boys receive a hat and coat, every two years; a waistcoat and breeches, every year; and other articles of dress, as they want them. The flax and hemp manufacture, which is now carried on at the work-house, was set on foot in the beginning of last year. Previous to that period, the Poor in the house were employed in carding wool, making mops, and other trifling articles of woollen, under the superintendence of the man who is now master of the work-house. He and his wife receive, each, £10. a year, besides board and lodging. He says, that, one year, the house cleared from the woollen business, £90. after paying the expence of raw materials, cards, and other machines. From this account, it should seem, that the present manufacture is not likely to prove equally profitable to the parish; for, from the information of the teacher at the manufactory, it appears, that the ropes, lines, sacks, nets, &c. sold between May and December 1794, produced

-	-	-	-	-	-	£219	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	------	---	---

Raw materials, salary of the teacher, spinning, and other

expences, were	-	-	-	-	-	243	0	0
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Loss to the parish	-	£24	0	0
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The loss this year, (1795,) is likely to be much more considerable, as
hemp

hemp and flax have risen 25 per cent. and the manufactory continues to sell at the old prices.

The following statement, which is copied verbatim from an account presented to the Vestry, appears to me to be worthy of insertion ; as, although it is in some particulars rather obscure and unintelligible, it clearly evinces that the parochial manufacture is a losing concern.

State of the Sack Manufactory, March 1794, to 29th of February 1796.

[illegible]

George Burchett expended, March 15th, to May 17th, 1794,

as under:

[illegible]

The teacher is allowed 52 guineas a year, and a shilling in the pound on all articles sold. The sacks made here are sold 2d. a piece under the usual price at which they may be purchased in Brentford.

There is a charity school for 20 girls in this parish, and another for 20 boys : into which children are admitted between the ages of 6 and 7. They are taught to read and write, and are clothed once a year : at 14 years of age, the girls are sent to service ; and the boys put out apprentices with a fee of £5. The following is a list of the principal benefactions to these charities, and to the Poor of the parish in general :

Years.	£.
1612 Edward Vaughan Esq. gave	20. and 4 acres to the Poor.
1629 John Bowman Esq.	60. per annum for the good of the parish, <i>i. e.</i> £40. for a Lecturer—£20. for the Poor.
1633 Mr. and Mrs. Need, a house at Old Brentford	for the Poor there
1685 John Taylor Esq. gave some ground to the Poor.	
1712 Lady Rawlinson	500. for teaching 20 poor girls of the parish.
1714 Lady Derby	500. for a yearly distribution to Poor of Old Brentford, not receiving alms of the parish.
1715 Richard Taylor gave a tenement and malt-house, to provide coals annually for 16 poor persons.	
1721 Lady Capell—some land in trust for the boys' charity school.	
1752 Jonathan Gurnell jun. Esq. by will	500. to the boys' charity school.
1753 Jonathan Gurnell sen. Esq.	200. 3 per cents to ditto.
1753 Jonathan Gurnell sen. Esq.	500. 3 per cents to provide coals for the Poor.
1759 Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes, the interest of	400. to 4 widows, annually.
1774 Mrs. Mary Bertrand, by will	20. to the girls' charity school.
1777 Rev. P. Courayer, by will	200. laid out in the purchase of freehold lands for do.
1783 Mrs. Martha Sparrow, left by will	21. 13s. to the girls' charity school.
1783 William Adair, Esq. the interest of	100. for poor widows.
1795 Mrs. Harman	20. to the girls' charity school.

There are several Sunday schools in this parish.

Very considerable subscriptions were raised, the last and preceding winter, for the relief of the Poor ; and brown bread was made, which distressed families were allowed to purchase at a reduced price. I am, however, credibly informed, that many labourers thought the bread so extremely coarse and unpalatable, that they returned the tickets which had been granted

granted them to entitle them to purchase a quartern loaf at $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. although the ordinary price of the wheaten quartern loaf in the baker's shop was at that time near 15d.

A great many children from the parishes of Mary-le-bone and St. George's, Hanover Square, are nursed by the cottagers on Haven Green, and in other parts of this parish. They remain there till 7 or 8 years old. Mary-le-bone parish pays at present 3s. 10d. a week, for a child at the breast; and 3s. 6d. a week, for others.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, in the Parish of EALING.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1582	9	9	18	15	7	22
1583	19	9	28	10	8	18
1584	19	12	31	12	9	21
1585	8	16	24	7	9	16
1586	16	15	31	10	14	24
1587	19	11	30	18	13	31
1588	10	11	21	6	10	16
1589	30	16	46	13	10	23
1590	16	11	27	12	9	21
1591	14	15	29	23	20	43
1592	12	16	28	22	18	40
1593	—	—	25	—	—	39
1594	—	—	28	—	—	22
1595	—	—	26	—	—	27
1596	—	—	17	—	—	40
1597	—	—	21	A plague year: the Burials in July were 4 August — 12 Sept. — 14 Oct. — 4		74
1598	—	—	19			23
1599	—	—	37			27
1600	—	—	45			30
1601	—	—	28	—	—	26
1602	—	—	31	—	—	18
312				Years.		

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1603	—	—	32	<p>In 1603, no burials occur in the Register between 10th of May and 17th of August. This was a plague year: 29 died in Sept.— In 1604, there is a chasm between 22d May and 11th of Nov. except that one burial occurs on 22d of July. — In 1605, Register wanting.— In 1606, there is an interval in the burials, of 2 months between April and July. — In 1609, there is a chasm of 2 months, at the same period of the year. — In 1610, there are no burials in May. — In 1611, March and April are omitted.</p>			54	One man, aged 110.
1604	—	—	39				16	
1605	—	—	—				22	
1606	—	—	28				14	
1609	—	—	59				27	
1610	—	—	40				27	
1611	—	—	37				44	
1612	—	—	53				39	
1613	—	—	43				39	
1614	—	—	43				38	
1615	—	—	—				38	
1616	—	—	—				52	
1617	—	—	—				28	
1618	—	—	53				19	
1619	—	—	46				—	
1640	—	—	63				69	
1643	—	—	48				—	
1644	—	—	54	—	—	51		
1645	—	—	63	—	—	76		
1677	—	—	53	—	—	61		
1685	—	—	60	—	—	82		
1688	—	—	82	—	—	97		
1689	—	—	100	—	—	113		
1704	—	—	70	—	—	87		
1707	—	—	87	—	—	102		
1708	—	—	80	—	—	93		
1709	—	—	84	—	—	121		
1715	—	—	105	—	—	81		
1725	—	—	121	—	—	123		
1740	—	—	90	—	—	153		
1760	—	—	113	—	—	131		

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Marriages.

Years.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Number marked P. (Paupers) in the Burials.	Number of Infants in- cluded in the Burials.	Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1775	86	83	169	77	68	145	—	—	52
1776	75	78	153	67	68	135	—	—	54
1777	72	66	138	99	91	190	—	—	60
1778	74	85	159	78	102	180	—	—	52
1779	75	61	136	67	67	134	—	—	50
1780	64	66	130	93	100	193	—	—	42
1781	90	76	166	134	123	257	—	—	49
1782	72	65	137	79	71	150	—	—	49
1783	66	72	138	95	93	188	—	—	51
1784	68	65	133	86	71	157	44	—	62
1785	84	73	157	95	94	189	62	66	53
1786	66	64	130	104	81	185	49	80	52
1787	67	95	162	63	75	138	43	46	63
1788	82	79	161	77	77	154	43	69	60
1789	79	94	173	64	69	133	40	66	57
1790	76	74	150	85	79	164	48	85	61
1791	76	77	153	80	72	152	37	88	53
1792	78	90	168	80	83	163	35	92	67
1793	97	88	185	83	91	174	52	92	71
1794	85	84	169	107	97	204	66	155	57
1795	103	80	183	100	85	185	72	93	59

The inhabitants are chiefly of the Established Church : there are, however, Presbyterians, Anabaptists, and Methodists, in the parish : they have each a place of worship at Brentford. The average annual number of burials in the Presbyterian burying-ground is about 2. The registers of this parish are very clear for the first 40 years. In the latter part of the last, and beginning of the present century, they are very imperfect ; but, since the Marriage Act, they have been kept with great care and regularity.

A Statement of the Rates made and collected in, and the Disbursements of, the Parish of EALING, in the County of Middlesex, from the year 1774, inclusive, to the year 1796.

R A T E S.					D I S B U R S E M E N T S.																	
RATES MADE.					RATES COLLECTED.			ON ACCOUNT OF														
Years.	Rate when made. What in the Pound.			Amount.	Amount.			The resident Poor.		Casual Poor, and casual Expenses ¹ .		Total.										
Commencing from Easter in the one year, and ending at Easter in the other.								Poor-house Acct.		Pensions.												
1774—1775	24 Aug. 1774	at	s. d.	£. s. d.																		
	22 Feb. 1775	—	1 2	374 5 4																		
					855	1	10	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.									
					840	10	2	609	3	11 ¹ / ₄	—	—	—	247	16	0 ³ / ₄	857	0	0			
1775—1776	23 Aug. 1775	—	1 6	502 11 6																		
	21 Feb. 1776	—	1 0	337 18 0																		
					840	9	6	831	7	0	591	5	9	—	—	—	246	15	0 ¹ / ₂	838	0	0 ¹ / ₂
1776—1777	21 Aug. 1776	—	1 6	508 7 0																		
	19 Feb. 1777	—	0 9	254 19 3																		
					763	6	3	753	4	6	535	9	10 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	229	5	0 ¹ / ₈	764	14	10 ³ / ₄
1777—1778	3 Sept. 1777	—	1 6	508 7 0																		
	4 March 1778	—	1 0	349 11 0																		
					857	18	0	846	9	6	652	13	8 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	241	15	6 ¹ / ₂	894	9	3 ¹ / ₄
1778—1779	9 Sept. 1778	—	1 6	531 13 6																		
	10 March 1779	—	1 0	353 3 0																		
					884	16	6	863	7	6	554	13	2 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	312	12	4 ³ / ₄	867	5	7 ¹ / ₂
1779—1780	24 June 1779	—	1 6	534 9 0																		
	8 March 1780	—	1 4	466 5 4																		
					1000	14	4	973	19	4	698	8	9	—	—	—	368	19	11	1067	8	7
1780—1781	23 Aug. 1780	—	1 6	529 2 6																		
	14 March 1781	—	1 8	571 8 4																		
					1100	10	10	1080	19	8	768	9	10 ¹ / ₄	—	—	—	427	9	11	1195	19	9 ¹ / ₄

¹ It is impossible to divide these two classes of expenditure in the manner that might be wished, as the Overseers, in their casual book, (from whence the total amount of the same here set down is taken,) enter indiscriminately monies given to travelling Poor, the apothecary's account for the resident Poor, occasional charges of the Coroner, and, in short, all expences to which, by law, they are liable. The *casual book*, however, although it specifies every sum *paid*, is totally silent as to the least sum *received*. The *total* amount of the sums paid, and the particular amount of those received, are entered in the general Rate-book, in which the entry is made, when the Overseers pass their accounts. In this general Rate-book, the totals of the manufactory account ought to have been entered, all along, distinct; but this has not been the case: some of the Overseers have set down in their private casual books the several sums they have paid for the manufactory, and have added the amount to the common casuals of the year; and, consequently, when this has happened, the total amount has been entered in the Rate-book under the head of Casuals. Thus, in passing

RATES MADE.							RATES ² COLLECTED.		Poor-house Account.	Pensions.	Casual Poor, &c.	Total.
Years.	Rate when made. What in the Pound. Amount.						Amount.					
1781—1782	22 Aug. 1781 at 6 Feb. 1782 —	1 2	8 6	s. d. £. s. d.	1 8 582 18 4 877 5 0	4. 4.						
							1449 15 4					
1782—1783	7 Aug. 1782 — 29 Jan. 1783 —	2 1	0 10	s. d. £. s. d.	0 10 702 2 0 637 7 2	0. 2.						
							1339 9 2					
1783—1784	20 Aug. 1783 — 11 Feb. 1784 —	2 2	0 0	s. d. £. s. d.	0 0 707 4 0 703 2 0	0. 0.						
							1410 6 0					
1784—1785	25 Aug. 1784 — 16 Feb. 1785 —	2 2	6 4	s. d. £. s. d.	6 4 879 7 6 811 1 4	6. 4.						
							1690 8 10					
1785—1786	20 July 1785 — 25 Jan. 1786 —	2 2	6 8	s. d. £. s. d.	6 8 869 5 0 935 14 8	0. 8.						
							1804 19 8					
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
							1386 3 8	714 12 9½	194 3 6	425 5 10½	1334 2 2	
							1297 2 8	826 11 5½	198 6 6	473 1 3	1497 19 2¾	
							1348 4 6	844 17 6	194 9 0	446 13 7	1486 0 1	
							1646 6 10	952 15 0¾	227 16 6	557 3 5½	1737 15 0¼	
							1740 18 0	738 3 5	196 10 0	774 8 4	1709 1 9	

passing the account of Mr. Burchett, overseer, (who was the proposer of the manufactory,) in 1794, there is regularly entered the sum of £86. 7s. 7½d. expended in the manufactory; but in the account of Mr. Child, in 1794-5, after the entrance in the Rate-book of the house account, casuals, and pensions, there is the following note: "N. The amount of the money expended in the manufactory is included in the above casuals." It was therefore thought necessary to find what the casuals for 1794 and 1795 were; which being deducted, the sums found to have been expended on the manufactory in the year 1794 were £127. 6s. 5½d.; and in 1795, £243. 17s. 11½d. These sums do not quite agree with the account laid before the Vestry; but, taken together with it, clearly prove that the manufactory is a losing concern.

The totals of sums paid by the parish, on account of the manufactory, as stated in the casual book, are as follows:

		1794.	£.	s.	d.	} £186 10 10.— This is stated in the account delivered in to the Vestry at £194. 16s. 2d.
Child	May, June	-	12	10	5	
	July, August	-	15	11	6	
	August, September, October	-	77	15	8	
	October, November, December	-	21	8	10½	
		1795.	£.	s.	d.	}
Strudwick	January	-	26	10	0½	
	February, March	-	32	14	4	
	August	-	184	13	7	
			243	17	11½	

These are the whole of the sums advanced, within the above period, to the manufactory.

² In the printed account of the returns made to Parliament in 1786,		£.	s.	d.
The net expences for the Poor in 1776 are stated at		-	-	719 18 3
Money raised by assessment in 1783		-	-	1295 18 2
1784		-	-	1348 4 6
1785		-	-	1646 6 10

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

RATES MADE.				RATES COLLECTED.	Poor-house Account.	Pensions.	Casual Poor, &c.	Total.
Years.	Rate when made. What in the Pound. Amount.			Amount.				
1786—1787	2 Aug. 1786	—	2 0	711 10 0				
	14 Feb. 1787	—	1 8	597 11 8				
				1309 1 8	£. s. d. 1275 11 10	£. s. d. 702 17 4	£. s. d. 96 17 0	£. s. d. 541 5 0
1787—1788	22 Aug. 1787	—	2 0	759 0 0				
	20 Feb. 1788	—	1 8	643 10 0				
				1402 10 0	1353 18 10	873 6 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	59 15 6	641 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1788—1789	30 July 1788	—	2 0	788 8 0				
	18 Feb. 1789	—	1 8	682 10 0				
				1470 18 0	1433 14 3	1046 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 0 6	416 18 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1789—1790	11 Aug. 1789	—	2 0	806 14 0				
	11 March 1790	—	2 0	808 10 0				
				1615 4 0	1554 19 0	908 14 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	150 16 0	607 8 11
1790—1791	7 July 1790	—	2 0	807 4 0				
	2 March 1791	—	2 0	815 10 0				
				1622 14 0	1583 8 0	820 11 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	160 7 6	587 11 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1791—1792	15 Oct. 1791	—	1 6	1220 12 6				
	21 March 1792	—	0 9	610 9 0				
				1831 1 6	1666 9 9	727 10 9	145 18 6	885 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1792—1793	15 Aug. 1792	—	1 0	804 16 0				
	20 Feb. 1793	—	0 9	609 0 0				
				1413 16 0	1373 2 9	802 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	205 12 6	541 4 6
1793—1794	23 Aug. 1793	—	1 0	816 18 0				
	5 Feb. 1794	—	0 9	610 5 6				
				1427 3 6	1399 18 0	911 11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	257 4 6	606 13 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
1794	16 May 1794	—	1 0	823 3 0				
	12 Dec. 1794	—	1 6	1261 16 9				
				2084 19 9	1971 18 6	1056 12 7	216 3 6	694 8 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1795—1796	10 July 1795	—	2 0	1679 3 0				
	15 Jan. 1796	—	2 0	1656 3 0				
				3335 6 0	3076 8 6	1753 17 3	264 4 0	968 15 4

The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a labourer, (aged about 40,) who is employed, regularly throughout the year, in a gentleman's fields and garden. His weekly wages, both in summer and winter, are 11s.; or 1s. 10d. a day: sometimes, however, his employer sets him to work by the piece; at which time, his usual wages are stopped, and he is paid according to the work he performs. On these occasions he easily earns 3s. a day. His extra-receipts from his master, on this account, amounted last year to £6. or £8. Besides which, he earns something by little jobs for other people, out of work-hours; which, in summer, are from 6 till 6; and, in winter, from day-light till dark.

This man has a wife, and 4 children, viz. a boy, 8; another, 6; a girl, 4; and another, 1½ year old.

EARNINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
Regular weekly wages 11s. annually - - -	28	12	0
Extra-earnings from his master, annually about - -	6	0	0
Ditto from other people, (suppose about) annually -	3	0	0
The wife does a little work in the hay harvest; it may perhaps amount to - - - - -	1	0	0
Total income	£38	12	0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
He pays for the rent of a cottage and small garden, 1s. 6d. a week; annually - - - - -	3	18	0
His family consumes, daily, a quartern loaf of wheaten-bread, which, at the present price 10d. amounts annually to - - - - -	15	3	4
His usual weekly consumption of meat is 1s. 6d. or 2s.: suppose 1s. 9d.: which amounts annually to - - -	4	11	0
The weekly expence of small beer is 6d. for 4 quarts; annually - - - - -	1	6	0
A small quantity of cheese is used in the family; suppose annually - - - - -	1	0	0
Carried over -	£25	18	4

not expend above £15. a year in house-keeping. With all the advantages above enumerated, it is astonishing that this family should consume so large a quantity of the best wheaten bread. This is however considered to be so essential a part of the diet of a labourer in the Southern parts of England, that I am convinced, that any farmer, who attempted to vary the diet of his men, by the introduction of various palatable and nutritious soups and puddings, would be considered as a very hard-hearted fellow, whose only view, in so doing, was the promotion of his own interest. If the wife of this man was as economical in her kitchen, as her husband is industrious in the field, I have no doubt, that half their income might be laid by, and their family as well fed as it is at present, upon a diet not less wholesome, and what, I think, (from the variety of dishes that might be prepared,) would soon prove more palatable, than bread for dinner, six days in the week; and a small piece of plain roast beef on a Sunday.

June, 1796.

H A M P T O N.

IN this parish the Poor are partly relieved at home, and partly maintained in a poor-house, which is situated on Hampton Common, in an airy situation, on a gravelly soil. The number of Paupers, at present, in the house, are, 7 girls, 5 boys, 4 women, and 1 man; total, 17: there are generally more in winter. In the last winter, there were 21 in the house; of which there died, chiefly owing to the inclemency of the weather, 4 old persons, and 1 child. The house is under the direction of a man and his wife, who receive a small salary from the parish; besides which, they are allowed 2s. 8d. per week, for every Pauper whom they feed. The food seems wholesome and good; and is, certainly, much better than a labouring man could afford his family: meat is served every day, with vegetables from the garden, which the man is chiefly employed in cultivating. The female Paupers in this house are not content with the ample allowance of food that is furnished them, and would be riotous without tea every morning: this, however, is not allowed them by the master; who, when they

go out to work, which is not often, is entitled to their earnings. Notwithstanding this, they contrive means of obtaining tea and sugar, cups and tea-pots. The house seems clean and neat. It can contain about 40 Paupers: there are 6 rooms appropriated to them; each contains 3 feather beds: seldom more than 2 sleep in a bed. An apothecary receives £ 15. per annum, for attending the sick in the house. The children are taught to read and say their prayers, but no kind of work seems going forward in the house. Previous to May 1795, the man who keeps this house farmed all the poor of the parish of Hampton, at £ 300. a year; but since that period, the parish has either relieved distressed families at home, or sent them to the poor-house. The allowance for each person, at 2s. 8d. a week, amounts to £ 6. 18s. 8d. per annum. The Poor in this house are clothed once a year; every person wears a red badge on their shoulder, marked P. H. (Parish of Hampton.)

Table of the Diet used in the Poor-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth, or water-gruel: and sometimes bread and milk for the children: bread and cheefe for the men and women.	Hot boiled beef, (half a pound to each person;) sometimes dumplings, and 1 pint of beer: the children are not limited to any certain quantity.	Bread, and 2 oz. of butter or cheefe, and 1 pint of beer for each man and woman. Bread, and a piece of cheefe, and sometimes a little treacle, in lieu of cheefe, for the children.
Monday,	Ditto.	Cold boiled beef.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Hot boiled beef.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Tuesday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Same as Tuesday.	Ditto.

One pound of bread is given out every morning to each man and woman; and serves them the whole day.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	BAPTISMS.				BURIALS.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Twins.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1657	13	7	20					
1658	7	9	16					
1659	8	8	16					
1660	11	6	17					
1661	8	8	16					
1662	7	10	17					
1663	16	14	30					
1664	10	12	22					
1665	9	17	26					
1666	7	13	20					
1667	14	13	27					
1668	15	19	34					
1669	18	5	23					

Years.

Years.	BAPTISMS.				BURIALS.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Twins.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1670	17	10	27					
1671	10	12	22					
1672	13	13	26					
1673	10	7	17					
1674	14	9	23					
1675	12	10	22					
1676	12	6	18					
1677	12	6	18					
1678	8	7	15					
1679	7	10	17					
1680	19	10	29					
1681	9	8	17					
1682	13	12	25					
1683	16	16	32					
1684	9	11	20	4				
1685	20	12	32	—				
1686	16	15	31	—				
1687	14	12	26	—				
1688	13	15	28	—				
1689	24	15	39	—				
1690	24	25	49	—				
1691	14	18	32	—				
1692	22	22	44	—				
1693	20	13	33	—				
1694	19	11	30	—				
1695	14	18	32	4				
1696	22	18	40	4				
1697	14	14	28	—				
1698	26	11	37	—				
1699	18	23	41	—	—	—	30	12
1700	28	19	47	—	—	—	30	5
1701	22	15	37	—	—	—	31	11
1702	20	27	47	2	—	—	30	9
1703	19	13	32	—	—	—	36	5
1704	28	20	48	6	—	—	43	7
1705	15	13	28	2	—	—	49	9
1706	23	20	43	—	—	—	38	15
1707	17	20	37	—	—	—	52	8
1708	25	23	48	—	—	—	44	10
1709	19	22	41	—	—	—	38	11
1710	19	15	34	—	—	—	47	5
1711	19	20	39	—	—	—	42	5
1712	18	25	43	—	—	—	45	8
1713	23	20	43	—	—	—	47	7
1714	19	15	34	2	—	—	54	6
1715	25	22	47	—	—	—	38	7
1716	18	16	34	—	—	—	32	12
1717	23	29	52	—	—	—	39	—
1718	16	24	40	—	—	—	43	—
1719	22	10	32	2	—	—	45	—
1720	14	24	38	2	—	—	38	—
1721	12	12	24	—	—	—	49	—
1722	27	18	45	2	—	—	45	—
1723	18	16	34	—	—	—	47	—
1724	20	18	38	—	—	—	42	—
1725	15	27	42	2	—	—	37	—
1726	20	17	37	2	—	—	—	—
1727	18	15	33	—	—	—	—	—
1728	17	13	30	2	—	—	—	—
1729	13	17	30	2	—	—	—	—

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	BAPTISMS.				BURIALS.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Twins.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Paupers.
1730	12	18	30	4				
1731	11	18	29	—				
1732	26	10	36	—				
1733	17	15	32	—				
1734	17	17	34	—				
1735	13	17	30	—				
1736	13	20	33	—				
1737	18	21	39	—				
1738	21	14	35	—				
1739	13	12	25	4				
1740	20	16	36	—				
1741	16	13	29	—				
1742	13	16	29	—				
1743	7	12	19	—				
1744	9	18	27	—				
1745	7	11	18	—				
1746	16	11	27	—				
1747	13	13	26	—				
1748	14	8	22	—				
1749	14	10	24	—				
1750	11	18	29	—				
1751	9	14	23	—				
1752	13	15	28	—				
1753	11	15	26	—				
1754	15	14	29	—				
1755	21	15	36	4				
1756	15	17	32	—				
1757	7	12	19	—				
1758	10	16	26	—				
1759	9	17	26	—				
1760	10	12	22	—				
1761	15	16	31	—				
1762	14	10	24	—				
1763	21	17	38	2				
1764	14	15	29	—				
1765	23	19	42	—				
1766	18	18	36	—				
1767	20	12	32	—				
1768	16	23	39	—				
1769	22	12	34	—			53	
1770	19	24	43	—			63	
1771	21	19	40	—			46	
1772	13	22	35	—			45	
1773	18	13	31	—			61	
1774	20	16	36	—			46	
1775	25	17	42	—			49	
1776	18	16	34	—			56	
1777	18	25	43	—			63	
1778	10	23	33	—			53	
1779	21	25	46	—			39	
1780	20	25	45	2			57	
1781	14	22	36	—			71	
1782	22	26	48	2			48	
1783	20	21	41	2			55	
1784	26	20	46	2			49	8
1785	22	17	39	—			41	4
1786	15	15	30	—			52	7
1787	28	16	44	—			59	11
1788	15	13	28	—			46	4
1789	24	17	41	—			50	4
1790	18	25	43	—			55	1
1791	26	20	46	—			53	4
1792	19	12	31	—			34	—
1793	19	21	40	2			52	—
1794	24	25	49	2			58	—

On Hampton Common are several nurse children from the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster: a woman that had 5 of them told me, she was allowed 3s. a week, for each, by the parish; that she had brought them all up by hand; and that a parish-officer came from town twice a year, to see that they were well taken care of. They are sent back to London, when 8 or 9 years old. She teaches them to read: and the parish clothes them once a year. The allowance for each, amounts, per annum, to £ 7. 16s.

The Rates have continued nearly the same for many years. The small rise in 1795 is principally owing to the expence of furnishing men to the Navy. According to the returns made to Parliament,

The expences for the Poor in 1776 were	-	£ 356	4	0
The assessments	-	1783	-	412 19 6
		1784	-	416 14 4
		1785	-	417 8 6

The following was the amount of the Poor's Rates of Hampton, from 1788 to 1796:

				When made.			Amount of each Rate.		
							£.	s.	d.
1789.									
3 Rates, at 8d in the pound.	{	First,	April	14	-	-	141	11	0
		Second,	May	7	-	-	140	6	6
		Third,	August	27	-	-	140	9	0
							<hr/>		
							422 6 6		
1790.									
4 Rates, at 8d.	{	First,	January	8	-	-	141	19	0
		Second,	April	28	-	-	141	17	6
		Third,	August	5	-	-	144	19	4
		Fourth,	Dec.	16	-	-	146	10	0
							<hr/>		
							575 5 10		
1791.									
2 Rates, at 1s.	{	First,	May	2	-	-	224	9	0
		Second,	Nov.	30	-	-	224	8	6
							<hr/>		
							448 17 6		
1792.									
2 Rates, at 1s.	{	First,	April	19	-	-	223	17	6
		Second,	Oct.	31	-	-	227	17	6
							<hr/>		
							451 15 0		
1793.									

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

		When made.	Amount of the Rate.			
			£.	s.	d.	
1793.						
2 Rates,	{ First,	April 17	-	-	227 6 0	
at 1s.	{ Second,	Oct. 31	-	-	229 4 0	
						456 10 0
1794.						
2 Rates,	{ First,	May 12	-	-	231 18 0	
at 1s.	{ Second,	Nov. 14	-	-	234 17 0	
						466 15 0
1795.						
2 Rates,	{ First,	April 28	-	-	237 5 0	
at 1s.	{ Second,	Nov. 12	-	-	249 0 6	
						486 5 6

January, 1796.

ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS.

THE Poor of this parish are partly relieved at home, and partly maintained in the work-house in Castle-street, Leicester Fields. There are, at present, about 240 weekly out-pensioners, besides a considerable number of Poor on the casual list. Of 573, the number of Poor at present in the work-house, 473 are adults, and 100, children; of which, 54 are boys, 21 girls, able to work, and 25 infants. Their principal employment is spinning flax, picking hair, carding wool, &c.: their annual earnings, on an average of a few years past, amount to about £150. It was once attempted to establish a manufacture in the house; but the badness of the situation for business, the want of room for workshops, and the difficulty of compelling the able Poor to pay proper attention to work, rendered the project unsuccessful. Between 70 and 80 children belonging to this parish are, generally, out at nurse in the country: a weekly allowance of 3s. (lately advanced to 3s. 6d.) is paid with each child. At 7 or 8 years of age, the children are taken into the house, and taught a little reading, &c. for 3 or 4 years, and then put out apprentices.

The following tables exhibit various particulars, relative to the number and expence of the Poor of this parish: they are, I hope, as accurate as accounts

accounts of this nature can be expected to be. The apprehension of creating alarm, prevented me from being more minute in my enquiries¹.

Table of Poor annually admitted into the Work-house, &c.

Years.	N ^o . admitted.	N ^o . discharged, removed, put out apprentices, &c.	Average N ^o . in the house.	Births in the house.	Deaths in the house.	N ^o . of parish apprentices bound out annually.	N ^o . of burials paid for by the parish, exclusive of those from the house.
1767	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
1768	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
1769	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
1770	652	582	—	—	—	37	—
1771	728	550	—	35	158	55	—
1772	1171	779	—	43	236	24	—
1773	1322	1043	—	48	235	26	—
1774	981	804	—	49	162	27	—
1775	967	764	—	53	178	34	—
1776	1023	865	—	49	166	35	65
1777	1099	863	—	46	221	34	94
1778	1183	903	—	64	237	26	69
1779	1101	894	—	45	237	27	85
1780	1007	810	—	62	290	27	76
1781	1022	870	—	48	228	29	101
1782	1142	813	723	54	238	16	65
1783	1195	963	781	67	264	23	80
1784	1519	1247	800	56	294	37	86
1785	1535	1484	765	63	247	68	56
1786	1276	1146	698	50	203	55	72
1787	1105	978	664	43	205	67	86
1788	1249	949	706	40	249	16	57
1789	1084	989	719	31	176	42	65
1790	1178	1033	717	45	209	41	49
1791	1048	969	680	39	174	83	64
1792	998	895	633	30	198	24	56
1793	949	762	634	31	197	13	—
1794	945	757	642	38	191	25	—

Table

¹ I made similar enquiries in Mary-le-bone parish; but was told by the Vestry-clerk, that the Directors and Guardians of the Poor were of opinion, that my request could not be com-

Table of Poor's Rates and Disbursements.

Years.	Rate assessed.	Deficiency uncollected.	Rate collected.	Total Expenditure.	Rate in the Pound.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1771	- - - - -	- - - - -	7565	7777	s. d.
1772	- - - - -	- - - - -	8526	8961	2 6
1773	- - - - -	- - - - -	8570	9439	2 6
1774	- - - - -	- - - - -	10739	10838	3 0
1775	- - - - -	- - - - -	10609	10828	3 0
1776	- - - - -	- - - - -	9493	9947	2 8
1777	- - - - -	- - - - -	8600	10983	2 4
1778	- - - - -	- - - - -	8441	9859	2 4
1779	- - - - -	- - - - -	9764	10104	2 8
1780	- - - - -	- - - - -	9657	16162	2 8
1781	- - - - -	- - - - -	9515	10446	2 8
1782	- - - - -	- - - - -	9510	10347	2 8
1783	11874	1972	9902	10780	2 10
1784	12051	2127	9924	11203	2 10
1785	12292	1759	10533	11270	2 10
1786	11441	1529	9912	9686	2 8
1787	11268	1143	10125	10072	2 8
1788	10551	1192	9359	10986	2 6
1789	11048	912	10136	10168	2 7
1790	10802	1042	9760	10531	2 6
1791	10939	1197	9742	9830	2 6
1792	10172	936	9424	9719	2 4
1793	10339	990	9456	11048	2 4
1794	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	2 7

plied with. This refusal to communicate information respecting a parish, where the cleanly and orderly management of the work-house led me to hope that the accounts of receipts and disbursements would bear the test of fair examination, has, I confess, deterred me from attempting the Herculean task of investigating the Augean mafs of parochial expence in other parishes of the metropolis.

Expences of the Work-house in St. MARTIN's in the Fields.

Years.	Linen.		Woollen.			Coals.		Flour.		Beer.		Cheese and Butter.		Grocery.		Meat.		Total Expenditure.	
	£.	s.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
1782	384	16	237	13	6	266	9	1292	7	528	17	664	12	273	17	985	17	4624	12
1783	265	11	192	1	0	294	4	985	5	402	13	739	17	203	10	988	5	4071	6
1784	345	5	239	8	0	207	3	1212	0	573	12	805	14	159	3	1221	9	4914	9
1785	329	15	239	8	0	305	0	1215	19	601	1	774	1	202	9	1169	0	4827	12
1786	350	4	277	6	0	161	0	806	17	579	17	622	17	280	10	1079	5	4157	17
1787	376	16	217	9	0	274	0	864	0	446	11	596	0	304	12	1055	11	4134	19
1788	361	18	278	13	0	230	10	1291	10	626	13	636	19	249	3	1271	11	4946	18
1789	205	1	162	0	0	294	17	1372	5	634	4	644	7	250	9	1262	4	4825	7
1790	290	5	258	18	0	283	11	1425	7	531	8	725	3	289	10	1133	4	4947	7
1791	293	4	215	13	0	214	19	1135	12	529	11	676	4	268	15	1045	11	4379	10
1792	310	10	171	6	0	251	5	1034	11	448	6	629	2	286	1	1189	19	4321	0
1793	321	8	217	6	0	305	10	1221	10	481	10	551	8	231	4	1232	11	4562	7
1794	447	0	426	6	0	336	15	1345	0	527	13	666	8	205	10	1296	18	5251	10

Twenty men were raised by this parish for the Navy; and as 68 houses furnished one man, the number of houses paying the window-tax may be estimated at about 1360: the number exempted is about 1800, in which are included about 200 uninhabited houses.

The full rental of this parish is £250,563¹. The number of ale-houses is 179. Removals, appeals, advertisements, &c. on account of the parish, seldom exceed £44. a year. The salaries of parish-officers amount to £499. a year. 108 militia-men belong to the parish: about one third of that number have families.

Bill of Fare for the Poor in the Work-house of St. MARTIN's in the Fields.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and butter.	Six oz. of meat, (without bone,) and greens.	Bread and cheese, or butter.
Monday,	Milk-pottage.	Pease-soup.	Bread and butter.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Beef and greens.	Bread and cheese, or butter.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Pease-soup.	Bread and butter.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Beef and greens.	Bread and cheese, or butter.
Friday,	Water-gruel sweetened and spiced.	Barley-gruel, with milk.	Bread and cheese.
Saturday,	Milk-pottage.	One pound of plum-pudding.	Bread and butter.

Fourteen oz. of bread, and one quart of beer, a day, are allowed to each person; mutton and broth for the sick, every day; to each married lying-in woman, one pot of porter for caudle the first 9 days, and a pint for 7 days.

¹ I think the following Table worthy of insertion. It affords a comparative view of the Rentals charged to the Poor in every parish in Westminster, and the adjoining parishes, in the year 1780.

after; others, half that quantity; baked mutton with potatoes once in 6 weeks; pease and beans with bacon, and mackerel and salmon, once in the season; grey pease and bacon, on Shrove Tuesday; bunn, on Good Friday; roast beef on Christmas-day; pork and pease-pudding on New-Year's-day; plum-cake on Holy Thursday.

The donations to the Poor, last winter, on account of the scarcity of bread, amounted to £832. 8s. 6d.

The Amount of the Gross Rentals charged to the Poor in each Parish within the Hundred of OSSULSTON, for the year 1780, together with the Quotas to be levied on these Parishes respectively, towards the Sum of £21133. 2s. 3d. recovered by different Actions against the said Hundred, at £1. 6s. 3½d. per centum, on

£1607598. ————— £21133. 4s. 3½d.

PARISHES, &c.	Rentals.	Quotas.	PARISHES, &c.	Rentals.	Quotas.
	£.	£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.
Aston	4375	57 10 3 ⁵⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	Brought forward -	945102	12424 2 9 ¹ / ₄
Artillery Old	3378	44 8 1 ¹² / ₁₀₀	Liberty of Glass House Yard	2445	32 2 9 ¹ / ₄
St. Ann's, Soho	53936	709 0 8 ³⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	Liberty of the Tower, within	1167	15 6 9 ¹ / ₄
St. Ann's, Limehouse	4799	63 1 8 ³⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	Liberty of the Tower, without	1704	22 8 0 .4
St. Andrew's Holborn, and St. George the Martyr	74291	976 12 4 ⁴⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	Liberty of Well Close	2544	33 8 10 ¹ / ₄
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew	20876	274 8 7 ¹² / ₁₀₀	St. Leonard, Shoreditch	32903	432 10 8 ¹ / ₄
St. Clement Danes, including the Duchy of Lancaster	53072	697 13 6 ⁶⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	St. Leonard, Bromley	3522	43 13 4 ¹ / ₄
Christ Church, Spitalfields	27286	358 13 11 ¹² / ₁₀₀	St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster	61257	805 5 5 ¹ / ₄
St. Catharine	5733	75 7 3 ⁴⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	St. Martin in the Fields	124063	1630 18 2 ¹ / ₄
Chelsea	13596	178 14 7 ⁵⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	St. Mary Le Strand	6892	90 12 0 ¹ / ₄
Chiswick	7630	100 6 0 ²⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	St. Mary Le Bone *	210195	2763 3 9 .09
Ealing and Old Brentford	10491	137 18 3 ⁴⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	St. Mary, Whitechapel	30235	397 9 3 ¹ / ₄
East Smithfield	12600	165 12 9	Mile End, Old Town	10520	138 5 10 ¹ / ₄
Ely Rents, Saffron Hill, and Hutton Garden	15627	205 8 7 ⁷⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	St. Mary Bow, Stratford	3273	43 0 6 ¹ / ₄
Finchley	4422	58 2 7 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	Mile End, New Town	618	81 5 4 .84
Fryern Barnett	2333	30 13 4 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	Minories, Trinity	1879	24 14 6 .90
Fulham	11231	147 12 9 ²⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	Norton Falgate	4541	59 3 10 ¹ / ₄
St. George, Hanover Square	174094	2288 12 2 ⁸⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	St. Paul, Covent Garden	3202	422 0 1 ¹ / ₄
St. Geo. Bloomsb. & St. Giles	101300	1331 13 5 ¹ / ₂	St. Pancras	38115	501 1 0 ¹ / ₄
St. George, Middlesex	2666	350 10 11 ⁹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	Paddington	4400	57 16 10 .
Hornsey	8261	108 11 11 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	Precinct of the Savoy	1837	24 2 11 ¹ / ₄
Hackney	28937	380 8 0 ⁶⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	Poplar and Blackwall	7533	99 0 6 ¹ / ₄
Hammer Smith	9440	124 1 11 ⁸⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	St. Paul, Shadwell	14000	184 0 10 .
St. John, Hampstead	14277	187 13 7 ¹ / ₂	Rolls Liberty	8347	109 14 6 ¹ / ₄
St. John the Evangelist	18405	241 18 11 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	Radcliffe	7732	101 12 10 ¹ / ₄
St. James, Westminster	133760	1758 7 8 ²⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	St. Sepulchre	9337	122 14 10 .94
St. John, Wapping	12458	163 15 4 ⁶⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	Stoke Newington	4875	64 1 8 ¹ / ₄
St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell	33879	445 7 4 ⁹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	Wimbledon	5850	76 18 0 ¹ / ₄
Kensington	24240	318 13 1 ⁸⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	St. Mary, Islington	24746	325 6 1 ¹ / ₄
St. Luke, Old-street	33709	443 2 7 ⁵⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	Twynford	500	6 11 5 ¹ / ₄
	945102	12424 2 9 ¹ / ₄		1607598	21133 3 8 ¹ / ₂

* Memorandum. In 1704, the whole Rental charged to the Poor was £3440.; and in 1772, £125000. Average increase, the last 70 years, £10000. per annum. The present Rental must greatly exceed £300000.

Since the preceding accounts were obtained and printed, the following statement has been published by the parish-officers: it is much to be wished other parishes in the metropolis would favour the Public with similar accounts, though a little more detailed: I much mistake, if such details, fairly given, would not astonish the warmest advocates for Poor systems: various abuses would appear, which are now enveloped in the thickest obscurity. As an instance, it may be mentioned, that one of the Overseers of St. Clement Danes absconded a few months ago, with above £300. of the parish money.

“ Parish of ST. MARTIN in the Fields.

“ THE Church-warden and Overseers of the Poor of this parish, for 1795 and 1796, with the concurrence and approbation of the Magistrates, and several other respectable inhabitants, have thought proper to publish a short statement of their accounts during the year that they were in office, as a satisfaction to the parishioners at large, as well as to lay before them, at one view, a clear and precise account of that *seeming* enormous sum that is collected yearly for the maintenance of the Poor; although, in fact, only about five parts out of six of it are appropriated in reality for that purpose; the remainder being for various miscellaneous services, and all paid out of the Poor's Rate, as will appear by the following Table:

	£.	s.	d.
Paid to the Out-door or Settled Poor	886	1	0
— Casual Poor	171	3	6
— Passes	37	1	1
— To the families of militia-men	245	7	0
— To ditto, extra expence this year	90	0	0
— County Rate	759	7	6
— To binding apprentices	95	0	0
— Children at nurse in the country	521	17	6
— Cloathing ditto	60	0	0
Paid the Poor in the house in lieu of their bread and meat	350	0	0
Paid various poor persons at the time they were discharged from the house, and various other expences in the house	130	0	0
Expences in visiting the children in the country	36	0	0
Paid searchers for inspecting the dead	7	16	0
To bearers, for conveying the dead to be buried	18	18	0
Paid for coffins and shrouds for ditto	80	0	0
Repairing the house and furniture	100	0	0
Expences of a law-suit with the parish of St. Mary le Bone; the verdict being given against them	96	0	0
Paid for tools and utensils in establishing the woollen manufactory in the work-house	40	0	0
Paid for wool for ditto	236	4	0
Paid poor families not belonging to the parish	40	0	0
Expences of removals and appeals, and various other contingencies	278	12	0
Expences attending fire engines	51	11	6
Paid Mr. Booth, vestry clerk, for making the return of the Infant Poor	30	0	0
Paid to ditto, out of the fines for overseers	46	4	0
To yearly payments to the different annuitants	220	0	0

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Brought over - £4627 3 1

"HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Harding, apothecary	-	-	-
To ditto for attending Out-door Poor	-	-	-
Mr. Lemage, clerk; and the principal part of his board	-	-	-
Mr. Simmonds, surgeon	-	-	-
Mr. Sherriff, chaplain	-	-	-
Mr. Conno, master	-	-	-
Mrs. Ellis, matron	-	-	-
Mr. Feezie, porter	-	-	-
To master-baker	-	-	-
Paid nurfes in the different wards	-	-	-
			705 0 0
Expences of the Master's table, &c.	-	-	-
To Mr. Beavan, for flour, as part of his bill for 1796	-	-	-
To expences for rate-making	-	-	-
To arrears of annuitants	-	-	-
To Rev. Mr. Sherriff (his salary for the previous year being £42.)	-	-	-
To 620 Poor in the house, at £12. 1cs. 6d. each, being the average number that year	-	-	-
			150 0 0
			100 0 0
			30 0 0
			40 0 0
			12 0 0
			7765 10 0
The whole paid	-	-	-
Balance in hand, paid over to the succeeding Overseers	-	-	-
			13429 13 1
			504 12 4
			13934 5 5
The whole collection of the different Rates, the first half-year, at 1s. 6d.	-	-	-
The second half-year, at do.	-	-	-
Sundries received	-	-	-
			12282 5 0
			1652 0 5
			13934 5 5

* * * "Early in the year 1796, when flour was at twelve shillings the bushel, the Churchwarden and Overseers of the Poor came to a resolution to substitute rice instead of flour, for puddings and other uses in the house. The following Table will shew the difference of expence in the two articles, per week.

" PLUM-PUDDING.	£.	s.	d.	" RICE-PUDDING.	£.	s.	d.
4 bushels flour	-	-	2 8 0	100 lb. rice	-	-	0 19 0
4 do. barley at 7s.	-	-	1 8 0	18 gallons of milk	-	-	1 4 0
42 lb. raisins	-	-	0 12 0	14 lb. of sugar	-	-	0 8 2
30 lb. suet, at 6d.	-	-	0 15 0	10 lb. of butter	-	-	0 6 8
8 gall. milk, 1s. 4d.	-	-	0 10 8	1 lb. spices	-	-	0 3 6
All-spice and ginger	-	-	0 3 9				
			£ 5 17 5	Difference in saving	-	-	3 1 4
							2 16 1
							£ 5 17 5

" This quantity will dine six hundred people.

" Admitted into the house in the year 1795--6	-	-	797 persons.
" Discharged	-	-	710
" Died	-	-	112

" December, 1795."

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ABERGAVENNY.

THIS parish contains, by estimation, 4 square miles. The vicar estimates the population at about 2500 souls. 302 houses pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be obtained: the number of ale-houses is 25. The inhabitants are, a few gentlemen, mechanics, publicans, shop-keepers, farmers, common artificers and labourers. Here are 1 Anabaptist, 1 Roman Catholic, and 2 Methodist chapels.

The prices of provisions are: wheat, from 12s. to 13s. for 10 gallons; barley, 5s. 6d. do.; beef, 4d. the pound; mutton, 4d.; veal, 4½d.; bacon, 10d.; milk, 1½d. a quart.

Common labourers have 9s. a week, and beer; and in hay and corn harvest, 9s. a week, and board: in the neighbouring country parishes, labourers are paid 6s. a week in winter, and 7s. in summer; besides which, the farmer allows them to have corn, &c. rather lower than the market price. The rent of land is from 10s. to £3. 10s. an acre. Farms are from £25. to £170. chiefly about £40. or £50. a year: wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and clover, are chiefly cultivated; but a great proportion of the land is in pasture. There is no common: the uncultivated hills in the parish are private property. Tithes are compounded for. Here is a sort of poor-house, in which formerly a woollen manufacture was attempted; but, not being found to answer, it was discontinued; and for the last 6 or 7 years, no master has been kept in the house, but such Poor as cannot procure a residence elsewhere are put into the house, with an allowance to support themselves. 70 regular out-pensioners receive, at present, about £7. a week; and about 30 poor people, 30s. a week, in casual payments.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Poor's Rates.	Net Expenditure.	Rate in the Pound.
1654	43					
1655	44					
1680	74					
1681	83					
1692	The register badly kept these years.					
1693						
1694						
1695						
1697						
1698						
1699						
1700				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
1720	—	—	—	—	—	1 0
1722	—	—	—	—	—	0 8
1723	—	—	—	—	—	1 2
1724	—	—	—	—	—	1 2
1740	49	59	—	—	—	1 10
1759	—	—	—	—	—	3 3
1760	42	40	—	—	—	3 0
1765	44	42	—	—	—	2 0
1770	—	—	—	—	—	3 6
1775	39	29	8	—	—	5 0
1776	49	42	13	—	374 0 0 ¹	— —
1777	42	99	15	—	—	4 0
1778	64	48	20	290 16 2	486 8 6	3 6
1779	46	40	20	372 13 3	576 4 0	4 6
1780	44	35	10	—	—	5 0
1781	37	45	10	—	—	0 0
1782	39	40	21	—	—	3 9
1783	51	52	16	503 3 1	—	4 0
1784	48	57	20	446 2 10	—	5 3
1785	46	29	21	482 0 4	—	4 9
1786	41	54	11	—	—	5 0
1787	42	49	18	—	—	5 0
1788	49	40	23	—	—	5 0
1789	63	71	18	—	—	5 0
1790	58	50	13	—	—	6 0
1791	61	46	23	—	—	6 0
1792	65	59	28	—	—	6 9
1793	61	67	16	367 10 0	—	5 0
1794	57	56	23	—	—	6 0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	6 0

Deficiency
of rates ow-
ing to empty
houses, &c.

£. s. d.
3 17 2
8 17 2

¹ From returns to Parliament.² Ditto.

The accounts of this parish were heretofore kept on loose paper; most of which were in the possession of a person, who lately became insane, and in one of his fits destroyed them. The Rate is extremely irregular; nor has any alteration in the mode of assessment taken place for some time back: so that it is probable that, on an average, land is not assessed at more than one third of its real value. From an old book it appears, that, in 1722, there were 33 pensioners, who received weekly £1. 18s. 9d.; in 1723, 32 pensioners received £1. 17s. 1d. a week.

November, 1795.

MONMOUTH.

THIS parish is said to be a square of about one mile and a quarter: the population has never been taken. The inhabitants are shop-keepers, inn-keepers, agriculturists, &c. Here is one Catholic, and one Methodist congregation. 351 houses pay the window tax; 30 are stated in the surveyor's books as exempted; and the officer thinks 30 or 40 more may be exempted.

The prices of provisions are: beef, $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. the lb.; mutton, 4d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; veal, 6d. to 7d.; bacon, 10d. to 1s.; fresh butter, 1s.; salt do. 9d. the lb.; potatoes, 8d. a peck; bread, 8d. the quartern loaf, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for 1s.; coals, 12s. the ton; wheat, 11s. 6d. to 12s. for 10 gallons; barley, 4s. 6d. to 5s. for 10 gallons; oats, 4s. for do.; milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. the quart.

The wages of common labourers are, 1s. a day, and victuals; or 1s. 6d. with only a dinner. There are 45 ale-houses in this parish; and five Friendly Societies, each of which has about 80 members; all of them have had their rules confirmed. One of these Societies is somewhat singular; the members each pay a guinea a year into the box, for which a provision is made for their widows; a copy of their rules could not be obtained.

The rent of land, near the town, is from £3. to £4. 10s. an acre; but, at a distance, about £1. an acre. The farms let from £25. to £250. a year; wheat, barley, and oats, are cultivated here in some degree; but the greatest part of the land is chiefly in grass. The tithes belong to the Duke of Beaufort, and are compounded for. The land-tax amounts to £354. 10d.

and is collected at about 1s. 2d. in the pound. There is no common nor waste land in the parish.

The Poor are partly maintained in a work-house, and partly at home: there are 24 persons, at present, in the work-house; of which 3 are children, under 7 years of age; 12, between 7 and 30; and 9, between 30 and 79 years old. They are chiefly employed in manufacturing linen and woollen cloaths for the house. The house is convenient, and well aired, and appears to be kept very clean: the beds, which are good, are furnished with coarse sheets: there are no blankets at present; but some are preparing against next winter. 45 out-pensioners receive, at present, £3. 18s. 3d. a week; 4 or 5 receive occasional relief. It is supposed that the Poor of this parish do not really cost the parish more than 1s. in the pound on the fair rental: yet it is generally thought that the Rates are high. Several people belonging to the parish are employed in fisheries on the river-Wye, on which Monmouth is situated, and in navigating barges to and from this place.

The following is the bill of fare in the house:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk pottage.	Meat and vegetables.	Bread and beer.
Monday,	Broth.	Bread and cheese.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	As Sunday.	Ditto.	Ditto.

Statement of a Labourer's Earnings and Expences.

Samuel Price, a labourer, 52 years old, has a wife and 9 children, viz. a girl aged 17, who is subject to fits, and not able to work; a boy, aged 16, at service; a boy, 15, at home; another boy, 14, at home; 3 girls, 12, 10, and 8 years old; a boy, 3, and another boy, 1½ years old; the wife is now pregnant.

The father, mostly, works for a gentleman at 8s. a week, and beer; except in hay and corn harvest, when he has 1s. 6d.	£.	s.	d.
a day, and victuals; annual amount about - - -	21	3	0
The boy, who is 15 years old, earns, by going on errands, &c. about 1s. a week - - - - -	2	12	0
The other children earn nothing, but pick sticks for fuel in the winter - - - - -	0	0	0
The wife earns, by baking bread for sale, annually about -	1	5	0
Total income -	£25	0	0

EXPENCES.

£. s. d.

The man says, bread at present costs him about 9s. a week throughout the year, and that he could use more if he could get it	-	-	-	-	-	23	8	0
Butter and cheese, about 6d. a week; he uses neither meat nor beer	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	0
Tea and sugar, about 4d. do.	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	4
Potatoes, 6d. a week	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	0
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	8
House-rent	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Soap, candle, thread, &c. about	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	0
Total expences	-	-	-	-	-	£30	14	0

Here appears a deficiency of £5. 14s.; yet, the man says, his children mostly go without shoes and stockings, and that the cloaths worn by him and his family are, mostly, if not wholly, given them by charitable people. The gentleman, for whom this labourer works, allows him about 3 pints of milk a day, which, with a little bread, serves his children for breakfast; his wife drinks tea: their dinner is, bread, potatoes, and salt, sometimes a little fat or dripping, if it can be procured cheap: their supper, generally, bread, or potatoes. The man says, his family is little more than half supplied with what they could eat. He rents his house of the corporation of Monmouth, at 2 guineas a year; but not being able to pay his rent, he says, they lately seized on all his working tools, some of his furniture, &c. and sold them, so that he is obliged to borrow spades, axes, &c.: he applied to the parish for relief; which they offered, on condition that he would come into the poor-house with all his family; which he has hitherto refused to do. From farther enquiry, it appears, that the man is honest and industrious. He is determined to remain in his house, in defiance of the corporation. His children, having been bred up in idleness, and in the most abject illiterate state, (although several of them have been at service,) are so faulty, that no person will employ them.

In this town there are 20 alms-houses, 10 for men, and 10 for women,

each of whom receives 3s. 6d. a week, and 15s. a year for coals; and one suit of cloaths every 2 years: 16s. a week are paid for militia-men's families.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.	Poor's Rates.	Rate in the Pound.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.			
1723	—	—	68	—	—	66	11		
1740	—	—	49	—	—	29	5		
1760	37	32	69	41	42	83	—		
1775	35	50	85	40	25	65	28		
1776	49	38	87	49	34	83	24	No Return from Monmouth for this year is inserted in the Returns to Parliament.	
1777	34	43	77	28	21	49	22		
1778	31	37	68	33	51	84	29		
1779	48	42	90	42	31	73	34		
1780	39	52	91	61	41	102	22		
1781	37	34	71	41	34	75	35		
1782	42	34	76	34	31	65	20	£.	s. d.
1783	45	43	88	26	27	53	22	375	8 7
1784	40	39	79	26	38	64	21	377	7 4
1785	33	40	73	37	30	67	31	377	3 5
1786	44	37	81	31	28	59	23		
1787	37	31	68	24	31	55	15		
1788	36	36	72	41	28	69	23		
1789	43	33	76	48	40	88	16		s. d.
1790	38	22	60	25	28	53	24	422	16 11 5 6
1791	24	35	59	25	32	57	16	380	17 9 ³ / ₄ 5 0
1792	31	32	63	31	30	61	21	381	18 1 5 0 ¹
1793	37	39	76	32	31	63	16		
1794	37	35	72	41	36	76	17		
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

* These three lines contain all the information given by the parish-officers respecting parochial expenditure. From the information of the Gentlemen of the town it appears, that, for some years back, the affairs of the parish have been badly managed, and that their books are in great confusion.

In

In the above account are included the sums paid to the county stock, and for building a gaol, &c. ; but the precise sums, thus expended, could not be ascertained.

The people complain, that the farmers do not bring their corn to market, and ascribe the high price of corn to badgers, or corn-dealers. In the neighbouring forest of Dean, colliers collected together by thousands, and came to Monmouth market, where they obliged the farmers to sell their corn at a reasonable price, on which account a party of dragoons have been stationed here for some time.

November, 1795.

N O R F O L K.

D O W N H A M.

DOWNHAM is a small market town, situated on the western borders of Norfolk, about 12 miles from Lynn: the accounts of the parish are kept in so confused a manner, that much information from them cannot be expected. The following table, however, of Parochial Expenditure, and Poor's Rate, (though, perhaps, not very accurate,) may afford some general idea of these matters here :

Expenditure.				Rate assessed.	
£.				s.	d.
April 1782	-	214	-	1	8
1783	-	324	-	2	9
1784	-	332	-	2	9
1785	-	210	-	2	0
1786	-	265	-	2	8
1787	-	231	-	2	8
1788	No accounts.		-	—	—
1789	-	168	-	—	—
1790	-	231	-	—	—
3 M. 2				April	

Expenditure.				Rate assessed.	
£				s.	d.
April 1791	-	280	-	—	—
1792	-	230	-	—	—
1793	-	209	-	—	—
1794	-	200	-	—	—
1795	-	276	-	2	6

The Poor are partly farmed. The contractor has the use of 4 acres of land, and a work-house, in which he maintains such Poor as the parish please to send him. They find beds, &c. and cloathe the Poor, when they go into the house; but the farmer provides cloathing, during their residence with him. He is paid £ 95. a year, provided their number does not exceed 20; and for all above that number, 2s. a week each; he is likewise entitled to their earnings. They are employed in spinning jersey or worsted; one man weaves hemp-cloth. At present, there are 26 Paupers in the house; of which 7 are under 9 years of age; 4 from 9 to 20 years old; and the others from 25 to 70 years of age. There are 4 bastards, and 3 soldiers' wives. The officers give weekly allowances to such Poor as can support themselves upon a less sum than what is charged by the master of the poor-house.

There are no manufactures here. The price of provisions is nearly the same as in Lincolnshire; but the wages of agricultural labour are here considerably lower¹.

In Helgay, a small farming parish, 3 miles from Downham, the Poor's Rates are 6d. in the pound. Farms there are from £ 10. to £ 100. a year.

June, 1795.

G R E S.

¹ The wages of agricultural labour, in this county, are thus set down in Mr. Kent's Survey of Norfolk, lately published, p. 159.

				Yearly wages.						
				£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
A head carter	-	from	-	9	9	0	to	10	10	0
An under carter	-	—	-	5	5	0	—	7	7	0
A shepherd	-	-	-	10	0	0				
A dairy-maid	-	-	-	4	4	0				
				Daily wages.						
A common labourer, without diet, in summer	0	1	6				in winter	0	1	2
A carpenter, thatcher, or bricklayer,	-	-	0	1	8					
Men hay-makers	-	-	0	1	6					

GRESSINGHALL.

THE House of Industry, belonging to 50 incorporated parishes of the Hundreds of Thetford and Launditch², stands in this parish. The house is excellently situated; being built on a rising ground at some distance from the village, half surrounded by a common, with no obstructions near it, to impede the free circulation of air. The house was finished, and made ready for the reception of Paupers, in July 1777. The total expence of purchasing 63 acres, 3 roods, and 3 perches of land, and of building and furnishing the house, &c. was £ 15,442. 6s. 11d.³, of which £ 5442. have been repaid; and, therefore, the house has still a debt of £ 10,000.

The following table shews the births and burials, with the average number of Paupers each year, in the house, since it's commencement:

Years.

Women hay-makers, by the piece, and three pints of beer	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.	
Threshing wheat, the quarter	-	-	-	0	2	0	and two pints of beer, per day.
———— barley and oats, ditto	-	-	-	0	1	0	ditto.
———— pease, ditto	-	-	-	0	1	4	ditto.
———— clover seed, the bushel	-	-	-	0	5	0	ditto.
Reaping and binding wheat, the acre,	-	from	0	5	0	to	£ 0 7 0
Mowing barley or oats, the acre	-	-	0	2	0	to	0 2 6
New banking, and ditching, per rod of 70 yards	-	-	0	1	0	to	0 1 6
Making open drains, of 2 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, per rod	-	-	0	0	3		
Larger ditto, of 9 feet wide, and 6 feet deep, per rod	-	-	0	2	6		
Thatching, with sea or marsh-reed, the square	-	-	0	4	2		
Washing and clipping sheep, the score	-	-	0	1	4		

² Incorporated by 15 Geo. III. c. 59.

³ Viz.	Building the house	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
	Furniture	-	-	-	-	10000	0	0
	Purchase of land	-	-	-	-	1600	0	0
	Farming stock	-	-	-	-	1400	0	0
	Improving farm	-	-	-	-	200	0	0
	Printer's bills	-	-	-	-	280	0	0
	Sundry articles	-	-	-	-	42	0	0
	Expence of obtaining the Act of Parliament, to which there was much opposition	-	-	-	-	860	0	0
		-	-	-	-	1060	6	11
	Total	-	-	-	-	£ 15442	6	11

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.				Births.	Burials.	Av. No. of Pau- pers in the house.
1777 (only half a year)	-	-	-	5	26	221
1778	-	-	-	17	85	352
1779	-	-	-	17	53	388
1780	-	-	-	22	85	412
1781	-	-	-	18	124	459
1782	-	-	-	7	107	470
1783	-	-	-	16	68	410
1784	-	-	-	15	69	437
1785	-	-	-	14	48	460
1786	-	-	-	21	71	466
1787	-	-	-	20	46	460
1788	-	-	-	14	71	491
1789	-	-	-	17	54	497
1790	-	-	-	14	65	506
1791	-	-	-	10	44	467
1792	-	-	-	22	38	436
1793	-	-	-	16	43	446
1794	-	-	-	18	36	451
				17)278	17)1107	17)7608

Av. of 17 yrs. from 1778 to 1794 inclusive $16\frac{6}{17}$ $65\frac{2}{17}$ $447\frac{9}{17}$
 Annual deaths, 1 in $6\frac{9}{17}$ nearly.

The present number in the house is 539: the whole number admitted since the first institution, 3776. An exact account of the men, women, and children, admitted every year, could not be obtained; and, perhaps, such an account would not enable us to draw a correct conclusion respecting the number of the Poor; as it often happens, that the same persons quit and re-enter the house 2 or 3 times in the course of a year. The following list of the number of men, women, and children, in the house, was taken at Midsummer, in each of the under-mentioned years:

1780. Men	73	1781. Men	91	1782. Men	75
Women	105	Women	127	Women	111
Boys	111	Boys	115	Boys	131
Girls	101	Girls	132	Girls	149
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
390		465		466	
				1783.	

1783.	Men	59	1787.	Men	74	1791.	Men	72
	Women	89		Women	101		Women	124
	Boys	113		Boys	127		Boys	146
	Girls	124		Girls	125		Girls	102
		<hr/> 385			<hr/> 427			<hr/> 444
1784.	Men	70	1788.	Men	84	1792.	Men	79
	Women	90		Women	122		Women	116
	Boys	128		Boys	131		Boys	116
	Girls	127		Girls	122		Girls	97
		<hr/> 415			<hr/> 459			<hr/> 408
1785.	Men	66	1789.	Men	81	1793.	Men	82
	Women	105		Women	120		Women	127
	Boys	137		Boys	139		Boys	119
	Girls	131		Girls	122		Girls	87
		<hr/> 439			<hr/> 462			<hr/> 415
1786.	Men	72	1790.	There are no accounts of this year respect- ing the numbers in the house at Mid- summer.		1794.	Men	85
	Women	114					Women	133
	Boys	127					Boys	106
	Girls	123					Girls	84
		<hr/> 436						<hr/> 408

There is no particular account of bastards ; but, from the information of the governor, it appears, that there are about 100 in the house. The boys and girls, mentioned in the above account, are almost all under 14, as at that age they are drafted out to the parishes to which they belong. If a person, to whose lot a child falls, should refuse to take him or her for a year, (which is the stated term,) he forfeits 20s. which goes to the master, who accepts his allotment ; if he should likewise refuse, he also forfeits the same sum, which is then paid to the third person, upon his accepting the child : when the year is expired, the child is again put by lot to another master, in case his old master does not wish to keep him, and he is not able to provide for himself.

The average amount of 7 years disbursements for the Poor, beginning 10 years before the institution, was the quota fixed, at the commencement of the business, to be furnished annually, by each of the incorporated parishes.

The Rates paid by the different parishes, in proportion to their present rentals, are very different, and vary from 6d. to 3s. in the pound. The average may be stated at 20d. The whole sum, thus produced from the quotas of 50 parishes, is regularly paid by quarterly payments, and amounts annually to £ 3965. 18s. 1d. But, notwithstanding £ 5422. of the debt incurred at the first establishment, have been paid off some years, the receipts have, of late, been found to be not only insufficient to enable the incorporated districts to clear off any part of their remaining debt; but, from the dearth of provisions, interruption of trade, severity of seasons, and heavy charges of soldiers' and militia-men's families, they have been proved to be even inadequate to defray the disbursements incurred from a great influx of Poor. Last winter, the treasurer was obliged to advance £ 1000. to the house; so that it has been resolved, by the corporation, to apply to Parliament, to authorize them to increase the Rates; a circumstance, which has occasioned considerable discontent in the incorporated parishes.

The following table exhibits the quarterly payments of each of the 50 incorporated parishes:

MITFORD HUNDRED.

Mitford Hundred continued.

<i>Towns' Names.</i>	<i>Sum assessed.</i>				<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>				
				Brought over -	274	8	2
Cranworth - -	20	0	0	Shipdham - -	95	0	0
E. Dereham, with				South Bergh - -	18	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dilington - -	104	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Thuxton - -	9	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Garveston - -	23	8	6	E. Tuddenham -	19	10	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hardingham - -	37	16	2	N. Tuddenham -	19	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hockering - -	14	15	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Whinbergh - -	5	12	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Letton - -	9	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Westfield - -	5	8	2
Mattishall - -	46	12	6	Woodrifying - -	9	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mattishall Bergh -	9	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Yaxham - -	24	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reymerstone - -	9	7	4				
Carried over -	£ 274	8	2	Total Mitford -	£ 481	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

LAUNDITCH HUNDRED.

Launditch Hundred continued.

<i>Towns' Names.</i>	<i>Sum assessed.</i>				<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>				
Beeston with Bittering	29	18	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brought over	309	10	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beetley - -	14	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mileham - -	19	15	9
E. Bilney - -	8	2	6	Oxwich cum Patch-			
Brifly - -	21	0	6	ley - -	8	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Colkirk - -	18	5	6	Rougham - -	9	0	1
Great Dunham -	15	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scarning - -	36	0	1
Little Dunham -	14	17	11	Stanfield - -	11	8	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
N. Elmham - -	57	12	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Swanton Morley -	31	16	5
Great Fransham -	13	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tittleshal cum God-			
Little Fransham -	15	6	5	wick - -	25	14	7
Gately - -	6	8	1	Weasenham St. Peter	11	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gressenhall - -	27	0	0	Weasenham All Saints	14	15	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hoe - -	13	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wellingham - -	2	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Horningtoft - -	13	14	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wendling - -	10	10	0
Kempson - -	4	14	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Whiffonset - -	15	6	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
E. Lexham - -	2	10	8	Worthing - -	3	13	9
W. Lexham - -	7	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Litcham - -	14	16	7	Total Launditch	£ 510	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Longham - -	12	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total Mitford	£ 481	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carried over	£ 309	10	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total -	£ 991	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

The men, belonging to the House of Industry, are employed in cultivating 60 acres of fields and gardens belonging to the house; in combing wool, dressing flax and hemp; and in weaving these articles into various manufactures, which are principally destined for the use of the house. A few also work on the public roads. The women and children are mostly employed in spinning worsted for the Norwich manufactories; some knit and sew; others instruct girls in these different branches of work. The boys and girls work in separate apartments; and every class has a master, or mistress, to superintend and instruct the learners in their work. Tow and hemp are also spun by the women.

There is a dairy of 10 cows belonging to the house; and a wind-mill on the farm, at which all their corn is ground. They grind sometimes for their neighbours. Baking and brewing are carried on in the house.

The following table exhibits the earnings of the house from Midsummer 1780:

			£.	s.	d.
Midsummer 1780 to	Midsummer 1781	the earnings were	615	11	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Midsummer 1781 to	Midsummer 1782	ditto	670	3	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Midsummer 1782 to	Midsummer 1783	ditto	693	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midsummer 1783 to	Midsummer 1784	ditto	668	9	7
Midsummer 1784 to	Midsummer 1785	ditto	785	9	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Midsummer 1785 to	Midsummer 1786	ditto	839	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Midsummer 1786 to	Midsummer 1787	ditto	812	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Midsummer 1787 to	Midsummer 1788	ditto	859	11	9
Midsummer 1788 to	Midsummer 1789	ditto	878	9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Midsummer 1789 to	Midsummer 1790	ditto	812	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midsummer 1790 to	Midsummer 1791	ditto	—	—	—
Midsummer 1791 to	Midsummer 1792	ditto	911	7	5
Midsummer 1792 to	Midsummer 1793	ditto	813	18	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Midsummer 1793 to	Midsummer 1794	ditto	666	7	5

In the above earnings are included wages for spinning, weaving, &c. for the use of the house. No persons above 60 years of age are obliged to work. Men are allowed 1d. out of every shilling they earn; young women, 2d. from every shilling; and women above 60 years of age, 4d. from every shilling. Children, also, receive various little rewards, according to their merit and industry.

The following Rotation of Diet is observed:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-broth, or onion gruel.	Boiled meat, dumplings, vegetables, and beer.	Bread and cheese, or treacle, and beer.
Monday,	Bread, cheese, and beer.	Pease pottage, boiled in meat broth, and milk-broth.	Bread and cheese, or butter, and beer.
Tuesday,	Onion or plain gruel.	The same as Sunday.	Broth and bread.
Wednesday,	Bread and cheese, or treacle, and beer.	Fruментy; or thick milk with bread.	Bread and cheese, or butter, and beer.
Thursday,	Bread and cheese, or butter, with beer.	Baked suet puddings, and beer.	Bread and cheese, or treacle.
Friday,	The same as Tuesday.	The same as Tuesday.	The same as Tuesday.
Saturday,	Bread and cheese, or treacle, and beer.	Milk-pottage; or onion gruel.	Bread and cheese, some butter, or treacle, and beer.

Cab-

Cabbages, carrots, turnips, potatoes, beans, &c. are served in great plenty, during the season. The quantity of food allowed at each meal could not be ascertained; but the shares of dumplin, for dinner, served up on Thursday, (June 18, 1795,) and shares of bread, at supper, (although the pieces of cheefe were small,) seemed abundantly sufficient.

The following is the annual amount of expenditure for victuals to the house, and payments to the out-poor :

	House Provisions.			Out Pensioners.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From 24th June 1777 to ditto 1778	1215	11	2½	354	10	7
1779	1571	16	1½	269	2	4¼
1780	—	—	—	278	11	2½
1781	1455	14	10	283	3	8½
1782	1433	7	10	518	19	4
1783	1369	10	0¼	317	5	4
1784	1283	9	5¼	700	11	11
1785	1303	3	2¾	501	12	5½
1786	1332	8	10¾	410	4	4½
1787	1349	19	9½	408	9	8
1788	1423	8	3	385	18	4
1789	1500	1	3	448	17	11
1790	1748	9	2½	614	12	4
1791	1589	6	4½	395	10	11
1792	1372	6	10½	467	5	7½
1793	1288	9	2½	617	18	1½
1794	1486	1	11¼	615	18	6
1795	—	—	—	1183	2	6

In the above account, the expence of cloathing is not included; nor could any statement respecting this article be obtained: neither do coals, nor the governor's incidental expences, form any part of the above disbursements. The latter, it is said, amount to about £100. a year.

The following Salaries are paid annually:

			£.	s.	d.
To the Chaplain	-	-	40	0	0
House Surgeon	-	-	63	0	0
4 Out-surgeons	-	-	176	10	0
Committee Clerk	-	-	44	0	0
Governor	-	-	65	0	0
Matron	-	-	25	0	0
Baker	-	-	15	12	0
Shoemaker	-	-	15	12	0
Tailor	-	-	10	8	0
			<hr/>		
			£	455	2 6

The interest of the money owing by the house, viz. £10,000. is £450.

The house was originally intended to have had two wings; but want of funds prevented this project being carried into execution; and, from the number of Paupers in the house at present, there is very little spare room. The different apartments are lofty, well aired, and seem well adapted to the different purposes for which they are intended. The boys and girls have separate lodging-rooms, and generally sleep 3 in a bed; about 20 beds are in each room. Old people, and a few others, are allowed to reside in cottages; and some are provided with rooms on the ground-floor. The beds are of flocks; each has 2 sheets, 2 blankets, and 1 coverlet; and, upon the whole, the house seems to be as clean as can be expected. The governors are certainly very attentive to this object; notwithstanding which, it is said, that, from the continual influx and efflux of Paupers, it is found impossible to keep the house clear from vermin.

The following are the bye-laws and regulations for the government of the Poor in the house. They are taken from a printed copy, that was published in 1787:

- 1, THAT no poor person be admitted into the house for the Poor, without the order of the weekly committee, on every Tuesday in every week, except in cases of broken limbs, sudden illness, or other extraordinary cases, when, for the benefit of the Pauper, an earlier admission may be necessary. In such cases, admission may be had at any other

other time, by an order from one director, or one acting guardian, under a certificate from the surgeon of the division, that such Pauper is removable.

- 2, That all single and married persons, with or without families, who shall be thought by the weekly committee to be unable to maintain themselves, be taken into the house, and not supported out of it, by any settled allowance or pension, except in extraordinary cases, such as lunacy, epilepsy, epidemical distempers, &c.
- 3, That persons, whose families are too large to be maintained by their own labour, may have one or more of their children received into the house, at the discretion of the weekly committee.
- 4, That all persons wanting relief, are to apply to the churchwardens and overseers of their parish, when one of them is to attend the committee on a Tuesday, with such poor person for his admission into the house; and in case any doubt shall arise, touching the settlement of such poor person, he or she shall immediately be examined by two justices, and if the settlement appear to be out of the two Hundreds, then shall be immediately removed by order of two justices.
- 5, That the house surgeon shall visit the house every Tuesday and Saturday, (and oftener if required by the governor or weekly committee,) and regularly make a report, every Tuesday, of the sick, in writing, entered in a book kept for that purpose.
- 6, That the out surgeons, when they do not attend in person, shall send their reports in writing, every Tuesday, of the state of the Poor under their care, in their respective divisions, to the governor, that the same may be entered in a book kept for that purpose, and shewn to the weekly committee, that the corporation may be thereby constantly possessed of the state of the sick out-poor, as well as of those within the house; and if Paupers live out of the Hundreds, under lawful certificates, the surgeon of the division nearest the parish where such Paupers are resident, (if within a reasonable distance,) shall attend such Paupers in their illness or accidents, and shall be paid for his journey by the corporation. And that in cases of midwifery, or sudden accidents happening to persons out of the house, which require instant relief, and cannot by any means be otherwise provided for; the out surgeons, within the respective divisions, are enjoined, on no pretence whatever,

- whatever concerning pay, or otherwise, to neglect such poor persons, but carefully to attend them; and should it be doubted by the surgeons, whether the parties themselves are to be considered as persons able to pay them, or as Paupers entitled to corporation relief, such doubtful cases shall be finally determined by the quarterly committee.
- 7, That the governor shall place no person whatever in the wards, until carefully examined, washed, and cleaned, and, if thought necessary by the weekly committee, new cloathed, when the old cloaths shall be well cleaned, hung up, and ticketed with the Pauper's name, in a room provided for that purpose; and upon the discharge of such poor person from the house, such old cloaths shall be delivered in exchange for the cloaths furnished by the house.
 - 8, That poor persons received into the house for temporary relief only, shall not be deprived of their household goods, or other property, but shall be permitted to enjoy the same.
 - 9, That the governor and matron shall execute all bye-laws made by the directors and acting guardians under the authority of the said Act, and also such temporary orders as they, or either of them, shall receive from the weekly committee, the same being first entered in the committee book; such temporary orders to continue in force until altered by some succeeding committee.
 - 10, That the governor shall see the meal, flour, and other things, weighed and measured, and keep an account of the quantity and price thereof, and give an account, every Tuesday, of all provisions and other things brought in, used, and expended the preceding week, and of all work done in the house, and make his complaint of all persons who shall misbehave.
 - 11, That the governor shall at all times keep a book in the committee room, with pen and ink near it, which shall be called the observation book, that in case any guardian or other person visiting the house shall perceive any thing amiss, or can suggest any new proposal for the better conducting the management of the house, he may write his thoughts or observations therein, that the weekly committee may consider the same, and report it to the next quarterly committee, if they think proper.

12, That

- 12, That nothing shall be brought into the house without notice being given to the governor, or, in his absence, to the matron.
- 13, That a book shall be kept, in which the governor shall enter the admission of every poor person admitted into the house, expressing their names, age, place of settlement, the reason of their admission, and the day when admitted ; with blank columns to enter the time and manner of their discharge, deaths, &c.
- 14, That an inventory shall be taken of all the goods and furniture belonging to the house ; and the committee, on the first Tuesday next after the twenty-fourth day of June, yearly, shall cause a new inventory to be made, and compare it with that of the preceding year.
- 15, That the matron shall deliver out soap and candles, and see all the linen washed and got up, and that the beds be sheeted once a month, and that no linen be hung to dry in the lodging wards, but in the drying room prepared for that purpose.
- 16, That the nurses shall deliver the apparel of persons dying in the house, mended, clean, and neat, to the governess, to be laid up in the wardrobe, and shall deliver an account thereof to the next weekly committee.
- 17, That neither the governor, matron, or any other officer, shall buy or sell, or suffer any distilled liquors to be brought into the house, without leave of the committee or house surgeon.
- 18, That for the encouragement of those who shall reside in the house, and discharge the business to which they shall be appointed with care and diligence, rewards shall be given to them from time to time, at the discretion of the weekly committee ; and all persons going to work out of the house by leave of the weekly committee, and bringing in the produce of their labour, shall be allowed two-pence in the shilling for their industry ; and that all children, who are reported by the chaplain to have said their catechism, or to have read in the Bible or Testament in the best manner, shall be rewarded with a new Bible, Testament, or other book, at the discretion of the weekly committee.
- 19, That the chaplain shall read the Liturgy of the Church of England, and preach to the Poor in the house, in the morning on one Sunday, and afternoon on the following Sunday, and so continue ; and shall catechise the children once a month, visit such sick as shall require it, administer

- administer the Sacrament four times in the year at least, and do the other duties of his office.
- 20, That no person whatever, who shall be appointed to any station in this house, shall presume at any time to take, of any tradesmen, stranger, or other person, any fee or reward, or gratuity of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any services done or to be done on account of this corporation.
- 21, That the governor shall read such prayers as shall be directed by the chaplain, or cause them to be read every morning immediately after the ringing of the bell, and in the evening after supper; and shall, every Sunday morning, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, call over the names of all the Poor, and all the absentees shall be punished at the discretion of the next weekly committee; and shall, once in every month, read, or cause to be read to the Poor, the bye-laws, rules, and orders to be observed by them, that none may pretend or plead ignorance thereof; and that the same, and all other bye-laws, rules, and orders, shall be read every year, at the general meeting to be held on Tuesday next after the 24th day of June, immediately after the election of the officers of this corporation.
- 22, That a chairman shall be chosen by every committee, to preside and regulate the proceedings; and every member of any committee, who shall not appear in the committee room within one hour of the time appointed for their meeting, shall, if a director, forfeit three shillings, if an acting guardian, two shillings; and no member, under the same penalty, shall leave the committee when sitting without leave of the chairman, and on no account if there are not members remaining sufficient to constitute the committee; and in case of entire non-attendance in either director or acting guardian, then the penalty shall be paid pursuant to the Act of Parliament.
- 23, That the out-doors of the house shall not be opened before six in the morning, and the same shall be locked by eight in the evening, from Lady-day till Michaelmas-day; and not opened before day-light in the morning, and locked at six in the evening, from Michaelmas till Lady-day; except on special occasions.
- 24, That the governor and matron shall keep peace and good order in the house, and permit none to fight, quarrel, or give abusive or rude language.

guage. They shall see that all the Poor are in bed by nine o'clock in the summer, and eight in the winter, and be careful to have all the fires and candles put out, except in the sick wards; and that no candles be used in the evenings of the months of May, June, July, and August, (except by the governor, and in the infirmaries.)

- 25, That the governor and matron shall keep all the able Poor to such work or employment as they are fit for, and shall call them to it, by ringing the bell, at the following hours, viz. from Lady-day to Michaelmas-day, from six in the morning to six in the evening; from Michaelmas to Lady-day, from seven in the morning to six in the evening; and they shall allow to the working Poor half an hour for breakfast, an hour and an half for dinner and recreation, in the summer time, and an hour for those purposes in the winter; and shall oblige the children to play abroad, if the weather will permit; and also shall allow the children a sufficient time for learning to read, and being instructed in their catechism, &c.
- 26, The governor and matron shall make ready the provisions in a clean and wholesome manner, and see that breakfast be ready at eight o'clock, dinner at twelve, and supper as soon as the work of the day is finished.
- 27, That the governor and matron shall cause grace to be said before and after dinner and supper; and shall keep all the rooms clean and neat, shall see them swept every day by ten o'clock in the morning, and washed as often as conveniently can be: they shall cause the windows to be set open every day, (except in rainy or windy weather,) and suffer no victuals to be eaten out of the dining-room, by any but the sick, and such as officiate as servants in the house; and that the whole house shall be yearly white-washed, at least a week before the 24th day of June.
- 28, That the governor and matron shall cause the children's heads and hands to be kept clean, and also all the cloaths and beds; and shall deliver to every one of the Poor, clean linen on every Saturday evening, and take in their foul on Sunday morning.
- 29, That no person shall be admitted to see the Poor without leave of the governor.
- 30, That no poor person shall be admitted to go out of the house at any

time, without leave of the governor in writing ; and that none be permitted to be absent in the night, without leave of the weekly committee.

- 31, That the governor and matron, with the approbation of the weekly committee, shall appoint nurses and servants to do the necessary business of the house, who, if they behave well, and be recommended, shall be encouraged, and advanced by the weekly committee ; they shall also see the provisions cut, and properly delivered to each Pauper, and take care that no waste be made, nor any bread be cut or eaten before it has been baked one entire day.
- 32, That the governor shall immediately give notice to the surgeon of the house whenever any Pauper shall fall sick or lame, that proper diet may be allowed, and care taken of the Pauper.
- 33, This rule specifies the bill of fare ; but as it has since been altered, it is not thought necessary to transcribe it.
- 34, That no personⁱ whatsoever shall be allowed out of the house, except in cases of necessity, and at the discretion of the weekly committee.
- 35, That there shall be a school in the house, where all children above two years of age shall be kept under proper schoolmasters or dames until they are five years old, and instructed in reading, learning their catechism, and other plain rudiments of the christian religion, and, after that age, shall be employed in spinning, and such other work as they shall be able to perform ; and also, there shall be another school for instructing, in the same manner, at seasonable times when not at work, all the other children or Paupers who may want instruction.
- 36, That girls of proper age shall be instructed and employed in cookery, housewifery, scouring, washing, and all other works, to qualify them for service.
- 37, That the governor shall provide wormwood, from time to time, to fumigate the rooms, which shall also be used in washing the linen, and be laid in the beds.
- 38, That the governor shall keep an exact account of all the household goods, furniture, cloaths, linen, and apparel, belonging to the house, in a book kept for that purpose.

ⁱ So in the original : qu. pension ?

- 39, That boxes be provided, and fixed in some conspicuous place in the dining-room, for occasional donations; to which there shall be two locks, and the key of one of them shall be kept by the governor, and the other by the clerk; and the money put into the said box shall be at the disposal of the weekly committee, for the benefit of the deserving Poor, and no poor person shall be permitted to ask alms.
- 40, That in all advertisements to tradesmen, and others, for the delivering proposals, to contract for any kind of goods for the use of the house, it shall be particularly specified, that all proposals will be rejected by the committee, which are signed by the proposer's name, or marked with any character, by which it may be known from whom such proposals come; and all committees are enjoined to reject the same; and that every tradesman shall deliver with his goods a bill of parcels thereof, and every workman shall deliver to the weekly committee his bill of work done.
- 41, That where any person shall apply for a certificate to live out of the Hundreds, the clerk shall and may, under the direction of the weekly committee, by a note under his hand, certify that such person belongs to the corporation, and, (if such person be forced to ask relief,) he may be maintained at the expence of the corporation until the next quarterly meeting, when the directors and acting guardians may, (if it shall appear that such person's settlement is within either of the said Hundreds,) grant a certificate under the seal of the corporation.
- 42, That the directors and acting guardians upon the weekly committee, shall meet every Tuesday, at the House of Industry, precisely at ten o'clock in the morning.
- 43, That no director shall be subject to penalties for non-attendance, provided another director shall attend for him; and that no acting guardian shall be subject to penalties for non-attendance, provided another acting guardian shall attend for him.
- 44, That no director or acting guardian whatever, shall, at any time, without the consent and concurrence of the weekly committee for the time being, give any orders or directions relative to the employment, relief, or management of the Poor, which shall be in the House of Industry.

- 45, That four gentlemen shall be named and chosen from amongst the directors and acting guardians, two for Mitford, and two for Launditch Hundreds, for the remaining three quarters of the year, commencing from the twenty-ninth day of September, and ending the twenty-fourth day of June next, and so in succession if necessary, who shall be called the general overseers for the Hundreds, whose business shall be, at times most convenient to themselves, in-person to visit the sick, and pensioned out-paupers, (of which lists shall be delivered,) resident in the several divisions of the out surgeons, to make enquiries about bastard children, non-certificated persons, and of persons who have deserted their families, and left them an expence to the corporation, and then shall make their reports in writing, at the weekly or quarterly meetings, as they find it necessary.

The following are the Rules and Orders to be observed by the Poor in the House.

- 1, THEY shall not be guilty of profane cursing or swearing, or of any lewd, indecent, or disorderly behaviour, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the work or services, which he, she, or they shall be required to do, or shall be remiss therein, (such work or service being suited to his or their age, strength or ability,) every such offender, if under the age of twelve years, shall be punished by moderate correction, or abatement in diet; if above twelve years, then either by abatement of diet, or distinction in dress and diet, or by setting in the stocks, or to be without any other diet than bread and water for any space not exceeding twenty-four hours; such punishments to be inflicted by order of the major part of the directors and acting guardians present at the weekly meeting. See Public Acts, 15 G. III. c. 59.
- 2, If any of the Poor purloin, sell, or pawn any of the materials or implements of work intrusted to them, belonging to the corporation, or shall sell or pawn any of the apparel with which they shall be clothed at the expence of the corporation, upon complaint before any justice of the peace for the said county, by any of the guardians, or governor, or steward for the time being, such justice shall issue his warrant for apprehending such offender, and, being convicted on oath of one

or more witnesses, or confession of the party, shall be committed to the house of correction, for the first offence, any time not exceeding seven days, and for the second, and every other offence, if a man, to be publicly whipped, and, if a woman, to be kept to hard labour for fourteen days, and then discharged. See Act.

- 3, If any person or persons shall knowingly buy, receive into pawn, or secrete any of the cloaths or wearing apparel of any poor person received into or maintained in the said house, or any of the goods, materials, or implements of work carried into the said house, to be wrought up, manufactured, or used by the Poor there, or any of the goods or furniture of the said house ; or shall buy or receive any of the provisions allotted to or provided for the Poor in the said house ; every offender shall forfeit, on conviction, five pounds, by oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses before any justice of the said county, to be levied by distress and sale of such offender's goods, one moiety to the informer, and the other moiety to the treasurer, as part of the common stock, and to be applied to the purposes of the Act ; if no goods, then such offender to be committed to the house of correction, to be kept to hard labour, for any time not exceeding three months. See Act.
- 4, They shall at all times behave peaceably and quietly ; they shall not quarrel or give rude language ; they shall attend prayers morning and evening, eat their victuals orderly in the dining room, carry none out, nor depart till after grace be said, on pain of losing their next meal.
- 5, They shall not strike or abuse the governor or matron, or their assistants, but shall obey them at all times ; and if they think themselves aggrieved, they shall make complaint to the weekly committee, who shall examine into the truth of it, and redress him if it be proper ; but if any poor person, maintained in the house, shall strike, or threaten or attempt to strike, abuse, or even behave disrespectfully to the governor or matron, or shall excite any mutiny, or disturbance, the governor shall, for such offence, of striking, threatening or attempting to strike, immediately complain to the next justice of the peace, that the delinquent may be dealt with according to law.
- 6, They are to take their clean linen from the matron every Saturday evening, and bring their foul linen to her every Sunday morning.
- 7, They are not to go out without leave, nor stay beyond the time allowed

ed them, on pain of losing their next meal, and such other punishment as the weekly committee shall inflict.

- 8, They are to be in bed by nine o'clock in the summer, and eight in the winter ; and the fire and candles are to be put out before that time.
- 9, They are not to smoke but in the working rooms, and by no means above stairs, on pain of severe punishment.
- 10, If any of the nurses, or other persons employed in the service of the house, go out without leave of the governor or matron, they shall be severely punished.
- 11, If any of the Poor presume to beg money or drink from any person attending, or coming to view the house, for the first offence they shall be deprived of their next meal.
- 12, That slothful people, who pretend ailments to excuse themselves from work, be properly examined, and if it appears they make false excuses, then they shall be punished by order of the next weekly committee.
- 13, They are not to throw water or other things out of the windows of the Poor's houses, on pain of severe punishment.
- 14, The sick, on their recovery, are to attend divine service, and publicly to return thanks to Almighty God for their recovery, according to the form of the Church of England.
- 15, Persons convicted of lying, to be set on stools in the most public place of the dining-room, and have a paper fixed on their breasts, with these words written thereon :

INFAMOUS LIAR.

The inhabitants of the incorporated parishes are chiefly farmers, agricultural labourers, a few necessary mechanics, publicans, and shop-keepers.

The prices of provisions, at present, are : beef, 5d. the pound ; mutton, 5d. ; pork, 6d. ; bacon, 8d. ; butter, 7d. ; flour, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. the stone ; wheat, £ 3. 10s. the qr. ; malt, £ 2. 10s. the qr. ; barley, £ 1. 12s. the qr. ; milk, (of which little is sold,) 2d. the gallon.

The wages of labourers are : for husbandry work, 1s. 2d. a day, in winter, and 1s. 6d. in summer, without victuals ; women weeding corn are paid 6d. and 8d. a day, without victuals ; bricklayers, 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day ; their assistants, 1s. 6d. to 2s.

The

The land-tax varies much in the different parishes. Instances may be found of a few small tracts of land paying 5s. or 6s. in the pound; and of other parts not charged more than 2d. in the pound. From the best information obtainable on this subject, 1s. in the pound appears to be the average.

Both in this, and in the adjoining county of Lincoln, small shop-keepers, manufacturers, publicans, and labouring people, complain heavily against those, whom they call monopolizers of corn, farming clergymen, (who are not rare,) and the consolidators of small farms. To the conduct of men of this description, the high price of provisions, the increase of the Poor's Rates, and almost every evil, that attends, or is likely to attend the nation, are not unfrequently attributed.

June, 1795.

HECKINGHAM.

THE House of Industry at Heckingham, was erected in 1767. The original sum borrowed was £ 7500. The annual assessments to be paid by 41 incorporated parishes, in the Hundreds of Loddon and Clavering, were fixed at the average expenditure of the 7 years immediately preceding their incorporation. In 1786 the whole debt was paid off. The total Rates fixed on the several parishes, amounted to £ 2132. 6s. 3d. annually; but after the debt was paid off, they were lowered to £ 1986. 1s. and some time afterwards to £ 1866. The high price of provisions, the lowness of wages for spinning, and the late severe seasons, have so much increased the number of necessitous, that it was found necessary to augment the Rates; and, about three months ago, they were raised to their original standard.

The following table exhibits the number of Paupers, yearly earnings and expences of the house, for a few years back.

Years,

Years.	Number in the House.		Earnings.			Total Expenditure.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1789.	199	By spinning wool	204	2	3			
		By spinning tow	9	16	7			
		By other work	5	9	0			
		Total earnings	219	7	10	2230	11	8
1790.	233	By spinning wool	220	13	2 $\frac{3}{4}$			
		By spinning tow	20	12	0			
		By other work	15	8	7			
		Total earnings	256	13	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2324	10	5
1791.	245	By spinning wool	217	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		By spinning tow	19	11	11			
		By spinning filk	54	9	4			
		By other work	13	8	9			
		Total earnings	305	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2223	11	11
1792.	224	By spinning wool	280	19	9			
		By spinning tow	19	6	8			
		By other work	1	18	0			
		Total earnings	302	4	5	2047	2	6
1793.	214	By spinning wool	228	8	8			
		By other work	5	12	2			
		Total earnings	234	0	10	2094	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1794.	239	By spinning wool	140	13	10			
		By spinning tow	14	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		By other work	34	7	4			
		Total earnings	189	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2261	4	11

Bill

Bill of Fare in the House of Industry.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and cheese, and butter, or treacle.	Dumplings, butcher's meat, and bread.	Bread and cheese, or butter.
Monday,	The same as Sunday.	Broth and bread.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Milk and water gruel, and bread.	Baked suet puddings.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	The same as Sunday.	Dumplings and milk broth; or milk and water gruel.	Ditto.
Thursday,	The same as Tuesday.	The same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	The same as Sunday.	The same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	The same as Tuesday.	Bread and cheese, or butter.	Ditto.

The men are, each, allowed a pint of beer at every meal, except when they have broth, or gruel. Women, with children at the breast, have the same allowance. Others have two-thirds of a pint.

The Poor, here, are not subject to any peculiar disorder. A very fatal putrid fever, however, is now raging in the neighbourhood; but this place has hitherto escaped the contagion. Mr. Howlett informs us, that, in 1774, 126 persons in this house died of that disorder¹, out of an average of about 220. He adds, that the average of Paupers in the house during 20 years, before 1788, was 216; and that the average annual deaths of children in the house had been $7\frac{25}{100}$, or about 1 in 8.

In the year 1791, in consequence of representations having been made to the directors and guardians, that the weekly charges for provisions, &c. for the preceding three or four years, appeared very high, when compared with those for the corresponding weeks in former years, without sufficient reason appearing to account for such excess; a special committee was appointed, for the purpose of examining into the expenditure of the corporation. From a statement of their proceedings, which was published in 1793², it appeared, that the books of the house had been kept in a very vague and loose manner; that no entries were made of the cloaths delivered to the different Paupers; and that the only way in which the amount of

¹ See "The Insufficiency of the Causes to which the Increase of our Poor, and of the Poor's Rates, have been commonly ascribed," &c. 1788, p. 87, 96.

² Entitled, "An Account of the Proceedings of the Special Committee, appointed by the Corporation of the Hundreds of Loddon and Clavering, in the County of Norfolk, in the year 1791, to enquire into the Expenditure in the House of Industry at Heckingham. By the Committee." Norwich, 1793.

provisions delivered out every week was ascertained, was, by taking stock every Sunday night, and charging the deficit as the weekly expenditure. The committee, therefore, recommended to the directors to dismiss the governor of the house, as a person perfectly incompetent to fulfil the duties of his office. The recommendation, however, was not attended to; but soon after, the governor signified his intention of resigning, because he "too well knew the inveterate prejudices which some few entertained against him, to expect any peace or happiness from a continuance in his present situation;" and quitted his office at Michaelmas 1792.

Not much information is to be derived from the printed statement of the committee, as several of the facts brought forward by them, relative to the number of the Paupers, and expenditure in former years, were disputed by the opposite party. Some idea, however, of the weekly charges may be formed from the following extracts:

The Weekly Charge from the 15th to the 22d of March 1790.

Number of Paupers 246.

	St.	lb.		s.	d.
Meal	91	0	at	1	6
Flour	26	0	—	2	0
Beef	21	0	—	4	1½
Pork	6	7	—	4	0
Cheese	23	7	—	2	0

168 0. Charge for the week, exclusive of coals, £22 18 10⁷/₈

The Week from the 29th of March to the 5th of April 1790.

Number of Paupers 243.

	St.	lb.		s.	d.
Meal	86	0	at	1	6
Flour	25	0	—	2	0
Meat	27	0	—	4	0
Cheese	22	7	—	2	0

160 7.

Charge, exclusive of coals, £22 5 2⁷/₂

The Week from the 17th to the 24th of May 1790.

Number of Paupers 253.

	<i>St.</i>	<i>lb.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Meal	81	0	at	1	6
Flour	25	0	—	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Meat	28	0	—	4	0
Cheefe	22	0	—	2	0
	<hr/>				
	156	0.		Charge, exclusive of coals, £21 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	

The Week from the 5th to the 12th of July 1790.

Number of Paupers 258.

	<i>St.</i>	<i>lb.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Meal	84	0	at	1	6
Flour	25	0	—	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beef	28	7	—	4	0
Pork	1	0	—	4	0
Cheefe	24	0	—	2	0
	<hr/>				
	162	7.		Charge, exclusive of coals, £22 17 8	

The committee were furnished with the following account of the annual consumption of meal, flour, meat, and cheefe, from the first institution of the house to Midsummer 1791, by the clerk, from the books of expenditure¹.

<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>			<i>Average Number in the House.</i>	<i>Consumption of each Pauper p^r week.</i>
	<i>St.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>		
From Mich. 1767 to Midf. 1768	5318	2	4	244	8
— Midf. 1768 to Midf. 1769	5974	10	8	208	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Midf. 1769 to Midf. 1770	6073	4	0	210	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Midf. 1770 to Midf. 1771	6117	6	12	205	8
— Midf. 1771 to Midf. 1772	6005	4	8	217	7 $\frac{1}{4}$

¹ P. 31.

Dates.		Quantity.			Average Number in the House.	Consumption of each Pau- per p ^r week.
		St.	lb.	oz.		lb.
From	Midf. 1772 to Midf. 1773	7521	7	0	260	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	Midf. 1773 to Midf. 1774	6845	9	0	273	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	Midf. 1774 to Midf. 1775	5845	1	0	244	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	Midf. 1775 to Midf. 1776	5792	10	0	224	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	Midf. 1776 to Midf. 1777	5556	7	0	207	7
—	Midf. 1777 to Midf. 1778	5265	4	0	188	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	Midf. 1778 to Midf. 1779	5240	0	8	185	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	Midf. 1779 to Midf. 1780	4873	0	0	165	8
—	Midf. 1780 to Midf. 1781	5067	0	0	167	8
—	Midf. 1781 to Midf. 1782	6815	15	0	220	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	Midf. 1782 to Midf. 1783	7261	0	0	237	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	Midf. 1783 to Midf. 1784	8061	0	0	264	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
—	Midf. 1784 to Midf. 1785	7598	0	0	235	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	Midf. 1785 to Midf. 1786	7090	0	0	211	9
—	Midf. 1786 to Midf. 1787	6332	0	0	189	9
—	Midf. 1787 to Midf. 1788	7260	0	0	192	10
—	Midf. 1788 to Midf. 1789	7298	0	0	199	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
—	Midf. 1789 to Midf. 1790	7945	0	0	233	9
—	Midf. 1790 to Midf. 1791	8273	0	0	245	9

The Governor laid before the Committee the following average of the number of Paupers in the house, in different years¹.

		Adults.	Boys and Girls.
From	1784 to 1785	104	130
—	1785 to 1786	96	105
—	1786 to 1787	82	105
—	1787 to 1788	91	103
—	1788 to 1789	100	98
—	1789 to 1790	111	119
—	1790 to 1791	114	130

¹ P. 41.

N O R W I C H.

THE city of Norwich, comprehending 32 parishes, and 3 or 4 hamlets, and containing, in extent, about 8 square miles, is incorporated for the maintenance of its Poor. Its population was ascertained in 1693, when it was found to amount to 28,881 souls; and again in 1752, when it was found to have increased to 36,169: its present population is estimated at 40,000 inhabitants; but that number appears, from the subjoined tables of baptisms and burials, to be rather exaggerated.

The number of houses, &c. assessed to the window-tax is 2200: the number exempted could not be ascertained, but must be more considerable.

There are 370 ale-houses in Norwich.

The land-tax produces £ 8518. 11s. 11d. The rent of land, in some places near Norwich, is £ 5. an acre; but farms in general, in the vicinity of the city, let at about £ 1. an acre.

A cotton manufactory was established here about 7 years ago; but the staple manufactures of Norwich are camblets, and other worsted stuffs, of various denominations. It is probable, that more hands without the city, than within it, are employed in the manufactures; for, in 1771, Arthur Young calculated the number of looms in and near Norwich, at 12,000; and, allowing 6 persons to a loom, reckoned the number of people employed in this manufacture to be 72,000, and the amount of the stuffs sent annually from Norwich to exceed a million sterling¹.

The Norwich trade has for some years been in a declining state, which is ascribed to the following causes: to the prevalent taste for wearing cottons, which has necessarily lessened the consumption of stuffs²; the-

¹ Eastern Tour, ii. 79.

² The woollen manufacture, considering all its branches, is, no doubt, a more important national concern than the cotton manufacture. It would seem, however, that the cottons of Manchester create more employment than the Norwich stuffs. The general languor of the woollen business seems to have been principally owing to the difficulty of introducing machinery; the improvements of which have given cottons a decided advantage. The author of a pamphlet, written in 1788, asserts, that, not above twenty years before his time, the whole cotton trade of Great Britain did not return £ 200,000l. to the country, for the

the low wages of the weavers and spinners, who are, in a considerable degree at the mercy of the manufacturers, and are not supposed to receive better pay than they did 20 years ago; and, lastly, to the war, which has put a stop

raw materials, combined with the labour of the people; and at that period, before the introduction of the water-machinery, and hand-engines, the power of the single wheel could not exceed 50,000 spindles, employed in spinning the cotton-wool into yarn; but, at that moment, the power of spindles thus employed, amounted to two millions; and the gross return for the raw materials and labour, exceeded seven millions sterling. It was about the year 1784, that the expiration of Sir Richard Arkwright's patent caused the erection of water-machines for the spinning of warps, in all parts of the country; with which the hand-engines, for the spinning of weft, kept proportion. At the time he wrote, he estimated the number of

Water-mills, or machines, at	-	-	-	143
Mule-jennies, or machines, consisting of 90 spindles each	-	-	-	550
Hand-jennies, of 80 spindles each	-	-	-	20,070

Of the water-mills, 123 are in England, and 19 in Scotland.

Of those in England,

Lancashire	has	41	Cheshire	has	8
Derbyshire	—	22	Staffordshire	-	7
Nottinghamshire	-	17	Westmorland	-	5
Yorkshire	—	11	Flintshire	—	3

These establishments, when in full work, are estimated to give employment to about 26,000 men, 31,000 women, and 53,000 children, in spinning alone; and, in all the subsequent stages of the manufacture, the number of the persons employed, is estimated at 133,000 men, 59,000 women, and 48,000 children; making an aggregate of 159,000 men, 90,000 women, and 101,000 children; in all, 350,000 persons employed in the cotton manufacture.

Cotton Wool remaining in the Country after
Exportation in

Years.	lb.
1783	- 9,546,179
1784	- 11,280,238
1785	- 17,992,888
1786	- 19,151,867
1787	- 22,600,000

Gross Value of Cotton Goods made in

Years.	£.
1783	- 3,200,000
1784	- 3,950,000
1785	- 6,000,000
1786	- 6,500,000
1787	- 7,500,000

See a pamphlet published in 1788, entitled, "An important crisis in the callico and muslin manufactory in Great Britain, explained:" and Aikin's Description of Manchester, 178.

The increased import of cotton since 1787, more especially when compared with the imports previous to 1783, is very astonishing.

Cotton wool imported, on the average of 5 years, to 1783 inclusive, was 7,000,000 lb.
Ditto to 1794 inclusive, — 28,000,000 lb.

Lord Auckland's Speech in the House of Lords on the 2d May 1796.

stop to the exportation of stuffs to France, Flanders, and Holland, and from the high price of insurance, much reduced the trade to other countries. The merchants and manufacturers are now overstocked with goods; and the weavers are, consequently, very ill supplied with work, and, what is worse, are obliged to work up the worst materials. While business was brisk, an industrious weaver might earn £ 1. 1s. a week, from fine work; and from coarser work, 12s. a week. The average earnings of weavers, at present, are thought not to exceed 7s. or 8s. a week. Women weavers earn from 5s. to 6s. a week. Females, however, are principally employed in spinning, reeling, winding, &c., in which they earn from 2s. to 4s. a week. Children, in spinning, winding, &c. earn about 2s. a week. Of late, the wages, both of women and children, have been very low; but business, since the beginning of this month, has been rather brisk, from a notion that peace is not very distant.

The prices of provisions, at present, are: beef, 5½d. the pound; mutton, from 5d. to 6d.; veal, from 4d. to 5d.; pork, from 7d. to 8d.; bacon, 10d.; milk, ¾d. the pint; eggs, two for 1d.

The Poor of the 32 parishes of the city of Norwich, are, principally, maintained in two large work-houses¹; one of which, was formerly a palace, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk; and the other, a monastery. It is, therefore, not surprising, that they should, in many respects, be extremely unfit for the purpose to which they are now applied. The latter, more especially, is dark and confined; and, from the great number of Paupers in it, (about 700,) exhibits rather an uncleanly appearance.

There are about 40 beds, (generally of straw,) in each chamber. The room, where the victuals are served out, has two doors; through one of which, the Poor enter, one by one, to receive their allowance; go out by the other door; and carry their victuals up to their bed-rooms, where they are allowed to dine, sup, &c. The Poor in the house are chiefly women and children: they are employed in schools, under the superintendence of task-masters, in spinning worsted.

¹ "Previous to the year 1727, the Rates throughout the city were immoderately burthened with weekly allowances to the Poor, of 1s. 6d.; 2s.; 2s. 6d.; or 3s. a family; in which manner, £ 1200. a year, was given. A resolution was taken, in that year, to strike them all off; it was accordingly done, and nothing ensued but murmuring; no ill consequence at all." Young's Eastern Tour, ii. 76.

The mortality in the work-houses has been considerably lessened, by several improvements, made in the year 1783, for ventilating the rooms, removing nuisances, and newly-arranging the offices.

About the same period, in consequence of the suggestions of Mr. Rigby, a member of the court of guardians¹, a special provision committee was appointed, through whose exertions several judicious alterations, respecting the diet of the Poor in the two work-houses, were effected; though not without considerable clamour, on the part of the Poor, who were unhappily persuaded, that no change could be made, which had economy for it's principal object, without rendering their allowances less ample, less wholesome, or less palatable, than they were before.

As the reforms which took place in the purchasing and delivering of provisions, in consequence of this enquiry, may be, (perhaps,) successfully applied in other work-houses, where similar abuses exist, I shall briefly state the points to which the attention of the committee was directed, and the steps which their reports induced the court of guardians to adopt².

In the article of bread, it was found, that the baker's bread was infinitely superior to the work-house bread, which, (the Report states,) seemed to be made principally of bran, and to be much too ordinary for common food; and that, notwithstanding this, the former was considerably the cheaper: it was therefore resolved, that the practice of buying corn, and baking bread, at the work-houses, should be discontinued; and that, in future, the bread should be bought, by contract, of the baker; and the flour, of the flour-merchant.

¹ The court of guardians, which has the management of the work-houses, and other concerns relative to the Poor in the 32 incorporated parishes, consists of sixty persons, of whom the mayor, recorder, steward, the two sheriffs, and twenty-three aldermen, are perpetual guardians: the remaining thirty-two are elected every two years, half of them being chosen by the court of aldermen, and the other half by the common council.

² See a pamphlet, containing much information, entitled, "Reports of the Special Provision Committee, appointed by the Court of Guardians, in the City of Norwich; with an Account of the Savings which have been produced by the late Regulations in the Diet of the Work-houses: exhibiting some important facts respecting the œconomy of those establishments. By Edward Rigby." Norwich, 1788.

The following agreements were, therefore, entered into, by the provision committee, in February, 1794 :

1st, With the flour-merchant, to furnish standard flour, for the work-houses, and infirmary, for three months, at £ 1. 13s. per sack, weighing 20 stone, during the continuance of the assize at 23s. per comb ; and to vary 1s. 6d. per sack, as the assize shall rise or or fall 1s. per comb.

2d, With several bakers, to supply the houses with bread, of the following description, for six months :

	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	
The meal loaf, when baked, to weigh	2	3	or	43	12 per score,
The white loaf	-	-	-	1 10	or 32 8 per score,

at 4s. per score, while the assize of bread remains at 23s. per comb of wheat ; and to advance or abate 2d. per score for every variation of 1s. in the assize.

In the articles of butter and cheese, it was calculated, that an allowance of four ounces of butter a week to each person, instead of the usual allowance of cheese, which was 12 oz. a week to each person, (except in particular instances, when they were allowed $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of cheese,) would produce an annual saving of £ 356. : cheese was therefore discontinued ; and the weekly shares of butter, were increased to 4 ounces.

In the articles of beef, flour, and beer, it was found that great abuses existed ; of which the following statement was an evincing proof :

In January 1774, 1478 Paupers consumed, of beef, 496 stone.
of bread, 9370 quartern loaves.
of flour, 552 stone.
of beer, 128 barrels.

The total expence of provisions for one month was - £ 532. 10s. 8d.

In January 1784, 1231 Paupers consumed, of beef, 466 stone 7 lb.
of bread, 9250 quartern loaves.
of flour, 580 stone.
of beer, 135 barrels.

The total expence of provisions for one month was £ 548. 18s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

To correct this evil, the court of guardians directed, that the quantity of provisions for one week, for 692 persons, (the number then in the new work-house,) should be as follows; and should be increased, or diminished, according to the number in the house:

Bread	1917	coarse loaves,	} 2130 total ^r .
	213	fine loaves,	
Flour	67	stone.	
Oatmeal	10½	pecks.	
Beer	15	barrels.	
Beef	60	stone.	

And for 579, the number of persons in the old work-house:

Bread	1440	coarse loaves,	} 1680 total.
	240	fine loaves,	
Flour	53	stone.	
Oatmeal	9½	pecks.	
Beer	12	barrels.	
Beef	48	stone.	

From the 4th Report of the committee, it appears, that, in April 1784, when the number of persons in the new work-house was 677, 486 dumplings, weighing 13 ounces each, were the usual quantity consumed three times in a week. The expence of them was as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
19 stone of flour, at 1s. 9½d.	-	1	14 2½
3 gallons of yeast, at 1s.	-	0	3 0
1 pound of salt	-	0	0 2
3 persons' time, who make them, and who have each a dumplin extraordinary allowed them.	-	0	1 6
	£	1	18 10½

^r I suppose the coarse loaves weighed 2 lb. 3 oz. each, and the fine loaves 1 lb. 10 oz. each: see p. 481. The weight, therefore, of 1440 coarse loaves was 4193 lb. 7 oz.; and of fine, 346 lb. 2 oz.; total, 4539 lb. 9 oz., or nearly 6 lb. 9½ oz. a man, weekly. The allowance of bread in the old work-house, (where the number of boys and young men is proportionably smaller than in the new work-house,) is less than the above.

A re-

A reputable baker offered to sell 20 lb. of dough for 2s.¹; and from trials made with it, it appeared, that eleven ounces of it would make a dumplin, weighing full $13\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; and of which, to make 486 such dumplins as the above-mentioned, it would take 334 lb. 2 oz., which, at 2s. per 20 lb. would come to £ 1. 13s. 5d.; which, (although each dumplin would weigh full half an ounce more than the work-house dumplin,) would cost 5s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. less than those made at the work-house did. This multiplied by 3, (the number of times this quantity was consumed every week,) amounted to 16s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; which being again multiplied by 52, (the number of weeks in the year,) amounted to £42. 11s. 6d. In the same manner, the saving at the old work-house, where the consumption was one-fourth less, was calculated at £ 31. 19s.: and the court of guardians was induced to direct, that, for the future, the dough should be bought of the bakers, at the rate of 21 lb. for 2s. (the affize being at £1. 5s. for 4 bushels of wheat,) to increase or decrease 1d. for 21 lb. of dough, for every variation of 1s. in the affize of corn.

In the 5th Report, the committee represented, that the manner in which the different articles of provision were served in the work-houses was a great source of waste and extravagance, and that the total quantity of meat distributed in shares much exceeded what was usually eaten by persons in perfect health. The following statements, by which they exemplified the truth of their assertions, in the instance of *beef* are extremely curious; and afford many conclusions worthy of attention by those who are desirous of investigating the domestic economy of work-houses.

“ Account of Beef, Sunday, April 11, 1784.

77	persons	had each	10	ounces	} 1768 oz.
26	-	-	11		
42	-	-	12		
26	-	-	8		

171

¹ It may seem extraordinary that the bakers, who must have a profit upon making dough, should be able to sell it cheaper than it can be made at the work-house. This is, however, owing to the baker being able, from a more perfect knowledge of the art, to produce a larger quantity of dough, from a given quantity of flour, than those who were employed to do this business at the work-house could do; as it appeared from their ignorance of the matter, that a great waste of flour had been made, an extravagant quantity of yeast had been used, and the dough so improperly compounded, and so imperfectly fermented; as not to admit of the due increase.

This sum of 1768 oz. divided by 16, gives 110 lb. 8 oz. and which is of beef cooked, and without bone ; and which, according to the butcher's and master's account, being to beef uncooked, and with bone, only as 8 lb. to 14 lb. amounts to 193 lb. of meat, as bought from the butcher ; and which, being brought into ounces, and again divided by the number of persons, namely, 171, gives the average share of uncooked meat for each person, and is 18 oz. which, at 4d. per lb. comes to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. each person ; to which being added, bread, beer, and the expence of cooking, it amounts at least to 6d. each person.

Account of Beef, Tuesday, April 13, 1784.

81	persons	had	each	10	ounces	} 2066 oz.
24	-	-	-	11		
74	-	-	-	12		
13	-	-	-	8		
<hr/>						
192						

This, from the same operation of figures, turns out to be $18\frac{3}{4}$ ounces for each person, which, in bread, &c. as before, may be estimated at full 6d. each person's meal.

Account of Beef, Thursday, April 22, 1784.

71	persons	had	each	10	ounces	} 2427 oz.
19	-	-	-	11		
123	-	-	-	12		
4	-	-	-	8		
<hr/>						
217						

This, likewise, by the same operation of figures, turns out to be $19\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for each person, which, with bread, &c. as before, may be estimated at almost 7d. for each person's meal.

In the old work-house, no account has yet been taken, in the above manner, of the quantities which all the different classes of the Poor have ; but it appeared to this court, from actual shares produced and weighed in court, that the weavers' allowance in that house consisted of 17 ounces of boiled beef, with a large bone and some fragments upon it, for each person ; and which, (according to the foregoing allowance of one stone of meat uncooked and with bone, to eight pounds cooked, and without bone,) must be, uncooked, at least, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. which, at 4d. per pound, comes to 7d. each share ;

share ; and to which being added bread, beer, and the expence of cooking, the meal must come to 9d. each person.

From the above account, the truth of which cannot be controverted, it is evident, that the dinners of the above number of persons, three times a week, cost more than if the Poor were to dine at a cook's shop, or a public house ; as it is well known, that many respectable artificers dine at such places for less money ; and that the quantity, for each person, exceeds, considerably, the proportion of what is usually eaten at the tables of most private families. The extravagance of this will be further proved by observing, that these three meals cost more than twenty-one meals in several houses of industry, in this county, do."

To prevent this superfluous consumption of provision, the committee proposed, that the Poor should, in future, all dine together in two large rooms in the work-house, by which they would be more equally fed ; the general consumption of food considerably lessened ; the practice of selling provision put a stop to ; and, instead of the custom of eating upon the beds, (which was a source of dirt in both houses,) the whole number of Paupers would be collected together, once a day, in a decent and orderly manner, and the real number in the house more easily ascertained.

The plan of making the Poor dine together was not adopted : but an alteration was made in the meat dinners, in consequence of the statements of the committee ; from whence it appeared, that the Sunday dinner in the new work-house, for 171 persons, was 1768 ounces of boiled beef without bone, which, (reckoning 8 lb. of such beef to be equal to 14 lb. with bone, and uncooked,) amounted to $13\frac{3}{4}$ stone, and, at 4s. the stone, cost £2. 15s. The soup recommended to be adopted, and which was approved of by the guardians, in lieu of the Sunday meat dinner, was as follows :

	s.	d.
70 lb. of cheeks, at 2s. the stone	-	10 0
43 gallons of water		
2 pecks of old pease, at 1s. .	-	2 0
$4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of onions, at 1d.	-	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
$4\frac{3}{4}$ pints of oatmeal, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-	0 7
$3\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of pepper, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Carried over - 13 5

			s.	d.
	Brought over	-	13	5
5 crufts of loaves burnt	-	-	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of falt	-	-	0	2
Thyme	-	-	0	1
			<hr/>	
			13	9 $\frac{3}{4}$

In the 6th Report of the committee, it was stated, that the *beer* brewed at the work-house cost 7s. 3d. a barrel, and that a brewer would furnish beer at 5s. the barrel, which, after a fair trial, had been found to be equally good, and would produce a saving of £210. 12s. a year. This plan was immediately adopted, and a contract made with a brewer, for the supply of beer at 5s. the barrel.

Of the savings resulting from these reforms, in the article of provisions consumed in the work-houses, the following table exhibits a convincing proof:

Years, from 1 May 1783 to	Average N ^o . of Poor in the work-houses.	Total Expenses, omitting fractions. £.	What the Expense would have been in proportion to the Expense of 1783-4.	Annual Saving.
1 May 1784	1301	7058	£.	£.
to 1785 11 months	1430	6400	7757	1357
to 1786	1612	6387	8745	2358
to 1787	1488	5833	8072	2239

Total saving in three years - £5954

It should be observed, that the reform took place in January 1784, and, consequently, effected a reduction, even in the first year of the above account: had the books of preceding years been forthcoming, when the committee made their enquiry, it is probable that the savings, from the new regulations, would have appeared more considerable. This deficiency, however, may be in a great measure supplied from a week's account of the expence of provisions in each work-house, prior and subsequent to the reform taking place.

NORFOLK.—NORWICH.

487

A Week's Expence for Provisions in the New Work-house, Norwich, Sept. 21, 1783.

	£.	s.	d.
71 stone 6 lb. of meat, at 4s.	14	5	9
80 stone of flour, at 2s	8	0	0
1120 brown loaves, at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each, weighing 4 lb. 7 oz.	31	2	6
140 white loaves, at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each, weighing 3 lb. 5 oz.			
24 stone of cheese, at 5s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	3	18	9
80 pints of butter, at 8d.	5	16	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
308 pints of milk, at $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	2	13	4
8 pecks of oatmeal, at 1s. 10d.	0	19	3
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto of wheat, at 1s. 9d.	0	14	8
4 stone of salt, at 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	0	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 tubs of lees, at 9d.	0	6	6
11 lb. of brown soap, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	0	5	3
6 lb. of white soap, at 7d.	0	8	8
6 lb. of candles	0	3	6
18 barrels of beer, at 6s. 6d.	0	3	4
Grocery	5	17	0
	1	1	3

£76 5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

649 persons in the house.

A Week's Expence for Provisions in the Old Work-house, Norwich, Sept. 20, 1783.

	£.	s.	d.
62 stone 7 lb. of meat, at 4s.	12	10	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
60 stone of flour, at 2s.	6	0	0
780 brown loaves, at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	21	18	9
140 white loaves, at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	3	19	2
10 stone of cheese, at 5s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4	16	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
63 pints of butter, at 8d.	2	2	0
378 pints of milk, at $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	1	3	6
5 pecks of wheat, at 1s. 9d.	0	8	9
8 pecks of oatmeal, at 1s. 6d.	0	12	0
4 stone of salt, at 1s. 10d.	0	7	4
20 lb. of soap, at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	0	11	3
3 tubs of lees, at 6d.	0	1	6
6 lb. of candles, at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
15 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of beer, at 6s. 6d.	5	0	9
Grocery	1	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

£60 15 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

547 persons in the house.

A Week's Expence for Provisions in the New Work-house, Norwich, Sept. 22, 1787.

	£.	s.	d.
6 stone of cheeks	0	11	0
40 stone of meat	7	17	11
30 stone of flour, at 34s. the sack	2	16	1
69 stone 7 lb. of dough	4	1	1
117 score brown loaves, at 3s. 6d.	19	14	6
14 score white loaves, at 3s. 4d.	2	6	8
78 lb. of butter, at 9d.	2	18	6
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ firkins of butter, at 34s.	5	10	6
6 lb. of soap, at 1s. 6d.	0	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 lb. of soap, at 8d.	0	11	0
8 lb. of candles, at 8d.	0	5	4
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ peck of peas, at 2s. 4d.	0	4	1
6 pecks of wheat, at 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	0	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 pecks of oatmeal, at 1s. 6d.	0	15	0
5 stone of salt, at 1s. 6d.	0	7	6
7 tubs of lees, at 9d.	0	5	3
19 barrels of beer, at 4s. 6d.	4	5	6
464 pints of milk, at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a quart	1	4	2
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sacks of potatoes, at 4s.	0	9	0
Grocery	1	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

£56 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

714 persons in the house.

A Week's Expence for Provisions in the Old Work-house, Norwich, Sept. 21, 1787.

	£.	s.	d.
6 stone of ox cheeks	0	11	0
20 stone 7 lb. of meat, at 3s. 11d.	4	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
25 stone of flour, at 34s. the sack	2	2	6
56 stone 7 lb. of dough, at 1s. 9d.			
for 21 lb.	3	4	9
94 score of brown loaves, at 3s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	17	0	0
12 ditto white loaves, at 3s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2	0	6
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ firkins of butter, at 1l. 14s.	7	4	6
3 pints of ditto, at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	0	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 stone of cheese, at 2s.	0	10	0
384 pints of milk, at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. the quart	1	0	0
2 pecks of peas, at 1s. 3d.	0	2	6
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks of wheat, at 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	0	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 pecks of potatoes, at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	0	8	9
8 pecks of oatmeal, at 1s. 4d.	0	12	0
4 stone of salt, at 1s. 6d.	0	6	0
5 $\frac{1}{4}$ stone of treacle, at 3s.	0	17	3
24 lb. of soap, at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	0	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 tubs of lees, at 1s.	0	4	0
6 lb. of candles, at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	0	4	3
16 barrels of beer, at 4s. 6d.	3	12	0
Grocery	0	5	8

£45 14 1

618 persons in the house.

Notwithstanding the savings, which, from Mr. Rigby's account, seem to have been evidently the result of the above enquiry, the expences for the

Poor of this city, have, in general, of late, considerably increased. This, it is probable, may be attributed to the War, and other causes, which have occasioned a great stagnation of trade in Norwich. The reliefs to out-poor, which, in 1784, cost £2318. 10s. 11d. in 1794 called for £7327. 9s. 11d.; but, although the number of Paupers in the work-houses and infirmary was increased from 1301, (the number in 1784,) to 1406, (in 1794) it appears from the subjoined tables, that, in the former period, the expence of their cloathing and maintenance was £10,204. 13s.; and in the latter, notwithstanding the high price of every article of subsistence, only £9240. 9s. 2d.

Since the year 1783, the court of guardians have annually published an account of their general receipts and disbursements relative to the Poor of Norwich. From these printed accounts, some useful information is to be collected, respecting the detail of parochial concerns in a large city. It is, however, to be regretted, that in laying the particulars of their disbursements before the public, the guardians should not have specified the *quantity* of articles purchased within the year, as well as the sums expended on each article: in this respect, the annual statements of the Corporation for the Poor of the City of Bristol, and of the Governors of the House of Industry in the Isle of Wight, are more satisfactory¹.

General State of Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians in the City of NORWICH, from May 1st, 1783—to May 1st, 1784.

R E C E I V E D,

	£.	s.	d.
For the militia - - - - -	234	18	0
Earnings at the several workhouses - - - - -	1029	10	3
Bran - - - - -	43	0	8
Balance of rents - - - - -	43	3	1
Earnings at spinning schools for nine months [- - - - -	185	18	4
Money lent overseers - - - - -	423	3	0
Mulcts - - - - -	18000	0	0
Deficiencies of rates added to mulcts - - - - -	210	2	5
Total received	£.20169	15	9

¹ See p. 185. and p. 261.

P A I D.

PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
For wheat, bread, flour, and baking office expences -	3500	19	6
N. B. There remains due £190. for flour, besides the above; the bill for which not being delivered, it must be added to the next year's account.			
Malt, hops, and brewhouse expences - - -	635	9	9
Minister, clerks, surgeons for attendance, and medicines, and servants' salaries - - - -	450	0	0
Printer and stationer - - - -	32	10	0
Insurance - - - -	11	15	7
Interest on £5000. money borrowed by the corporation of guardians, at 5 per cent. - - - -	250	0	0
N. B. Over and above the interest stated, there is a running account of interest due to the treasurer, Roger Kerrison, Esq. which cannot appear in this year's account, amounting to £52. 11s.			
Manufacturing implements - - - -	43	3	3
Sword-bearer, for orders of removal, &c. - -	36	3	0
Removal-officer's expences - - - -	68	13	7
Apprehending vagrants - - - -	14	17	6
High Constable for King's Bench and Marshalsea - -	60	6	0
Sessions' orders - - - -	200	0	0
Bridewell expences - - - -	84	5	6
Man-midwife, 1782, £7. 5s.; 1783, £10. 5s. - -	17	10	0
Non-resident poor - - - -	133	3	8
Casual Poor - - - -	183	2	11
Money lent overseers, repaid as per credit account -	423	3	0
Apprentices binding - - - -	73	16	0
Spinning-school expences - - - -	64	0	4
Water rent - - - -	10	0	0
Horse-keeping at the infirmary - - - -	6	14	1
Out-door allowances - - - -	2318	10	11
Deficiencies of Rates by empty houses, &c. - -	1497	16	6
Ditto by Rates made short of the mulcts, errors, &c. returned upon each parish, repaid as per credit account -	210	2	5
Pease - - - -	49	8	1
Oatmeal - - - -	98	0	6
Beef - - - -	1291	3	8
Cheese - - - -	571	3	7
Carried over -	£12335	19	4

								£.	s.	d.
						Brought over	-	12335	19	4
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	15	2
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	12	2
Groceries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	4	11
Candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	0	8
Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	10	1
Soap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	14	6
Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	0	0
Men's, women's, boys', girls', and infants' shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	457	4	6
Breeches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	1	6
Wool and yarn for outward apparel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	17	8
Ditto for stockings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	0	10
Ditto for burials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	3
Casual expences, in which fundry articles are included, which will in future be arranged under the different heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640	16	8
Linen cloth for shirts and shifts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	402	5	4
Ditto for sheets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	11	8
Check for handkerchiefs and aprons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	16	8
Leather for mending shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	0	3
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	1	10
Coffins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	2	3
Funeral expences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	4	2
Blankets and coverlets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	18	0
Flock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	4	8
Haberdashery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	6	2
Extra expences for washers, nurses, additional food for the sick, and fundry contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	14	8
Whitesmith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	11	7
Carpenter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	12	4
Bricklayer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	6	4
Ironmonger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	19	0
Plumber and glazier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	3	5
Brazier and tinman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	12	4
Cooper, two years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	9	11
Rents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	0	0
Bed-tick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	14	10

	Expended	£	16943	9	8
Balance applied towards paying off money borrowed	-	3226	6	1	

£ 20169 15 9

* * * The average number of Paupers in the several work-houses is 1301.

July 30, 1784. The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE,
S. HARMER,
JAMES ALRIC,

J. G. BASELEY,
JAMES CHASE.

General State of Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians in the City of NORWICH, from May 1, 1784, to April 1, 1785.

R E C E I V E D.

	£.	s.	d.
Earnings at the several work-houses	1133	15	4
Ditto at spinning-schools	503	12	7
Mulcts	18000	0	0
Deficiencies of Rates added to mulcts	207	14	0
Cash paid the Treasurer, on account of rents of the work-house estates	65	7	9
Money lent the Overseers	105	0	0
	£20015	9	8

P A I D.

	£.	s.	d.
For bread, flour, and baking-office expence, including £197. 13s. 6d. omitted in last year's account	3527	13	0
Beer, malt, hops, and brew-house expences	516	8	5
Minister, clerks, surgeons for attendance, medicines, and servants' wages	435	0	0
Printer and stationer	42	4	11
Insurance	13	1	0
Interest money	122	13	6
Manufacturing implements	8	3	10
Sword-bearer, for orders of removal, &c.	43	14	0
Removal-officer's expences	94	9	8
Apprehending vagrants	23	1	10
High Constable for King's Bench and Marshalsea	60	6	0
Sessions' orders	200	0	0
Bridewell expences	36	8	8
Man-midwife	18	17	6

3 R 2

Carried over - £5142 2 4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	5142	2	4
Non-resident Poor -	108	11	8
Casual Poor -	14	7	0
Apprentices binding -	61	4	0
Spinning-school expences -	230	17	6
Water rents -	10	0	0
Horse-keeping at the Infirmary -	11	17	7
Out-door allowances -	2763	16	0
Deficiencies of Rates by empty houses -	1784	17	9
Ditto by Rates made short of the mulcts returned upon each parish, repaid as per credit account -	207	14	0
Pease -	50	19	4
Oatmeal -	88	15	2
Beef -	1096	4	4
Cheese -	307	18	2
Butter -	699	12	5
Milk -	98	8	7
Groceries -	138	2	10
Candle -	34	12	8
Salt -	32	13	3
Soap -	101	1	9
Oil -	70	1	1
Men's, women's, boys' and girls' shoes -	365	18	4
Breeches -	86	17	4
Wool for stockings -	47	19	7
Ditto for burials -	2	10	8
Casual expences for sundry small articles, such as earthen ware, brushes, baskets, sand, wooden ware, greens, &c. &c. bought weekly -	330	1	5
Linen for shirts and shifts -	308	16	7
Ditto for sheets -	64	18	9
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs -	67	16	6
Leather for mending shoes -	179	13	1
Coals -	373	0	8
Coffins -	55	6	4
Funeral expences -	82	17	1
Coverlets and blankets -	93	7	7
Flock -	43	13	4
Haberdashery -	22	12	1
Whitewash -	22	6	11
Carpenter -	14	19	0

Carried over - £15276 12 8

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	152	76	12 8
Bricklayer	-	9	7 0
Ironmonger	-	25	6 5
Plumber and glazier	-	5	17 6
Brazier and tinman	-	15	16 7
Cooper	-	8	5 0
Bed tick	-	50	0 0
Help in the houses	-	85	18 0
Law charges	-	38	13 0
Potatoes	-	41	3 9
Money lent Overseers, repaid as per credit account	-	105	0 0
Rents and repairs of the work-house estates	-	345	10 1
Cash paid Roger Kerrison, Esq.	-	2000	0 0
Wool and yarn for outward apparel	-	173	6 6
	£181	70	16 6 ¹
Balance in Treasurer's hands	-	1844	13 2
	£200	15	9 8

* * The average number of Paupers in the several work-houses is 1430.

The posting of each article in the ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE,
S. HARMER,
JAMES ALRIC,
J. G. BASELEY,

JOHN ROBINSON,
BARTLETT GURNEY,
JAMES CHASE.

N. B. The above is stated for eleven months only, in order that the future accounts may tally with the yearly audited accounts of the Treasurer.

A General State of Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians in the City of NORWICH, from the 1st of April 1785, to the 1st of April 1786.

RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.
To balance in the Treasurer's hands	-	1844	13 2
Earnings at the two work-houses	-	417	19 10
Carried over	-	£2262	13 0

* There is an error of £10. in this account: the various items, altogether, amount to £18180. 16s. 6d. and not to £18170. 16s. 6d.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	2262	13	0
Earnings at the spinning-schools -	527	12	6
Mulcts -	17000	0	0
Arrears of Rates added to mulcts, and arrears of 1784 received in 1785 -	543	11	5
Levies for penalties and arrears -	219	17	10
Cash paid to the Treasurer, on account of rents of the work-house estates -	207	10	4
	<u>£20761</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>

P A I D.

	£.	s.	d.
Bread, flour, and baking-office expences -	3437	15	4
Beer -	539	6	9
Minister, clerks, surgeons, and servants' wages -	447	10	0
Printers and stationers -	42	14	0
Insurance -	12	3	6
Interest money -	158	2	11
Manufacturing implements -	28	3	10
Sword-bearer for removal orders, &c. -	56	16	0
Tyler, removal officer's expences -	90	4	5
Apprehending vagrants -	19	5	0
High Constable for King's Bench -	60	6	0
Sessions' orders -	450	0	0
Bridewell expences -	68	17	6
Man-midwife, and woman in the house -	26	3	1
Non-resident Poor -	134	19	6
Casual Poor -	34	9	4
Apprentices binding -	45	1	0
Spinning-school expences -	126	16	8
Water rents -	11	10	0
Horse-keeping at the Infirmary -	9	19	4
Out-door allowances -	3954	14	6
Deficiencies of Rates by empty houses -	2740	15	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pease -	68	15	6
Oatmeal -	103	5	0
Beef -	875	18	5
Cheese -	153	10	11
Butter -	843	5	9
Milk -	118	8	7
Carried over -	<u>£14658</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>4$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	14658	18	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Groceries	157	15	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Candle	35	17	5
Salt	39	19	10
Soap	115	5	6
Oil	56	19	0
Men's, women's, and children's shoes	422	6	8
Breeches and leather aprons	110	10	9
Wool and yarn for outward apparel	263	5	6
Wool for stockings	77	1	0
Wool for burials	7	8	10
Casual expences for fundry small articles—earthen ware, wooden ware, baskets, fand, and greens, bought weekly	143	8	10
Cloth for shirts and shifts	321	2	4
Ditto for sheets	103	6	4
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs	104	16	8
Leather for mending shoes	264	16	0
Coals	461	15	1
Coffins	62	6	7
Funeral expences	92	6	1
Blankets and coverlets	96	8	0
Flock and straw	17	4	9
Haberdashery	41	12	10
Whitesmith	42	0	4
Carpenter	17	3	2
Bricklayer	25	2	8
Ironmonger	45	14	1
Plumber and glazier	6	16	3
Brazier and tinman	20	14	6
Cooper	14	13	9
Bed tick	61	10	6
Help in the houses	84	2	9
Law charges	187	16	4
Potatoes	49	13	1
Rents and repairs for work-house estates	911	17	2
	£19121	16	4
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	1639	8	9
	£20761	5	1

* * Average number of Poor in the several work-houses and infirmary, 1612.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE,
S. HARMER,
J. ALRIC,

J. G. BASELEY,
JOHN ROBINSON,
J. CHASE.

N. B. £480, part of this year's earnings, not being paid into the Treasurer's hands till after this account was balanced, it is not included therein.

A General State of Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, from April 1, 1786, to April 1, 1787.

R E C E I V E D.

			£.	s.	d.
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	-	-	-	1639	8 9
Earnings at the two work-houses	-	-	-	1024	10 8
Ditto at the spinning-schools	-	-	-	583	8 3
To mulcts	-	-	-	15319	5 7
Earnings not paid to the Treasurer last year	-	-	-	479	5 11
For rents of work-house estates	-	-	-	125	17 6
Arrears from sundry overseers	-	-	-	291	0 5
			<hr/>		
			£19462 17 1		

P A I D.

			£.	s.	d.
Wheat, flour, bread, and baking expences	-	-	-	2847	8 1
Beer	-	-	-	510	13 9
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries	-	-	-	457	10 0
Printer and stationer	-	-	-	55	5 0
Insurance	-	-	-	12	3 6
Interest and principal money	-	-	-	765	0 0
Manufacturing implements	-	-	-	27	8 4
Sword-bearer, for removal warrants	-	-	-	62	15 0
Removal-officer	-	-	-	90	17 5
Apprehending vagrants	-	-	-	17	15 0
Sessions' orders	-	-	-	660	6 0
Bridewell expences	-	-	-	86	3 0
Man-midwife, and woman in the house	-	-	-	24	3 1
Non-resident Poor	-	-	-	131	0 6
			<hr/>		
Carried over			£5748 8 8		

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	574	8	8
Casual poor	58	14	0
Binding apprentices	29	4	0
Spinning-school expences	112	13	1
Water rents	11	10	0
A new horse, and keeping at the Infirmary	23	5	10
Out-door allowances	4137	11	8
Deficiencies of Rates, by empty houses and arrears	1453	6	11
Pease	64	6	1
Oatmeal	90	17	0
Beef	908	16	9
Butter	903	2	0
Cheese	122	14	7
Groceries	218	0	6
Candles	34	2	6
Salt	12	16	9
Soap	123	16	9
Oil	66	0	6
Breeches	99	12	9
Shoemaker	414	12	11
Wool and yarn for outward apparel	281	6	0
Wool for stockings	74	10	2
Wool for burials	11	7	7
Casual expences	176	7	2
Cloth for shirts and shifts	402	9	1
Ditto for sheets	19	13	4
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs	112	13	9
Leather for mending shoes	301	8	5
Help in the houses	89	17	9
Funeral expences	102	1	2
Blankets and coverlets	55	7	6
Brazier and tinman	10	9	9
Coals	464	19	5
Coffins	66	7	3
Milk	121	11	8
Haberdashery	34	16	3
Whitesmith	21	3	0
Carpenter	30	4	2
Bricklayer	74	7	0
Ironmonger	13	18	0

			£.	s.	d.
		Brought over	- 17098	11	8
Glazier	-	-	-	44	3 4
Cooper	-	-	-	9	11 1
Bed-ticks	-	-	-	38	10 0
Potatoes	-	-	-	33	4 3
Law charges	-	-	-	59	7 0
Flock and straw	-	-	-	4	4 0
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	-	-	-	648	18 7
			<hr/>		
		Balance in the Treasurer's hands	£ 17936	9	11
			- 1526	7	2
			<hr/>		
			£ 19462	17	1
			<hr/>		

* * * The average number of Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, is 1488.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

J. G. BASELEY,
S. HARMER,
JOHN ROBINSON.

A General State of Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, from April 1st, 1787—to April 1st, 1788.

R E C E I V E D.

			£.	s.	d.
Balance in the treasurer's hands	-	-	- 1526	7	2
Earnings at the two work-houses	-	-	- 1056	2	11
Ditto at the spinning-schools	-	-	- 539	6	8
To mulcts	-	-	- 14211	2	3
For rents of the work-house estate	-	-	- 122	4	0
Paid by J. Aburn, for fundries received by him	-	-	- 51	1	11
Due from J. Aburn	-	-	- 3	15	5
			<hr/>		
			£ 17510	0	4
			<hr/>		

N. B. Besides the above earnings, the Poor in the houses manufacture almost all their cloathing, for which no sum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of sessions, and accounted for amongst the sundry receipts.

P A I D.

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, flour, bread, and baking expences	294	15	8
Beer	49	3	9
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries	455	18	0
Printer and stationer	32	14	2
Insurance	12	3	6
Interest and principal money	814	11	10
Manufacturing implements	31	19	4
Sword-bearer, for removal warrants, &c.	55	3	6
Removal officers	124	2	4
Apprehending vagrants	12	15	0
Sessions' orders	590	6	0
Bridewell expences	37	18	0
Midwives	16	14	4
Non-resident Poor	118	18	6
Casual Poor	64	3	10
Binding apprentices	12	8	0
Spinning-school expences	124	12	11
Water rents	11	10	0
Horse-keeping at the Infirmary	15	16	3
Out-door allowances	390	5	10
Empty houses, and arrears by deficiencies of Rates	1274	10	5
Pease	62	17	8
Oatmeal	90	15	11
Beef	930	16	4
Butter	917	8	8
Cheese	114	11	6
Groceries	180	14	3
Candle	48	18	0
Salt	42	18	6
Soap	134	17	6
Oil	40	19	0
Breeches	106	15	0
Wool and yarn for outward apparel	257	3	1
Shoemakers	404	11	10
Wool for stockings	80	16	8
Wool for burials	9	3	2

3 S 2

Carried over - £ 14633 18 3

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	146	33	18 3
Casual expences	-	164	12 3
Cloth for shirts and shifts	-	285	11 9
Ditto for sheets	-	35	0 0
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs	-	54	0 0
Leather for mending shoes	-	295	11 0
Help in the houses	-	92	3 11
Funeral expences	-	70	7 4
Blankets and coverlets	-	71	3 1
Brazier and tinman	-	11	0 7
Coals	-	366	3 2
Coffins	-	42	1 1
Milk	-	122	8 11
Haberdashery	-	35	7 2
Blacksmiths	-	44	16 2
Carpenters	-	18	7 9
Bricklayer	-	101	19 0
Ironmonger	-	15	16 1
Glaziers	-	2	13 0
Coopers	-	11	12 6
Bed-tick	-	43	10 2
Potatoes	-	37	12 0
Law charges	-	103	10 3
Flock and straw	-	5	9 0
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	-	599	0 0
	£	1726	3 14 5
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	-	246	5 11
	£	17510	0 4

* * * The average number of Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, is 1490.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE,
S. HARMER,
JOHN ROBINSON,

J. G. BASELEY,
JAMES CHASE.

A General

A General State of Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, from April 1st, 1788—to April 1st, 1789.

R E C E I V E D.

	£.	s.	d.
The balance in the Treasurer's hand	—	—	246 5 11
Earnings at the two work-houses	—	—	944 13 9
Ditto at the two spinning-schools	—	—	507 0 5
By the four quarters' mulcts	—	—	15378 15 6
By John Aburn, due last year	—	—	3 15 5
By ditto, for fundry receipts	—	—	83 19 3
By ditto, for rents of the work-house estate	—	—	128 2 6
Balance due to the Treasurer	—	—	194 7 2
	£	17486	19 11

N. B. Besides the above earnings, the Poor in the houses manufacture almost all their cloathing, for which no sum is carried to account. Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of sessions, and accounted for amongst the fundry receipts, as above.

P A I D.

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, flour, bread, and baking expences	—	—	3326 1 7
Beer	—	—	513 18 9
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries	—	—	456 16 0
Printers and stationers	—	—	39 9 9
Insurance	—	—	12 3 6
Interest money	—	—	37 10 3
Manufacturing implements	—	—	11 18 5
Sword bearer, for removal warrants	—	—	51 18 0
Removal officer and mayor's constable	—	—	113 2 1
Apprehending vagrants	—	—	14 15 0
Sessions' orders, and chief constable	—	—	460 6 0
Bridewell expences	—	—	36 0 8
Man-midwife, and women in the houses	—	—	16 5 1
Non-resident Poor	—	—	136 6 6
Casual Poor	—	—	98 12 6
Binding apprentices	—	—	26 19 9
Spinning-school expences	—	—	94 13 0

Carried over - £ 5446 16 10

						£.	s.	d.
				Brought over	—	5446	16	10
Water rents	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	0
Horse-keeping at the Infirmary				—	—	13	6	6
Out-door allowances				—	—	4692	11	5
Empty houses, and arrears by deficiencies of Rates				—	—	1267	14	9
Pease	—	—	—	—	—	53	9	4
Oatmeal	—	—	—	—	—	83	15	0
Beef	—	—	—	—	—	912	8	10
Butter	—	—	—	—	—	857	16	9
Cheese	—	—	—	—	—	113	12	8
Groceries	—	—	—	—	—	181	0	5
Candle	—	—	—	—	—	40	19	4
Salt	—	—	—	—	—	43	7	6
Soap	—	—	—	—	—	135	19	1
Oil	—	—	—	—	—	51	7	9
Breeches	—	—	—	—	—	101	12	0
Wool and yarn for outward apparel				—	—	294	8	8
Shoemakers	—	—	—	—	—	459	5	6
Wool for, and knitting stockings				—	—	66	1	4
Wool for burials				—	—	11	7	6
Casual expences	—	—	—	—	—	126	11	0
Cloth for shirts and shifts				—	—	476	19	9
Ditto for sheets	—	—	—	—	—	33	14	4
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs				—	—	75	0	0
Leather for mending shoes				—	—	279	19	10
Help in the several houses				—	—	93	19	7
Funeral expences	—	—	—	—	—	83	9	3
Blankets and coverlets				—	—	71	16	9
Braziers and tinman				—	—	8	11	4
Coals	—	—	—	—	—	402	10	4
Coffins	—	—	—	—	—	56	6	1
Milk	—	—	—	—	—	121	7	3
Haberdashery				—	—	31	18	2
Carpenters	—	—	—	—	—	24	15	0
Bricklayers	—	—	—	—	—	28	12	0
Whitesmiths	—	—	—	—	—	29	18	8
Ironmonger	—	—	—	—	—	23	10	8
Glaziers	—	—	—	—	—	23	12	9
Coopers	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	6
Bed-tick	—	—	—	—	—	24	6	8

Carried over - £ 16864 14 1

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	16864	14	1
Flock and straw	—	4	17 0
Law charges	—	20	16 5
Potatoes	—	39	11 2
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	—	557	1 3
	<hr/> £ 17486 19 11 <hr/>		

* * The average number of Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, is 1481.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

J. G. BASELEY,
S. HARMER,

JAMES ALRIC,
JOHN ROBINSON.

A General State of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, from April 1st, 1789—to April 1st, 1790.

R E C E I V E D.

	£.	s.	d.
To mulcts	—	16490	15 0
Earnings	—	1584	8 5
Rents for the work-house estate	—	125	15 0
Receipts by J. Aburn	—	16	9 0
	<hr/> £ 18217 7 5 <hr/>		

N. B. Besides the above earnings, the Poor in the houses manufacture almost all their cloathing; for which no sum is carried to account.

P A I D.

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, flour, bread, and baking office expences	—	3700	1 5
Out-door allowances	—	4500	8 10
Empty houses, and arrears by deficiencies of Rates	—	1298	16 3
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries	—	461	8 0
	<hr/>		
Carried over	—	£ 9960	14 6

					£.	s.	d.
				Brought over	—	99	60 14 6
Beer	—	—	—	—	—	49	0 10 9
Butter	—	—	—	—	—	82	7 10 5
Beef	—	—	—	—	—	96	4 2 7
Coals	—	—	—	—	—	42	8 7 1
Shoemakers	—	—	—	—	—	47	4 12 1
Leather for mending shoes	—	—	—	—	—	27	1 18 1
Cloth for shirts and shifts	—	—	—	—	—	37	2 18 2
Wool for outward apparel	—	—	—	—	—	29	4 18 7
Sessions' orders, and chief constable	—	—	—	—	—	41	0 6 0
Non-resident Poor	—	—	—	—	—	14	1 17 3
Removal-officer and mayor's constable	—	—	—	—	—	10	4 3 2
Cheese	—	—	—	—	—	11	1 19 6
Milk	—	—	—	—	—	11	8 10 4
Groceries	—	—	—	—	—	16	3 7 10
Soap	—	—	—	—	—	12	5 1 2
Breeches	—	—	—	—	—	10	6 14 0
Law charges	—	—	—	—	—	12	0 0 0
Printers and stationers	—	—	—	—	—	36	0 0 8
Casual Poor	—	—	—	—	—	71	12 1 1
Insurance	—	—	—	—	—	12	3 3 6
Interest money	—	—	—	—	—	25	4 0 0
Manufacturing implements	—	—	—	—	—	39	15 5 5
Sword-bearer, for removal orders, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	44	19 6 6
Apprehending vagrants	—	—	—	—	—	21	2 6 6
Midwives for the houses	—	—	—	—	—	22	7 10 10
Bridewell expences	—	—	—	—	—	34	5 8 8
Casual expences	—	—	—	—	—	124	12 11 11
Binding apprentices	—	—	—	—	—	55	18 6 6
Spinning-school expences	—	—	—	—	—	82	5 9 9
Water rents	—	—	—	—	—	11	10 0 0
Horse-hire at the Infirmary	—	—	—	—	—	7	12 9 9
Pease	—	—	—	—	—	61	11 6 6
Oatmeal	—	—	—	—	—	80	7 4 4
Candle	—	—	—	—	—	38	18 11 11
Salt	—	—	—	—	—	51	0 3 3
Oil	—	—	—	—	—	35	2 8 8
Wool for knitting stockings	—	—	—	—	—	74	16 8 8
Wool for burials	—	—	—	—	—	9	8 0 0
Cloth for sheets	—	—	—	—	—	43	16 8 8

Carried over — £ 16472 4 7

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over —	16472	4	7
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs —	81	0	0
Help in the several houses —	96	15	1
Funeral expences —	61	16	4
Braziers and tin man —	14	18	1
Coffins —	41	9	2
Haberdashery —	35	18	6
Carpenters —	29	0	0
Bricklayers —	19	19	0
Glaziers —	20	0	0
Ironmongers —	21	8	5
Coopers —	13	8	5
Potatoes —	35	14	6
Blankets and coverlets —	43	1	9
Bed-tick —	33	19	8
Flock and straw —	5	6	0
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate —	721	3	7
Balance due to the Treasurer last year —	194	7	2
	<hr/>		
	£17941	10	3
Balance in the Treasurer's hands —	275	17	2
	<hr/>		
	£18217	7	5

* * The average number of Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, is £1473.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

J. G. BASELEY, JAMES ALRIC,
S. HARMER, JOHN ROBINSON,
JAMES CHASE.

A General State of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, from April 1st, 1790—to April 1st, 1791.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the Treasurer's hand last year —	275	17	2
To assessments —	16326	18	10
	<hr/>		
VOL. II. 3 T Carried over —	£16602	16	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over —	16602	16	0
To earnings —	1601	11	5
To rents of the work-house estate —	119	18	0
To sundry receipts by John Aburn the beadle —	30	0	9
To part of the capital stock of the linen manufactory paid in	80	0	0
	<u>£ 18434</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>

N. B. Besides the above earnings, the Poor in the houses manufecture almost all their cloathing, for which no sum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of sessions, and accounted for amongst the sundry receipts, as above.

P A I D.

	£.	s.	d.
Ironmonger —	24	8	6
Blacksmith —	14	7	9
Brazier and tinman —	11	17	11
Water rents —	11	10	0
Coopers —	8	11	10
Midwives —	30	16	10
Printers and stationers —	42	8	9
Law charges —	526	3	10
Bridewell expences —	58	2	0
Manufacturing implements —	73	6	0
Sessions' orders, and chief constable —	260	6	0
Candles —	28	16	0
Salt —	45	0	0
Breeches —	75	8	2
Wool for burials —	11	17	1
Coffins —	51	10	1
Straw and flock —	7	0	0
Funeral expences —	83	16	5
Horse-hire at the infirmary —	7	16	0
Insurance —	12	3	6
Casual poor —	59	18	3
Sword-bearer, for removal orders, &c. —	41	1	6
Spinning-school expences —	197	18	1
Potatoes —	31	11	10
Out-door allowances —	4612	4	7
Carried over —	<u>£ 6328</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>

NORFOLK.—NORWICH.

507

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	6328	0	11
Empty houses, and arrears by deficiencies of rents	1325	10	10
Haberdashery	24	13	8
Help in the several houses	75	7	11
Binding apprentices	42	6	6
Casual expences	161	11	6
Pease	56	10	6
Milk	110	18	5
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries	494	11	0
Groceries	139	13	9
Interest money	1	5	0
Shoemakers	407	1	6
Cloth for shirts and shifts	273	11	11
Butter	788	17	2
Coals	370	18	3
Soap	110	2	4
Blankets and coverlets	15	2	0
Removal-officer and mayor's constable	98	17	2
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs	57	0	0
Cheese	86	16	6
Oil	48	4	11
Sheeting	31	6	4
Bed-ticks	7	6	8
Oatmeal	65	14	1
Beer	476	15	3
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	540	4	6
Beef	891	1	7
Wool for knitting stockings	74	17	1
Non-resident Poor	148	5	0
Apprehending vagrants	14	5	0
Leather for mending shoes	276	14	4
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking	3200	18	3
Wool for outward apparel	255	7	3
	£16999	17	1
To balance in the Treasurer's hands	1434	9	1
	£18434	6	2

N. B. The above law-charges are large, on account of arrears of several years back being now paid off.

* * The average number of the Poor of the several work-houses, and infirmary, is 1356.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE,
S. HARMER,
J. CHASE,

JOHN ROBINSON,
JOHN HERRING,
J. C. HAMPP.

A General State of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, from April 1, 1791—to April 1, 1792.

R E C E I P T S.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of cash in hand	—	—	—
Mulcts	—	—	—
Earnings at spinning-schools	—	—	—
Ditto by the weavers and work abroad	—	—	—
Cash received by linen and utensils	—	—	—
Ditto, rents of the work-house estate	—	—	—
By Aburn, for sundry receipts	—	—	—
	£1434	9	1
	13268	2	6
	929	10	2
	610	1	1
	584	7	0
	126	4	0
	36	4	2
	£16988	18	0

N. B. Besides the above earnings, the Poor in the houses manufacture almost all their cloathing, for which no sum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of sessions, and accounted for amongst the sundry receipts as above.

P A I D.

	£.	s.	d.
Whitesmith	—	—	—
Braziers	—	—	—
Coopers	—	—	—
Midwives	—	—	—
Printers and stationers	—	—	—
Bridewell expences	—	—	—
Sessions' orders, and chief constable	—	—	—
	4	15	5
	10	14	5
	7	1	3
	21	12	1
	34	13	6
	46	14	10
	410	6	0

Carried over - £535 17 6

				£.	s.	d.
		Brought over	—	535	17	6
Flock and straw	—	—	—	9	6	0
Horse-hire at the Infirmary	—	—	—	7	16	0
Insurance	—	—	—	12	3	6
Spinning-school expences	—	—	—	210	19	5
Out-door allowances	—	—	—	3892	4	11
Empty houses and arrears	—	—	—	1090	15	7
Haberdashery	—	—	—	30	10	5
Apprentices binding	—	—	—	49	7	6
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries	—	—	—	496	16	0
Groceries	—	—	—	152	15	3
Coals	—	—	—	334	10	2
Blankets and coverlets	—	—	—	51	14	11
Removal-officer and mayor's constable	—	—	—	94	6	11
Check	—	—	—	70	6	7
Cheese	—	—	—	80	11	1
Bed-ticks	—	—	—	6	3	4
Oatmeal	—	—	—	49	1	1
Beer	—	—	—	434	18	9
Non-resident Poor	—	—	—	119	0	6
Apprehending vagrants	—	—	—	13	15	0
Leather for mending shoes	—	—	—	253	11	0
Casual expences, and to the Treasurer's clerk	—	—	—	154	16	10
Milk	—	—	—	96	6	4
Butter	—	—	—	697	12	0
Beef	—	—	—	839	3	4
Shoemakers	—	—	—	341	13	0
Cloth for shirts and shifts	—	—	—	251	0	1
Breeches	—	—	—	76	15	0
Burial wool	—	—	—	8	0	5
Coffins	—	—	—	46	17	8
Stockings	—	—	—	58	7	8
Funeral expences	—	—	—	67	7	8
Potatoes	—	—	—	29	6	9
Candles	—	—	—	24	4	9
Salt	—	—	—	37	6	0
Casual Poor	—	—	—	71	6	0
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	—	—	—	427	7	12
Soap	—	—	—	102	11	1
Wool and materials for apparel	—	—	—	220	12	3
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking	—	—	—	2254	14	11
Carried over				£13802	1	0

			£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	—	13802	1	0
Ironmongers	—	—	16	1	4
Oil	—	—	57	0	11
Sword-bearer, for removal orders, &c.	—	—	42	4	3
Help in the houses	—	—	75	10	5
Cloth for sheeting	—	—	108	6	10
Water rents	—	—	11	10	0
Law charges	—	—	52	14	3
Pease	—	—	44	19	0
			£14210	8	0
To balance in the Treasurer's hands			-	2778	10 0
			£16988	18	0

* * * The average number of the Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, is 1141.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE,
E. NORGATE,
J. CHASE,
J. C. HAMPP,

S. HARMER,
JOHN HERRING,
JOHN BRITTAN,
STARLING DAY, jun.

A General State of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, from April 1, 1792—to April 1, 1793.

R E C E I P T S.

			£.	s.	d.
Balance of cash in hand	—	—	2778	10	0
Mulcts	—	—	10129	15	11
Earnings at spinning schools	—	—	832	8	7
Ditto by the weavers and work abroad	—	—	568	11	3
Rents of the work-house estate	—	—	124	2	0
By Aburn, for fundry receipts	—	—	38	1	0
			£14471	8	9
Balance of cash due to the Treasurer			-	1620	16 11
			£16092	5	8

N. B.

N. B. Besides the above earnings, the Poor in the houses manufacture almost all their cloathing, for which no sum is carried to account.

A considerable part of the money paid for the militia is due from the several counties which have substitutes from the city.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of sessions, and accounted for amongst the sundry receipts, as above, by John Aburn.

P A I D.

	£.	s.	d.
Coopers	16	4	1
Midwives	28	18	4
Printers and stationers	36	1	1
Law charges	36	10	7
Bridewell expences	51	14	8
Sessions' orders, and chief constable	460	6	0
Flock and straw	13	13	0
Horse-hire at the Infirmary	7	16	0
Insurance	12	3	6
Spinning-school expences	191	15	0
Haberdashery	25	6	7
Apprentices binding	47	15	0
Pease	49	14	9
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries	496	16	0
Groceries	144	13	10
Braziers	8	2	11
Interest money	16	16	4
Blankets and coverlets	90	19	9
Mayor's constable	59	16	7
Removal-officer	51	12	7
Cheese	79	7	0
Oil	50	0	3
Bed-ticks	22	8	3
Oatmeal	44	3	2
Non-resident Poor	125	13	0
Apprehending vagrants	20	5	0
Water rents	11	10	0
Sword-bearer, for removal orders, &c.	44	0	0
Leather for mending shoes	287	5	8
Casual expences, and to the Treasurer's clerk	162	15	10
Milk	90	9	2
Carried over	£ 2784	13	11

							£.	s.	d.
					Brought over	-	2784	13	11
Breeches	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	15	6
Burial wool	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	15	10
Coffins	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	12	3
Wool for stockings	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	4	8
Funeral expences	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	19	11
Potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	17	5
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	1	0
Candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	18	11
Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	10	6
Casual Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	1	9
Soap	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	19	10
Ironmongers	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	7
Cloth for shirts and shifts	-	-	-	-	-	-	262	15	8
Cloth for sheeting	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	6	8
Shoemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	363	1	8
Check	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	0	11
Beer	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	2	3
Help in the houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	15	6
Beef	-	-	-	-	-	-	929	17	1
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	663	1	0
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	517	19	3
Out-door allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	4730	4	11
Empty houses and arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-	986	3	7
Wool and materials for apparel	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	9	1
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking	-	-	-	-	-	-	2110	6	0
Money to pay the militia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1100	0	0
							£16092	5	8

* * * The average number of the Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, is 1133.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE,
J. G. BASELEY,
JOHN HERRING,
J. C. HAMPP.

S. HARMER,
JOHN BRITTAN,
JOHN WEBB.

A General

*A General State of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians
of the City of NORWICH, from April 1st, 1793—to April 1st, 1794.*

R E C E I P T S.

	£.	s.	d.
Mulcts — — — — —	18664	17	5
Received for militia payments — — —	2088	6	4
Earnings at the spinning-schools — — —	909	0	3
Ditto by weavers and work abroad — — —	400	10	5
Rents of the work-house estate — — —	124	2	0
Receipts by John Aburn — — —	55	16	5
	<hr/>		
	£ 22242	12	10
Balance of cash due to the Treasurer — — —	416	13	7
	<hr/>		
	£ 22659	6	5

N. B. The Poor in the houses manufacture almost all their cloathing, for which no sum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of sessions, and accounted for amongst the fundry receipts as above.

Part of the above sum received for militia payments was due last year from fundry counties.

P A I D.

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking — — —	2877	9	0
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries — — —	496	16	0
Printers and stationers — — —	52	11	11
Insurance — — — — —	10	4	9
Removal officer — — — — —	64	1	6
Mayor's constable — — — — —	61	3	0
Apprehending vagrants — — — — —	20	10	0
Sessions' orders and chief constable — — —	360	6	0
Bridewell expences — — — — —	58	15	3
Midwives — — — — —	21	3	10
Non-resident Poor — — — — —	124	10	2
Casual Poor — — — — —	89	2	7
Apprentices binding — — — — —	27	2	0
Spinning-school expences — — — — —	290	18	8
Water-rents — — — — —	11	10	0
Horse-hire at the Infirmary — — — — —	7	16	0

						£.	s.	d.
				Brought over	—	4574	0	8
Out-door allowances	—			—	—	7327	9	11
Empty houses and arrears		—		—	—	1776	0	0
Pease	—		—	—	—	83	6	9
Oatmeal		—		—	—	56	10	4
Beef	—		—	—	—	973	13	2
Cheese		—		—	—	106	1	4
Butter		—		—	—	1012	3	1
Milk	—		—	—	—	99	19	3
Groceries		—		—	—	168	19	6
Candles		—		—	—	24	7	7
Salt	—		—	—	—	44	11	3
Soap		—		—	—	113	11	10
Oil	—		—	—	—	59	3	11
Shoemakers		—		—	—	502	15	0
Breeches		—		—	—	111	16	6
Wool and materials for apparel				—	—	213	15	4
Burial Wool		—		—	—	13	0	7
Wool for stockings		—		—	—	63	2	8
Casual expences and the treasurer's clerk				—	—	196	5	5
Cloth for shirts and shifts				—	—	254	10	11
Cloth for sheets		—		—	—	100	4	8
Check	—		—	—	—	114	4	5
Leather for mending shoes			—	—	—	185	18	1
Coals	—		—	—	—	374	11	0
Coffins		—		—	—	57	12	0
Funeral expences		—		—	—	91	15	11
Blankets and coverlets			—	—	—	151	16	3
Flock and straw			—	—	—	18	18	0
Haberdashery		—		—	—	29	3	4
Help in the houses			—	—	—	76	15	8
Ironmongers		—		—	—	20	18	0
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate				—	—	1104	0	0
Coopers		—		—	—	9	19	3
Braziers		—		—	—	14	15	10
Bed-ticks		—		—	—	70	16	7
Law-charges		—		—	—	48	6	2
Beer	—		—	—	—	458	5	6
Potatoes		—		—	—	30	11	0
Sword-bearer		—		—	—	54	1	0
Cash to pay militia		—		—	—	1797	0	0

			£.	s.	d.
		Brought over	—	225	84 17 8
Interest money	—	—	—	57	1 3
Interest on militia account	—	—	—	17	7 6
			£	226	59 6 5

* * The average number of Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, are 1406.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE,
ELIAS NORGATE,
S. HARMER,

JOHN ROBINSON,
JOHN BRITTAN,
JAMES ANGIER.

A General State of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians of the City of NORWICH, from April 1st, 1794—to April 1st, 1795.

R E C E I P T S.

			£.	s.	d.
To muls for this year	—	—	—	203	49 3 8
Received by militia payments	—	—	—	132	1 18 0
Earnings at spinning-schools	—	—	—	70	1 19 6
Ditto by weavers and work abroad	—	—	—	437	12 6
Rents of the work-house estate	—	—	—	124	2 0
Receipts by John Aburn	—	—	—	36	12 6
Ditto by public subscription for the Poor	—	—	—	1000	0 0
			£	2397	1 8 2

N. B. The Poor in the houses manufacture almost all their cloathing, for which no sum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of sessions, and accounted for amongst the sundry receipts as above.

P A I D.

			£.	s.	d.
Balance to the Treasurer	—	—	—	416	13 7
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking	—	—	—	3195	18 9
Minister's, clerk's, surgeon's, and servants' salaries	—	—	—	496	16 0
Printers and stationers	—	—	—	38	0 4
Insurance	—	—	—	9	17 9
3 U 2		Carried over	—	£ 4157	6 5

					£.	s.	d.
			Brought over	—	4157	6	5
Sword-bearer for removal orders	—	—	—	—	45	13	6
Mayor's constable	—	—	—	—	63	2	0
Removal officer	—	—	—	—	60	19	5
Apprehending vagrants	—	—	—	—	23	0	0
Chief constable and sessions' orders	—	—	—	—	760	6	0
Bridewell expences	—	—	—	—	39	2	9
Midwives	—	—	—	—	14	13	4
Non resident Poor	—	—	—	—	148	19	0
Casual Poor	—	—	—	—	252	19	3
Binding apprentices	—	—	—	—	17	18	0
Spinning-school expences	—	—	—	—	223	14	3
Water-rents	—	—	—	—	11	10	0
Horse-hire at the Infirmary	—	—	—	—	8	0	6
Out-door allowances	—	—	—	—	7463	14	3
Empty houses and arrears	—	—	—	—	1898	0	7
Pease and rice	—	—	—	—	93	17	11
Oatmeal	—	—	—	—	61	9	0
Beef	—	—	—	—	1025	8	0
Cheese	—	—	—	—	111	9	1
Butter	—	—	—	—	854	11	11
Milk	—	—	—	—	116	18	4
Grocery	—	—	—	—	180	11	6
Candles	—	—	—	—	22	6	6
Salt	—	—	—	—	41	13	4
Soap	—	—	—	—	115	12	7
Oil	—	—	—	—	67	0	10
Shoemakers	—	—	—	—	398	8	2
Breeches	—	—	—	—	101	7	6
Wool and yarn for apparel	—	—	—	—	256	16	10
Wool for stockings	—	—	—	—	66	18	0
Burial wool	—	—	—	—	9	8	11
Casual expences and the treasurer's clerk	—	—	—	—	247	3	10
Cloth for shirts and shifts	—	—	—	—	230	17	1
Cloth for sheets	—	—	—	—	38	14	4
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs	—	—	—	—	111	1	9
Leather for mending shoes	—	—	—	—	221	14	2
Coals	—	—	—	—	397	5	4
Coffins	—	—	—	—	44	8	0
Funeral expences	—	—	—	—	63	2	6
Blankets and coverlets	—	—	—	—	98	15	0
Flock and straw	—	—	—	—	19	19	0

Carried over — £ 20185 18 8

NORFOLK.—NORWICH.

517

					£.	s.	d.
				Brought over	20185	18	8
Haberdashery	—	—	—	—	28	1	4
Help in the houses	—	—	—	—	77	6	3
Ironmongery	—	—	—	—	16	19	9
Beer	—	—	—	—	442	6	0
Brazier and tinman	—	—	—	—	12	4	0
Coopers work	—	—	—	—	18	5	4
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	—	—	—	—	375	10	6
Bed ticks	—	—	—	—	55	17	6
Potatoes	—	—	—	—	35	18	0
Law-charges	—	—	—	—	24	18	8
Whitesmith	—	—	—	—	20	8	1
Paid to militia families	—	—	—	—	1884	15	0
Interest on militia account	—	—	—	—	26	8	9
Ditto for the corporation	—	—	—	—	10	4	4
					£ 23215	2	2
Balance in the Treasurer's hands.	—	—	—	—	756	6	0
					£ 23971	8	2

* * The average number of Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, are 1316.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE,
S. HARMER,
JOHN ROBINSON,

JAMES CHASE,
JOHN BRITTAN.

A General State of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Court of Guardians in the City of NORWICH, from April 1, 1795—to April 1, 1796.

R E C E I P T S.

					£.	s.	d.
Balance of last year in the Treasurer's hands	—	—	—	—	756	6	0
Mulcts for this year	—	—	—	—	21216	6	7
Received by militia payments	—	—	—	—	1467	9	10
Earnings at the spinning-schools	—	—	—	—	701	13	10
Ditto by weavers and work abroad	—	—	—	—	655	0	5
Rents of work-house estate	—	—	—	—	119	18	0
Receipts by John Auburn	—	—	—	—	60	19	10
					£ 24977	14	6
Balance due to the Treasurer	—	—	—	—	4729	2	2
					£ 29706	16	8

N. B. The Poor in the houses manufacture almost all their cloathing, for which no sum is carried to account.

Part of the money expended for cloathing is repaid by the court of sessions, and accounted for amongst the fundry receipts as above.

P A I D.

	£.	s.	d.
Wheat, bread, flour, and baking [†]	9126	2	3
Minister's, surgeon's, clerk's, and servants' salaries	496	16	0
Printers and stationers	38	2	7
Insurance	9	17	6
Sword-bearer for removal orders	48	15	6
Mayor's constable	64	10	6
Removal officer	63	15	0
Apprehending vagrants	30	15	0
Chief constable and sessions' orders	810	6	0
Bridewell expences	61	14	9
Midwives	11	18	5
Non-resident Poor	159	13	0
Casual Poor	160	17	6
Binding apprentices	10	18	0
Spinning school expences	199	3	3
Water-rents	11	10	0
Horse-hire at the Infirmary	9	16	0
Out-door allowances	6608	14	3
Empty houses and arrears	1866	12	0
Pease and rice	167	3	0
Oatmeal	85	14	5
Beef	1413	7	8
Cheese	108	14	6
Butter	1024	14	0
Milk	112	3	10
Grocery	200	9	9
Candles	31	15	10
Salt	44	16	2
Soap	141	16	0
Oil	82	2	7
Carried over	£ 23202	15	3

[†] I am informed, that the enormous difference in the article of wheat, &c. in the two last years, was chiefly produced by the late high price of provisions; and that the large sum due to the Treasurer at this time, is, in a great measure, owing to the same cause. An increasing debt, however, notwithstanding a large increased Rate, is, (as my correspondent justly observes,) an alarming circumstance; and I sincerely wish, with him, that the cause of it may be only a temporary one.

NORFOLK.—NORWICH.

519

				£.	s.	d.
		Brought over	—	23202	15	3
Shoemakers	—	—	—	392	1	1
Breeches	—	—	—	105	4	10
Wool and yarn for apparel	—	—	—	253	12	2
Wool for stockings	—	—	—	93	2	10
Wool for burials	—	—	—	11	14	10
Casual expences and treasurer's clerk	—	—	—	368	11	10
Cloth for shirts and shifts	—	—	—	372	2	9
Cloth for sheeting	—	—	—	41	17	8
Check for aprons and handkerchiefs	—	—	—	156	10	1
Leather for mending shoes	—	—	—	289	14	0
Coals	—	—	—	411	11	11
Coffins	—	—	—	46	15	3
Funeral expences	—	—	—	63	10	11
Blankets and coverlets	—	—	—	131	19	10
Flock and straw	—	—	—	27	13	6
Haberdashery	—	—	—	32	7	8
Help in the houses	—	—	—	76	15	0
Ironmongery	—	—	—	13	1	10
Beer	—	—	—	461	2	6
Brazier and tinman	—	—	—	24	6	9
Coopers work	—	—	—	10	2	0
Rents and repairs of the work-house estate	—	—	—	761	15	0
Bed-ticks	—	—	—	2	10	6
Potatoes	—	—	—	23	4	0
Law-charges	—	—	—	65	10	3
Whitesmith	—	—	—	30	11	4
Paid to militia families	—	—	—	2142	0	0
Interest money on the militia account	—	—	—	34	6	10
Interest ditto on running account	—	—	—	60	4	3

Disburfed - £ 29706 16 8

There remains due from the militia-account, and from the barracks, £ 1000. and upwards, towards the payment of the Treasurer's balance.

*** The average number of Poor in the several work-houses, and infirmary, is 1403.

The posting of each article in the Ledger, of which this account is an extract, was examined, and every folio cast up by us, and we find it exact.

JAMES ANGIER,
JOHN BRITTAN,
JOHN WEBB,

J. C. HAMPP,
JAMES CHASE.

Number in the Work-houses at different Periods.

Years.		Persons.	Years.		Persons.
1795.—	Jan. 6th	1295	1795.—	Oct. 6th	1218
	Feb. 3d	1316		Nov. 3d	1203
	March 3d	1342		Dec. 1st	1262
	April 7th	1328	1796.—	Jan. 5th	1408
	May 12th	1305		Feb. 2d	1446
	June 2d	1272		March 1st	1425
	July 7th	1236		April 5th	1441
	Aug. 4th	1232		May 16th	1334
	Sept. 1st	1188		June 7th	1331

Number of Deaths in the New Work-house¹.

		Years.			Years.	Deaths.
From	Jan. 5th	1790	to	Dec. 28th	1790	64
—	Jan. 11th	1791	to	Dec. 28th	1791	50
—	Jan. 4th	1792	to	Dec. 26th	1792	35
—	Jan. 8th	1793	to	Dec. 23d	1793	80
—	Jan. 2d	1794	to	Dec. 29th	1794	61
—	Jan. 2d	1795	to	Dec. 9th	1795	61
—	Jan. 5th	1796	to	June 6th	1796	29

Number of Deaths in the Old Work-house¹.

		Years.			Years.	Deaths.
From	Jan.	1789	to	Jan.	1790	73
—	Jan.	1790	to	Jan.	1791	83
—	Jan.	1791	to	Jan.	1792	62
—	Jan.	1792	to	Jan.	1793	117
—	Jan.	1793	to	Jan.	1794	63
—	Jan.	1794	to	Jan.	1795	70
—	Jan.	1795	to	Jan. 14.	1796	69
—	Jan.	1796	to	June 12.	1796	30

The Rate of Mulcts or Assessments in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters in 1795, was at 2s. 3½d. in the pound on the net rent; and for the 4th quarter, at 2s. 9d. in the pound on the net rent. In 1796, the 1st and 2d quarters were 2s. 9d. in the pound.

¹ Page 521 was printed off, before this list of deaths, and the accounts of 1795 and 1796, were received: the omissions, however, in the Tables in that page, are easily supplied, by referring to this and the five preceding pages.

From the above Annual Accounts, and from other documents, the following Tables have been formed :

TABLE I.

Years.	Amount of Mulcts or Assessments ¹ .			Total Receipts.			Total Expenses for the Poor.			Relief to Out- Poor.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From 1 May, 1783, to 1 May, 1784.	18000	0	0	20169	15	9	16943	9	8	2318	10	11
April 1, 1785.	18000	0	0	20015	9	8	18170	16	6	2763	16	0
April 1, 1786.	17000	0	0	20761	5	1	19121	16	4	3954	14	6
April 1, 1787.	15319	5	7	19462	17	1	17936	9	11	4137	11	8
April 1, 1788.	14211	2	3	17510	0	4	17263	14	5	3903	5	10
April 1, 1789.	15378	15	6	17486	19	11	17486	19	11	4692	11	5
April 1, 1790.	16490	15	0	18217	7	5	17941	10	3	4500	8	10
April 1, 1791.	16326	18	10	18434	6	2	16999	17	1	4612	4	7
April 1, 1792.	13268	2	6	16988	18	0	14210	8	0	3892	4	11
April 1, 1793.	10129	15	11	16092	5	8	16092	5	8	4730	4	11
April 1, 1794.	18664	17	5	22659	6	5	22659	6	5	7327	9	11

TABLE II.

Years.	Average number of Poor in the work- houses.	Deaths in the work-houses.	Earnings of the Poor in the work-houses.			Cloaths and Provisions in the work-houses.			Weekly Expence of Paupers ² .	
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1784	1301	128	1215	8	7	10204	13	0	3	4½
1785	1430	170	1637	7	11	10624	9	2	2	10
1786	1612	267	1424	18	3	9533	0	0	2	7
1787	1488	117	1607	18	11	8579	17	0	2	8
1788	1490	183	1595	9	7	9261	7	2	2	10
1789	1481	155	1451	14	2	9014	19	11	2	8½
1790	1473	148	1584	8	5	9289	8	5	2	10
1791	1356	—	1601	11	5	8133	13	6	2	9
1792	1141	—	1539	13	3	6711	3	5	2	9½
1793	1133	—	1400	19	10	6920	11	9	2	9¾
1794	1406	—	1439	1	2	9240	9	2	2	11

Table

¹ In the Returns made to Parliament in 1786, the money raised by assessment,

	£.	s.	d.
in 1783 is stated at	13414	2	8
1784 - - -	13985	14	8
1785 - - -	13541	16	9

² This calculation of the weekly expence of each Pauper was furnished by one of the Guardians of the Poor: it nearly agrees with the preceding column, but not exactly: for,

	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1301 Paupers, at 3 4½ a head, cost annually	11416	5	6			
1430 ————	2 10	-	-	10534	6	8

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Poor's Rate, in the City of NORWICH.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Rate in the Pound. ³		Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Rate in the Pound.	
			s.	d.				s.	d.
1774	1090	1055	10	4	1776	1212	1358	9	8
1775	1241	952	10	4	1777	1289	996	7	10

	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1612 Paupers, at 2	7	a head, cost annually	10827	5	4	
1488 ———	2	8	10316	16	0	
1490 ———	2	10	10976	6	8	
1481 ———	2	8½	10428	14	2	
1473 ———	2	10	10851	2	0	
1356 ———	2	9	9695	8	0	
141 ———	2	9½	8281	15	2	
1133 ———	2	9¾	8285	1	3	
1406 ———	2	11	10787	3	4	

The following seems to be nearly the weekly expence of each Pauper in cloaths and provisions, exclusive of lodging, &c. Their earnings should be deducted, in order to obtain the net weekly expence of each.

	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1301 Paupers, at 3	0½	a head, cost annually	10218	5	5	
1430 ———	2	10½	10611	15	10	
1612 ———	2	3¼	9517	10	4	
1488 ———	2	2½	8543	12	0	
1490 ———	2	4½	9200	15	0	
1481 ———	2	4	8984	14	8	
1473 ———	2	5	9255	7	0	
1356 ———	2	3½	8152	9	0	
1141 ———	2	3¼	6737	1	5	
1133 ———	2	4¼	6934	18	1	
1406 ———	2	6½	9215	3	2	

These sums nearly agree with the amount of cloaths and provisions as stated in Table II.

³ The Poor's Rate is assessed on half the rack rental, and on stock: so that 1s. 6d. in the pound, is, in fact, 9s. 3d. in the pound, on the fair rental*.

* In the parish of Hethersfall, which, from it's proximity to Norwich, is burthened with the maintenance of a numerous Poor, more especially of journeymen weavers, the following has been the amount of only two taxes paid by a Gentleman for a small farm of 63 acres of arable and pasture, the rack-rent whereof is £66. a year. It is rated at ¾ of the rack rent.

The Poor and Church Rates in the year ending in	were	£.	s.	d.
1785	—	15	17	7½
1786	—	10	18	7½
1787	—	12	16	6
1788	—	11	9	6
1789	—	13	12	3
1790	—	11	18	3
1791	—	13	12	2½
1792	—	11	3	1½
1793	—	10	2	1½
1794	—	11	13	1½

The average rent of land in this parish is from 16s. to 20s. an acre.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Rate in the Pound.		Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Rate in the Pound.	
			s.	d.				s.	d.
1778	1229	1060	9	9	1787	1151	1063	12	4
1779	1257	1214	10	0	1788	1154	1192	12	6
1780	1132	1167	9	0	1789	1050	1138	14	6
1781	1150	1617	11	0	1790	1055	1219	14	6
1782	1022	1027	11	4	1791	1096	1112	13	0
1783	1125	1049	15	0	1792	1166	973	8	0
1784	1164	1180	15	0	1793	1094	1161	17	8
1785	1227	1041	15	0	1794	963	1064	18	6
1786	1185	1363	14	0	1795	—	—	18	6

140 Aged people are maintained in three hospitals; and a small number of boys and girls in two other hospitals. The donations by which this is effected, amount to about £ 3000. a year. The Norfolk and Norwich hospital for sick persons is supported by voluntary subscriptions: between it's institution in October 1770, and 16th July 1794, it's receipts were £ 50,343. 3s. 4d.; and it's disbursements, £ 49,448. 13s. 0½d., or rather more than £ 2000l. a year. The following is a general account of the Patients admitted and discharged, from the first opening of the hospital, for out-patients, July 11, 1772; and for in-patients, November 7, 1772; to July 16, 1794:

July 18, 1794.

		In.	Out.	Total.
	Patients admitted	- 8624	6363	14987
Discharged,	{ Cured	- 5629	3534	9163
	{ Relieved	- 1248	1194	2442
	{ Not likely to receive benefit	100	44	144
	{ Incurable	- 177	108	285
	{ For non-attendance	- —	1268	1268
	{ At their own request	- 398	224	622
	{ Went away without leave	157	—	157
	{ For irregularity	- 44	9	53
	{ Deaths	- 444	190	634
	{ Remaining on the books	- 84	135	219
		<u>8281</u>	<u>6706</u>	<u>14987</u>

It appears there were 343 in-patients less, and 343 out-patients more, discharged, than admitted; because 343, who were admitted as in-patients, were afterwards made out-patients.

There are about 40 Friendly Societies in the city of Norwich; most of which have taken the benefit of the late Act. The number of members in each, is from about 18 to 30 and 40. They are not much encouraged by honorary members.

Under the article of Friendly Societies may be mentioned a Club which was established in Norwich, in the year 1775, under the title of the "Scots Society," for the purpose of relieving any poor Scotchman who might come to Norwich in distress. The chief motive of the institution was to supply an omission in the English law, relative to the natives of Scotland, and of other countries; respecting whom it is said, that "a stranger coming into England, and not having obtained a proper parish settlement, is not entitled to parish relief; that nobody is obliged to relieve him, but that they might let him starve." ¹ In the year 1778, it was agreed that the charity of the Society should be extended to all subjects of Great Britain, and the natives of foreign countries, residing in England, when in distress; and in 1784, the Society took the additional name of the "Society of Universal Good-will." By an account published in 1784, it appears that the following objects, of different nations, who, having no settlement here, were not entitled to relief, by the laws of England, had been relieved by the Society:

	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.	1783.	1784.	Total.
Natives of Scotland	5	7	6	11	13	27	42	111
Ireland	—	3	3	3	5	10	5	29
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
America	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	14
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Turkey	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Prussia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Barbary	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Jewesses	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Persons who could give no positive account to what parishes they belonged	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4
The wives and children of the above ob- jects, and single women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172
Total number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	356

51 annually on an average.

Since the year 1784, many other similar objects of charity have been relieved by the Society.

June, 1796.

¹ Burn's Justice, Title Settlements.

Y A R M O U T H.

THE extent of this parish is about 24 furlongs by 4. The population in 1784 was accurately taken, and found to be 12,608 souls; but, at present, is supposed to amount to 13,000. There are 137 ale-houses in Yarmouth. About 40 of the inhabitants are employed in making sail-cloth; there is no other manufacture of importance in the parish. The principal employments are those connected with a sea-faring life.

Here are 3 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Quaker, and 2 Anabaptist congregations: the number of Dissenters is estimated at 2000. 750 houses pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be ascertained.

The prices of provisions are: beef, mutton, and lamb, from 5d. to 6d. the pound; veal, from 4d. to 5d.; pork, 6d. to 7d.; bacon, 10d.; butter, 1s. for 20 oz.; milk, 1d. the pint; wheat, £ 3. 15s. the qr.; barley, £ 1. 13s.; oats, £ 1. 11s.; flour, from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. the stone.

Common labourers have from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day, and victuals. Men employed in fishing, in loading and unloading vessels, &c. work by the piece, and sometimes earn 3s. or 4s. a day: ship-carpenters, &c. earn from 3s. 6d. to 4s. a day. It is thought that 20 Friendly Societies existed here, before the late Act respecting them took place: they were chiefly composed of the poorest classes. Unfortunately they conceived that their several funds were intended to be at the disposal of the magistrates; they, therefore, mostly, agreed to break up, and divide their stock. Of these clubs, only three are now remaining: and they have not taken the benefit of the Act. The number of members in each club, is about 30 or 40.

Little land is rented here, except in small parcels for gardens. Tithes are thus taken; horses and cows pay 6d. a head, a year; and windmills, each, 10s. a year. The land-tax amounts to £2820. 3s. 1d. and is about 3s. 8d. in the pound. The principal part of this parish lies along the shore, and is common, or waste land, and not very fertile; a great part of it being covered with sand and furze.

There is here, one charity-school for the maintenance and education of 30, and another for 50 poor children. The latter adjoins to the work-house,

house, and is supplied with victuals from thence, at the rate of 1s. 9d. a week, for each child.

There is an hospital at Yarmouth for 20 poor fishermen, who have, each, two rooms, and coals, allowed them, together with 2s. a week in summer, and 2s. 6d. a week in winter.

Wheaten bread is universally used in Norfolk. The Poor, in Yarmouth, and all along this coast, live much upon fish, which is, generally, very cheap.

The Poor are chiefly maintained in a poor-house, where they are employed in making nets for taking mackerel, and other small sea-fish; a few spin worsted. There are about 15 or 16 beds in each room; they have, mostly, feather beds; and are placed close together. Boys, girls, men, and women, have all separate apartments. The married people have single rooms; but there are not many of that description. There are two rooms for the reception of the sick; which are well aired, but not distinct from the main building. The poor-house has a good dining-room, and suitable conveniences for cooking, &c. but the lodging-rooms and stair-cases do not seem to be well planned, or to be in the best order. From the great number of people sleeping in a room, close together, many disagreeable circumstances must frequently happen, besides the general injury arising from thence on the score of health. At present, there are 65 men, 148 women, 40 boys, and 42 girls (in the whole, 295) in the house.

Table of Diet.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and butter.	Suet pudding.	Bread and cheese.
Monday,	Bread and treacle.	Boiled meat, dumplings, and vegetables.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Bread and broth.	Pease soup, and bread.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Same as Sunday.	Milk, or gruel, and bread.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Same as Tuesday.	Same as Tuesday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Same as Wednesday.	Same as Wednesday.	Ditto.

At every meal, except when there is milk, broth or gruel, one pint of beer is allowed to every person, who wishes to have it: rice, milk, wine, &c. are allowed to the sick: mutton and veal are also provided for the sick every Sunday.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Poor's Rates, Expenditure, &c.

Years.	Bapt. Burials.	Poor's Rates.	Total Receipts in the year, exclusive of balances remaining in hand from former years.					Total Expenditure, exclusive of balances.					Work-house.					
													Earnings.			Provisions.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1774	— end. Ap. 1774	2218	5	0		2,00	11	7	2463	15	7	—	-	-	886	15	6	
1775	235	1923	13	0		2295	1	8	2294	10	10	—	-	-	996	6	2½	
1776	282	2168	19	0		2242	10	3	2109	4	1	—	-	-	1052	15	6½	
1777	273	1910	12	7		2413	10	6½	2546	11	5	—	-	-	1050	16	1¾	
1778	284	2458	10	5¼		2608	11	5	2636	9	5	—	-	-	1137	10	11½	
1779	404	2677	13	1		2765	15	5½	2677	6	1	—	-	-	1300	15	0	
1780	425	2707	16	0		2819	10	6½	2926	4	1	—	-	-	1359	7	3½	
1781	313	2988	8	9¾		3090	15	0	3061	19	11	—	-	-	1540	7	0	
1782	431	3361	4	6¾		3479	16	0¾	3537	0	1	—	-	-	1792	8	11	
1783	366	3877	4	1½		4086	14	4	4001	7	4	—	-	-	2325	17	10½	
1784	302	3915	10	1		4397	17	5	4356	8	5	188	9	4½	2332	17	3½	
1785	307	4429	2	0		4880	16	0	4996	8	0	214	5	11	2615	19	3½	
1786	368	4451	18	0		4916	4	1	4881	10	5	227	1	10½	2640	3	9	
1787	302	4646	7	9		5131	6	3¾	5110	1	2	220	15	10¾	2572	17	2¾	
1788	270	4628	5	10½		5218	4	3	5330	2	9	152	9	5½	2617	2	9	
1789	350	3970	1	10½		4340	2	3	4311	18	2	124	12	4	1814	3	0	
1790	336	2868	12	7		3526	13	7¾	3660	1	7	254	3	4	1733	9	1	
1791	287	3191	6	6		3864	8	9½	3857	8	7	375	0	7	1716	16	6½	
1792	339	3406	10	5		4121	2	10	3892	5	10	255	18	1	1761	2	11	
1793	373	3086	2	3		3697	0	3	3832	2	7	229	10	0	1672	1	11½	
1794	316	3428	14	0		4053	6	6	4078	14	0	148	6	9	1677	11	4	
1795	The Rate, for the year ending in 1795, was 4s. 9d. in the pound on the net rent.		3500	0	0	No account.			No accounts.									

The accounts ending in 1795, are not inserted in the books, nor passed; but the Collector says, that the Rates amounted to nearly £3500, as stated above. The following are the particulars of one year's receipts and disbursements:

R E C E I P T S.				D I S B U R S E M E N T S.						
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.			
1794. By balance received	-	110	18	7	1794. Provisions for work-house	-	1677	11	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Rates	-	3428	14	0	Removals, out-pensions, &c.	-	1117	6	9	
Benevolences	-	-	1	12	0	Cloathing	-	279	11	11
Composition for bastardy	-	176	1	0	Salaries	-	205	0	0	
Rents	-	2	17	0	Repairs, &c.	-	193	19	6	
Money re-imbursed, earnings, &c.	-	444	2	9	Fuel	-	117	14	6	
					Special payments	-	486	10	2	
					Balance	-	86	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	

June, 1795.

NORTH-

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

BRIXWORTH.

THIS parish contains 3300 acres; 150 houses; and 800 inhabitants; who are graziers, agricultural labourers, and spinners. Excepting a few Methodists, they are all of the Established Church. 36 houses pay the window-tax; about 114 are exempted.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, 4d.; bacon, 10d.; milk, 1d. the quart; potatoes, 3s. the bushel; butter, 9d. the lb.; and near 4 lb. of bread for 1s. Coals are 20d. the cwt.

Labourers, in winter, have generally 14d. a day, with a little beer, or bread and milk: in spring, and part of the summer, they have 8s. a week, with beer, &c.; and for the harvest month, they are paid 45s. Women earn from 4d. to 6d. a day, by spinning jersey; some years ago, they earned from 6d. to 10d. a day; but the wages are much lower than they were formerly.

Here are 6 ale-houses; and one Friendly Society, consisting of about 60 members; but they have not yet had their rules confirmed.

The average rent of land is about 27s. an acre. Farms are chiefly from £ 40. to £ 100. a year; some, however, are as high as £ 500. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of the parish is arable land, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and turnips. There are no commons. In the year 1780, the common-fields, of which the parish almost entirely consisted, were enclosed. At that time, there were about 100 acres of ancient enclosure. Upon the enclosure taking place, land, (in the proportion of about one seventh,) was given in lieu of tithe. The land-tax amounts to £ 225. 2s. 4d., and is about 13d. in pound on the net rental: it is paid by the landlord.

The Poor have, mostly, an allowance at their own homes: at present, 34 poor people, most of whom have families, receive £ 3. 10s. 9d. weekly.

12 families have casual relief, which last week amounted to 12s. About a year ago, a sort of poor-house was established, in which some of the Poor reside, without the controul of a master: the parish allows them necessaries; there are 5, at present, in the house; they cost the parish about 12s. a week. Exclusive of the Rates, about £ 60. were collected for the use of the Poor, last winter. They likewise receive the rent of a small estate, which amounts to £20.; and coals, to the value of £ 40. are annually bought, and then sold to them at reduced prices. The money thus expended by the parish, is added to the annual disbursements; and receipts from the Poor, for the coals sold, added to the Assessments.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1680	12	7	19	6	6	12	8
1685	9	7	16	5	11	16	5
1690	9	12	21	5	4	9	4
1691	8	7	15	5	12	17	5
1692	10	17	27	6	9	15	6
1693	5	7	12	6	13	19	2
1694	8	11	19	6	5	11	1
1695	7	10	17	12	10	22	2
1696	10	8	18	13	12	25	1
1697	10	8	18	3	5	8	6
1698	13	15	28	7	7	14	5
1699	4	2	6	10	7	17	3
1700	8	17	25	12	15	27	8
1720	1	6	7	5	5	10	2
1740	14	9	23	7	10	17	3
1760	8	13	21	8	10	18	1
1775	8	4	12	6	9	15	5
1776	19	7	26	3	3	6	5
1777	7	5	12	10	3	13	4
1778	5	7	12	5	2	7	10
1779	12	17	29	9	10	19	5
1780	6	15	21	14	7	21	4
1781	19	14	33	8	12	20	4
1782	10	9	19	8	5	13	2
1783	14	9	23	8	7	15	4
1784	12	10	22	8	10	18	9
1785	13	14	27	8	4	12	3
1786	15	17	32	10	10	20	3
1787	10	12	22	3	10	13	4
1788	12	7	19	11	8	19	2
1789	9	7	16	14	11	25	3
1790	12	10	22	11	11	22	4
1791	8	8	16	6	5	11	4
1792	15	14	29	14	5	19	10
1793	10	13	23	12	9	21	10
1794	13	14	27	11	12	23	3
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

36) 734

36) 584 36) 160

Average 20½

Average 16½

4½ Average.

In the years 1787 and 1790, it was not possible to separate the total receipts from the net assessments; I have therefore given the former.

The parish books could not be found farther back than 1782: they are in a very irregular and confused state.

From the rates, two guineas are paid annually to an infirmary. The constables receive about £ 16. a year: a few years ago they did not receive more from the rates than £ 4. or £ 5. a year.

£ 121. 6s. Net expences for the poor; from the returns to parliament.

Net assessments.			Total disbursements.			Rate per £. nominal.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
155	15	8½	177	4	5	1	0	
233	4	11	203	13	8½	1	6	
193	5	6½	222	18	11	1	3	
212	9	2½	220	16	4	1	4	
244	1	8	351	18	11	1	7	
323	14	11	282	7	0	0	0	
253	3	5	321	8	3½	1	8	
312	15	0	324	13	8½	2	0	
305	14	8	301	18	5½	0	0	
391	1	1	350	18	1	2	6	
234	11	9½				1	6	
273	11	11				1	9	
332	4	5				2	2	
312	16	0				2	0	

These sums tally with the Returns made to Parliament.

August, 1795.

K E T T E R I N G.

THE Poor in this town are very numerous; the Rates very high, and expected to increase: it is thought, that, next year, they will be 13s. or 14s. in the pound on the net rental. From the overseer's accounts, which are kept at the work-house, it appears, that 145 families received relief at home, last week: the usual allowance, to each individual, is 1s. a week. The above relief amounted, last week, to £11. 3s. Besides these families, 64 militia-men's wives receive £9. 13s. 10d. a week.

Of about 600 houses, in Kettering, above 250 are exempted from the window-tax.

The trade of the town is, chiefly, in woollens. Tammies, lastings, calimancoes, and fine serges, are made here; but, since the war, business has considerably declined: for 1s. work, a spinner is now only paid 8d. A man, who could earn, in the woollen business, 14s. a week, 3 years ago, cannot now get more than 7s. About 400 men from Kettering have entered into the militia; and nearly as many have enlisted in the army.

The lands about Kettering are chiefly open-field: they produce rich crops of corn. The people of the town seem averse to enclosures, which they think will raise the price of provisions, from these lands being all turned to pasture, when enclosed; as was the case in Leicestershire, which was formerly a great corn country, and is now, almost entirely, converted into pasture.

Near 100 persons, (men, women, and children,) are maintained in the work-house; which is under the care of a man, who is allowed 8s. a week, (besides his board,) and a matron, who is allowed 2s. a week, (besides her board.) The house can contain 200. Three, usually, sleep in a bed. The boys and girls are employed in spinning wool, which is afterwards made use of in a neighbouring manufactory of tammies, where this business has been carried on, some years; and was modified, on a new plan, about 3 years ago, when £300. were borrowed to carry the projected improvements into execution. The loss on the business amounts to about £40. a year, and is paid by the parish.

Table

Table of Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Gruel, or milk-porridge.	Hot boiled beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread, and vegetables, to each person.	3 quarters of a lb. of bread, $\frac{1}{3}$ of an ounce of cheefe, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of beer, to each person.
Monday,	Ditto.	$\frac{1}{3}$ oz. of cheefe, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of small beer, and milk-porridge, to each person.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Baked suet puddings: no bread; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Boiled meat, &c. as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Sometimes baked suet puddings; or bread and cheefe; or stewed legs, and shanks of beef.	Ditto.

The bread of the work-house is made at home. About 6 weeks ago, in consequence of the dearness of wheat, barley bread was substituted; which, in colour, much resembles the black bread of France: its taste, however, is superior. Beef, mutton, and veal, are used occasionally; and, as all the beer drank in the house is brewed at home, hogs are kept, and the Poor sometimes have salt pork for dinner. There is a small garden adjoining, which supplies them with cabbages, and potatoes. An apothecary receives £40. a year, for attendance and medicines to all that receive relief; fractures and broken bones not included.

The Poor of Kettering were farmed from 1763 to 1769.

As money is wanted for the Poor, it is raised by a levy of 1s. in the pound.

	£.	s.	d.
In 1776 a levy of 1s. in the pound, produced about	- 131	0	0
The earnings of the Poor in the work-house, this year, were	-	-	-
1789 a levy of 1s. raised	- 131	0	0
1792 the work in the house produced	- 180	6	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1794 a levy of 1s. raised	- 153	0	0

The man who farms the great tithes of Lord Sondes, (which amount to near £ 300. a year,) paid last year towards one levy, £ 11. 5s.; and in the whole year, above £ 120. for Poor's Rate. The whole of the under-mentioned sums appear, from the books, to have been applied to the maintenance and relief of the Poor, but the constables' bills, amounting to £ 20. or £ 30. a year, are included in the parish expenditure. Neither church nor highway Rate are included.

Years.	Rate in the Pound.	Levies in the Year.	Total Poor's Rate.
From	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1774 to 1775	7 0	700 3 10 599 8 5	1299 12 3
1775 to 1776	8 6	899 19 9½ 399 1 1	1299 0 10½
1776 to 1777	6 0	574 18 1¼ 308 14 2½	883 12 3¾
1777 to 1778	9 0	749 3 8¾ 651 3 6	1400 7 2¾
1778 to 1779	9 0	810 3 3½ 640 16 8½	1451 0 0
1779 to 1780	7 0	1150 1 4¼	1150 1 4¼
1780 to 1781	8 0	599 8 1¾ 568 0 0	1167 8 1¾
1781 to 1782	8 1	609 4 10¾ 608 18 1	1218 2 11¾
1782 to 1783	8 0	1119 12 7¼	1119 12 7¼
1783 to 1784	8 0	430 10 7 570 8 2½ 458 9 4	1459 8 1½

Years.

Years.	Rate in the Pound.		Levies in the Year.			Total Poor's Rate.		
From	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1784 to 1785	10	0	559	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1660	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
			471	19	0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
			629	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$			
1785 to 1786	11	9	566	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1565	18	7
			432	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
			567	0	11			
1786 to 1787	9	0	101	9	10	1283	17	0
			657	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
			524	16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
1787 to 1788	9	0	654	14	5	1178	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
			523	17	6 $\frac{1}{4}$			
1788 to 1789	9	0	655	13	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1181	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
			526	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$			
1789 to 1790	9	0	649	13	11	1341	15	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
			692	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$			
1790 to 1791	9	0	818	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1693	10	5
			875	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
1791 to 1792	9	0	794	11	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1615	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
			820	11	1			
1792 to 1793	8	0	562	12	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1455	17	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
			893	5	1			
1793 to 1794	11	4	559	0	0	2296	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
			136	8	8			
			593	11	3			
1794 to 1795	10	8	1007	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2102	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
			1070	8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$			
			911	18	7 $\frac{1}{4}$			

About 120 more expected—

There

There is a charity, in Kettering, of about £ 15. a year, for binding boys apprentices. A Friendly Society, or two, meet in Kettering: they allow 6s. a week, to members, when sick; but if their illness lasts above a year, they are thrown on the parish. The labouring people seem anxious that gentlemen should encourage the clubs, by becoming honorary members.

July, 1795.

NORTHAMPTON.

THE parish of All Saints, in the town of Northampton, consists almost entirely of buildings. Of 792 houses, 408 are rated to the window-tax; 384 are exempted. The number in the whole town charged with the window-tax is 680; but the whole number of exempted houses could not be ascertained. It, probably, does not exceed 500. An account of the present population could not be obtained; but the subjoined tables of baptisms and burials indicate that it has been nearly stationary for some years.

In the parish of All Saints, an account has been kept, ever since the year 1735, of the ages at which all have died there; from which, and the accounts of the baptisms and burials in the other 3 parishes, Doctor Price has formed very useful tables on the probabilities and values of lives, and the number of inhabitants in towns, whose bills of mortality are given. The following particulars, which he has noticed, respecting the population, &c. merit an insertion in this place.

In 1746, (he says¹), an account was taken of the number of houses, and of inhabitants in the town. The number of houses was found to be 1083; and the number of inhabitants, 5136. In the parish of All Saints and St. Giles, the number of male and female heads of families, servants, lodgers, and children, was particularly distinguished. The heads of families were 707 males, and 846 females. Children, males, 624; females, 759. Servants, males, 203; females, 280. Lodgers, males, 137;

¹ Observations on Reversionary Payments, 5th edit. i. 349.

females,

females, 287. In St. Peter's, males, 99; females, 129. In St. Sepulchre's, adults, 638; children, 427. In the last parish the sexes were not distinguished.

The christenings and burials in the whole town, for 40 years, from 1741 to 1780, have been as follows:

Christened,	{	Males, 3218.	}	6326.—Annual medium, 158.
		Females, 3108.		
Buried,	{	Males, 3757.	}	7580.—Annual medium, 189½.
		Females, 3823.		

In the parish of All Saints, from 1735 to 1780, or 46 years:

Christened,	{	Males, 2152.	}	4220.—Annual medium, 91¼.
		Females, 2068.		
Buried,	{	Males, 2377.	}	4689.—Annual medium, 102.
		Females, 2312.		

Of these died, under 2 years of age	-	-	1529
Between 2 and 5	-	-	362
Between 5 and 10	-	-	201
Between 10 and 20	-	-	189
Between 20 and 30	-	-	373
Between 30 and 40	-	-	329
Between 40 and 50	-	-	365
Between 50 and 60	-	-	384
Between 60 and 70	-	-	378
Between 70 and 80	-	-	358
Between 80 and 90	-	-	199
Between 90 and 100	-	-	22

Total - 4689

From these dates, it appears, that the proportion of the inhabitants to the annual deaths, (on the supposition that all who die in Northampton are born there,) is, as 28.83 to 1. I have subjoined tables of baptisms and burials, from the year 1768 to the year 1794, inclusive, for the information of such persons as may be desirous of forming similar calculations.

Northampton

Northampton was formerly a very manufacturing town. A considerable quantity of shoes was made here, but that business is much declined : very little is done in the woollen manufacture at present. There are a few wool-combers in the town, and jersey-spinners ; and about 100 women and children are employed in a cotton manufactory, where they earn from 2s. to 5s. a week ; shoemakers earn from 10s. to 15s. a week ; wool-combers, from 9s. to 12s. ; lace-makers, of which there was once a great number in Northampton, can earn, by hard working, from 1d. to 1½d. an hour ; but their wages have, of late years, much decreased. Common labourers receive from 14d. to 18d. a day.

The prices of provisions are : beef, from 4½d. to 5d. the lb. ; mutton, 5d. ; veal, 4½d. ; bacon, 10d. ; butter, 10d. ; milk, 1d. the quart, short measure ; potatoes, 4d. the gallon ; coals, 15d. the bushel.

The land and window-taxes are collected in wards : towards the land-tax, the whole town of Northampton raises £ 830. 7s. 10d. In one of the wards, it is collected at 1s. 6d. in the pound ; in another, at 2s. 10½d. ; in the third, at 1s. 10d. ; in the fourth, at 1s. ; and in the fifth, at 2s. 2½d. : this last-mentioned ward is in All Saints parish. These assessments are of a very old date, and very irregular : it is supposed, that, upon an average, they do not fall on more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the net rental.

There are 29 inns, and 42 ale-houses, in Northampton : and 7 Friendly Societies ; all of which have had their rules confirmed by the magistrates.

The Poor of this parish are partly maintained in a work-house, and partly at their own homes : the average number in the house is estimated at 70 ; at present, there are only 40, (mostly old-infirm people, lunatics and children,) in the house. The children are employed in spinning jersey ; and the old men in making shoes : their earnings altogether amount to about £ 85. or £ 90. a year. The children are taught to read : the boys, at 12 or 14 years old, are bound apprentices, (generally to some of the northern cotton manufacturers,) till they are 21 years of age ; and the girls, at a proper age, are sent to service. The work-house was not originally designed for the purpose to which it is now applied ; and is, therefore, (as might be expected,) in some respects, very inconvenient : it is, however, very clean and neat ; and the Poor, there, live comfortably, under the direction of a very proper person. The beds are filled with flocks and straw. The high walls, which encompass the narrow courts, being capped with spikes, give
the

the place a great resemblance to a prison. In this work-house, as in most others, the earnings seem to be chiefly produced by children.

The following is the Weekly Bill of Fare.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-pottage.	Broth, beef, bread, and vegetables.	Bread, cheefe, and beer.
Monday,	Broth and bread.	Bread, cheefe, and beer.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Milk-pottage.	Broth, mutton, bread, and vegetables.	Ditto.
Friday,	Broth and bread.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Milk-pottage.	Ditto.	Ditto.

The victuals are not weighed, but I am told, the Poor have generally as much bread and meat as they can eat; one pint of beer is allowed to each adult, at bread and cheefe meals; children are allowed in proportion to their age.

137 Poor people, most of whom have families, receive, at present, £ 10. 6s. 6d. weekly, from the parish. £ 2. 8s. 4d. are paid weekly to militia-men's families; of which sum, 7s. are paid to the families of militia-men serving for this parish; and 16s. 4d. are paid to serjeants, drummers, fifiers, &c. of the militia.

The baptisms and burials in the following table were taken from the annual bills of mortality, published in Northampton: the marriages were extracted from the register of All Saints parish.

Years.	Parishes.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1768.	All Saints	48	53	101	48	55	103	38
	St. Sepulchre	14	14	28	16	18	34	
	St. Giles	20	15	35	16	18	34	
	St. Peter	4	2	6	6	9	15	
	At a Meeting House	—	—	—	10	5	15	
1769.	All Saints	55	55	110	66	55	121	44
	St. Sepulchre	18	11	29	16	11	27	
	St. Giles	25	17	42	19	17	36	
	St. Peter	2	4	6	5	5	10	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	9	7	16	
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Years.	Parishes.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1770.	All Saints	55	49	104	77	99	176	43.
	St. Sepulchre	13	15	28	31	27	58	
	St. Giles	22	21	43	25	23	48	
	St. Peter	3	5	8	5	18	23	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	8	16	24	
1771.	All Saints	46	36	82	49	45	94	66.
	St. Sepulchre	18	11	29	11	23	34	
	St. Giles	17	13	30	12	22	34	
	St. Peter	4	1	5	4	4	8	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	7	2	9	
1772.	All Saints	55	47	102	52	34	86	38.
	St. Sepulchre	12	23	35	20	38	58	
	St. Giles	16	13	29	15	21	36	
	St. Peter	3	6	9	6	3	9	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	7	4	11	
1773.	All Saints	64	43	107	59	44	103	35.
	St. Sepulchre	22	19	41	16	13	29	
	St. Giles	12	16	28	11	13	24	
	St. Peter	4	7	11	6	3	9	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	6	7	13	
1774.	All Saints	51	56	107	44	35	79	23.
	St. Sepulchre	18	15	33	15	17	32	
	St. Giles	19	15	34	18	13	31	
	St. Peter	6	2	8	1	4	5	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	5	3	8	
1775.	All Saints	44	51	95	49	40	89	36.
	St. Sepulchre	12	22	34	15	29	44	
	St. Giles	14	9	23	15	17	32	
	St. Peter	3	11	14	5	7	12	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	6	1	7	
1776.	All Saints	61	49	110	33	30	63	24.
	St. Sepulchre	30	9	39	16	20	36	
	St. Giles	15	10	25	11	14	25	
	St. Peter	2	7	9	6	11	17	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	5	2	7	

Years.

Years.	Parishes.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1777.	All Saints	62	54	116	75	77	152	32
	St. Sepulchre	15	25	40	34	32	66	
	St. Giles	12	18	30	28	18	46	
	St. Peter	3	5	8	7	11	18	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	7	6	13	
1778.	All Saints	63	40	103	33	39	72	42
	St. Sepulchre	20	16	36	28	9	37	
	St. Giles	9	20	29	20	14	34	
	St. Peter	4	1	5	5	4	9	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	3	2	5	
1779.	All Saints	42	31	73	62	41	103	36
	St. Sepulchre	7	13	20	24	26	50	
	St. Giles	10	11	21	13	17	30	
	St. Peter	3	2	5	6	4	10	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	—	8	8	
1780.	All Saints	32	51	83	62	64	126	44
	St. Sepulchre	12	23	35	13	16	29	
	St. Giles	12	16	28	19	14	33	
	St. Peter	3	3	6	5	4	9	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	2	3	5	
1781.	All Saints	40	40	80	39	48	87	54
	St. Sepulchre	17	22	39	15	12	27	
	St. Giles	17	7	24	28	17	45	
	St. Peter	2	5	7	2	3	5	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	2	5	7	
1782.	All Saints	52	41	93	57	32	89	44
	St. Sepulchre	12	14	26	18	20	38	
	St. Giles	7	15	22	15	24	39	
	St. Peter	5	1	6	3	6	9	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	1	1	2	
1783.	All Saints	58	55	113	70	50	120	41
	St. Sepulchre	17	21	38	15	13	28	
	St. Giles	14	9	23	16	13	29	
	St. Peter	—	1	1	2	6	8	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	3	8	11	

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Parishes.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1784.	All Saints	42	39	81	98	79	177	40
	St. Sepulchre	18	9	27	34	28	62	
	St. Giles	13	15	28	32	23	55	
	St. Peter	2	2	4	5	7	12	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	5	4	9	
1785.	All Saints	54	54	108	53	43	96	34
	St. Sepulchre	12	25	37	10	15	25	
	St. Giles	19	17	36	17	17	34	
	St. Peter	3	3	6	5	9	14	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	3	3	6	
1786.	All Saints	49	53	102	65	52	117	42
	St. Sepulchre	13	15	28	20	22	42	
	St. Giles	11	13	24	21	20	41	
	St. Peter	1	—	1	3	5	8	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	2	11	13	
1787.	All Saints	50	36	86	46	48	94	35
	St. Sepulchre	11	12	23	11	10	21	
	St. Giles	22	18	40	14	24	38	
	St. Peter	2	3	5	3	5	8	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	3	4	7	
1788.	All Saints	52	55	107	73	65	138	27
	St. Sepulchre	20	11	31	23	25	48	
	St. Giles	14	17	31	24	38	62	
	St. Peter	2	3	5	6	4	10	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	5	3	8	
1789.	All Saints	36	44	80	37	42	79	36
	St. Sepulchre	13	18	31	14	18	32	
	St. Giles	22	19	41	24	19	43	
	St. Peter	3	2	5	3	5	8	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	3	7	10	
1790.	All Saints	61	47	108	49	33	82	45
	St. Sepulchre	11	18	29	15	16	31	
	St. Giles	14	12	26	8	18	26	
	St. Peter	2	3	5	4	4	8	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	6	4	10	

Years.

Years.	Parishes.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1791.	All Saints	45	39	84	44	47	91	42
	St. Sepulchre	18	13	31	8	18	26	
	St. Giles	14	18	32	15	19	34	
	St. Peter	2	5	7	4	3	7	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	Omitted.			
1792.	All Saints	56	59	115	49	50	99	35
	St. Sepulchre	12	18	30	23	49	72	
	St. Giles	25	20	45	27	24	51	
	St. Peter	3	4	7	4	5	9	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	—	13 in all.		
1793.	All Saints	65	50	115	42	49	91	40
	St. Sepulchre	18	13	31	21	22	43	
	St. Giles	24	17	41	32	26	58	
	St. Peter	1	3	4	9	7	16	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	Omitted.			
1794.	All Saints	36	53	89	27	35	62	55
	St. Sepulchre	12	11	23	11	19	30	
	St. Giles	30	24	54	20	20	40	
	St. Peter	1	—	1	2	1	3	
	The Meeting House	—	—	—	—	—	—	

In the above accounts, the christenings and burials at the different meeting houses are omitted, except the burials at one meeting-house in St. Peter's parish, which are inserted in most years. The burials from the infirmary, and the other meeting-houses, may amount to about 20 annually.

*A Table of Receipts and Disbursements for the Poor in the Parish of
ALL SAINTS, Northampton.*

Years.	Total Receipts.			Total Disbursements.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1769	884	0	0	989	6	11
1773 to 1776	2474	7	6	2413	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1776 to 1778	1533	7	7	1641	8	5
1779	1333	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1388	19	0
1780	No Settlement inserted			—	—	—

Years.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Total Receipts.			Total Disbursements.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1781	1318	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1230	9	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1782	1000	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	997	9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1783	1560	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1443	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1784	1663	17	0	1538	5	3	
1785	1644	16	5	1632	19	9	
1786	1386	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1335	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1787	1133	4	8	1033	18	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1788	1251	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1153	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1789	1333	19	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1208	17	6	
1790	1470	17	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1368	14	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1791	1461	3	0	1320	4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	
1792	1248	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1080	10	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	In the year ending 1794, the net assessments were nearly £1260. at 7s. in the pound.
1793	1395	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1301	3	1	
1794	1767	8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1859	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1795	1350	0	0	— — —			Net rates, at 7s. 6d. in the pound.

The net assessments in All Saints' parish could not be procured. The amount of the receipts includes the earnings of the Poor; money received for militia-men's families, belonging to other places; balance of last year's accounts; money received for bastardy, &c. The earnings of the Poor, it is said, for the 2 last years, have not exceeded £50. each year, as the sweepings of the streets, which formerly produced about £45. a year, have lately been taken from this parish.

The master of the work-house (who is also vestry-clerk,) has a salary of £36. a year. A doctor receives £12. 12s. a year, for attending the Poor. 5 guineas are paid annually from the Rates to the county infirmary; and £90. have been paid, annually, for the last 3 years, out of the Rates, towards building a new gaol.

The parish of St. Giles, Northampton, contains, by estimation, 400 acres of land, which were enclosed, from the common fields, in 1779; and 205 separate houses.

Table of Assessments and Parochial Expenditure in ST. GILES.

Years.	Net Money raised by Assessments for the Poor.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1740	97	7	0	98	7	7	1	6
1760	149	13	5½	145	5	11	0	0
1775	269	10	0	276	5	7	2	6
1776	228	3	0	214	8	11	2	3
1777	174	5	0	189	9	10¾	1	9
1778	211	19	1	249	19	7	2	1
1779	262	0	0	249	12	11½	2	6
1780	279	0	0¾	304	10	1	2	6
1781	346	9	3	347	6	8	3	4
1782	360	15	3	349	2	7¾	3	6
1783	356	5	11	379	15	2¼	3	6
1784	369	14	6	379	4	0	3	6
1785	393	12	11	422	6	11½	4	0
1786	402	1	1	403	9	4½	4	0
1787	400	16	8	427	3	4½	4	0
1788	376	4	1	441	16	4	3	10
1789	447	5	2½	487	2	11½	4	6
1790	371	5	11	406	7	3	3	9
1791	435	4	3	466	10	0	4	3
1792	427	10	1	500	16	8	4	3
1793	444	3	6½	481	5	8	4	6
1794	526	7	3	566	10	1½	5	3
1795	600	0	0	Not settled.			6	2

These assessments are said to be at $\frac{3}{4}$ of the rack rent; but it may be doubted whether more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the net rent are rated.

Out of the Poor's Rates, £51. were paid to the constables last year; formerly the constables only received about £18. a year. £40. a year have been paid out of the Rates, for the last 3 years, towards building the new gaol. In 1791, this parish had a law-suit respecting some land, which cost £300. of which £80. still remain unpaid; the rest was paid out of the Rates.

Of the Poor, 39 out-pensioners receive £3. 11s. 7d. a week; £1. 10s. a week, is also paid to militia-men's families. There are 8 Paupers at present

sent in the work-house: they are employed in spinning jersey, &c. and earn, on an average, about £20. a year. Their bill of fare is similar to that observed in the work-house in All-Saints parish. The average rent of land in this parish is about 40s. an acre.

August, 1795.

R O D E.

THIS parish contains, by estimation, 1300 acres; and about 370 inhabitants, who are chiefly agriculturists. A few women and children are employed in lace-making. There is here a sect of Anabaptists: it is conjectured, that about $\frac{1}{5}$ of the parish is of that persuasion; the remainder is of the Established Church. 21 houses pay the window tax; and 54 are exempted. There are 3 ale-houses in the parish.

The prices of provisions are the same as at Northampton. The wages of labour are various; but, generally, in the winter and spring, about 1s. a day, with breakfast and beer; in hay harvest, 10s. 6d. the week, with beer; in corn harvest, 40s. the month, and board; and if the harvest exceeds the month, then the wages are 1s. a day, and board, till it is concluded: lace-workers earn from 6d. to 1s. or 1s. 2d. the day; but generally 8d. or 10d. a day. Women here are never employed in reaping; and it is even very rare to see them milk a cow. A servant-maid, of 20 years of age, has about £3. a year, in a farmer's service; a man of the same age has £6. to £9. a year; masons, 2s. a day, with beer; joiners, from 12s. to 15s. the week; a common carpenter, 1s. a day, and board.

The greatest part of this parish belongs to the Duke of Grafton, and is let at 8s. an acre; the average rent of the whole parish is about 10s. 6d. or 12s. an acre. Farms are from £12. to £90. a year, but chiefly about £30. or £40. a year. The parish, (excepting about 160 acres,) is common field; which is divided into three parts, one of which is fallow; another, wheat or barley; and the third, beans or pease: this is the constant rotation of crops. Tithes are taken in kind. The land-tax is £70. 10s. 5d. and is about 1s. 11d. in the pound. There is a small common of about 100 acres, on which this and two other parishes intercommon.

The

Table of Baptisms and Burials.

Years. From 1770 to	ALL SAINTS.						ST. ANDREW.						ST. JOHN.						ST. NICHOLAS.						GATESHEAD.					
	Baptisms.			Burials.			Burials.			Baptisms.			Baptisms.			Burials.			Baptisms.			Burials.			Baptisms.			Burials.		
	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.
1771	170	162	332	73	80	153	47	48	95	54	49	103	27	32	59	54	45	99	47	47	94	62	55	117	93	95	193	127	120	247
1772	143	163	306	70	92	162	45	41	86	29	39	68	53	37	90	44	45	89	52	38	90	50	59	109	87	107	194	105	142	247
1773	131	154	285	60	81	141	47	37	84	50	59	109	38	22	60	74	52	126	47	39	86	63	57	120	83	92	175	95	108	203
1774	162	153	315	60	64	124	35	47	82	40	43	83	49	45	94	54	47	101	54	49	103	46	51	97	94	79	173	95	96	191
1775	139	141	280	89	100	189	46	53	99	47	50	97	39	31	70	58	60	118	46	51	101	54	64	118	87	87	174	121	148	269
1776	179	152	331	100	97	197	42	47	89	47	44	91	36	36	72	37	62	99	43	52	95	59	57	116	102	85	187	90	97	187
1777	140	168	308	80	105	185	53	44	97	61	54	115	45	31	86	56	52	108	51	45	96	53	43	96	86	84	170	100	104	204
1778	187	178	365	75	72	147	47	51	98	40	55	95	35	44	79	47	43	90	49	39	88	46	47	93	88	130	218	91	78	169
1779	180	160	340	78	78	156	49	37	86	45	62	107	41	50	91	42	55	97	58	43	101	55	53	108	111	93	204	97	94	191
1780	163	154	317	77	92	169	51	40	91	75	57	132	34	38	72	59	68	127	45	50	95	46	58	104	112	99	211	124	121	245
1781	171	200	371	76	87	163	41	42	83	33	54	87	43	34	77	42	56	98	46	46	92	38	50	88	96	105	201	121	118	239
1782	144	143	287	108	107	215	36	52	88	56	54	110	39	44	83	58	55	113	43	57	100	59	57	116	106	106	212	111	126	237
1783	160	182	342	89	82	171	53	52	105	51	49	100	41	43	84	64	70	134	62	40	102	43	50	93	104	97	201	119	87	206
1784	173	170	343	89	88	177	50	43	93	53	58	111	43	39	82	71	69	140	44	66	110	57	63	120	112	90	202	143	154	297
1785	212	187	399	93	68	161	47	49	96	55	61	116	50	58	108	54	60	114	33	28	61	32	51	83	99	103	202	110	115	225
1786	192	187	379	95	111	206	33	55	88	53	63	116	58	43	101	58	84	142	31	23	54	42	56	98	105	114	219	138	111	249
1787	176	172	348	52	75	127	52	48	100	39	42	81	38	40	78	68	58	126	58	43	101	42	42	84	128	114	242	118	151	269
1788	184	162	346	50	63	113	53	44	97	35	52	87	54	54	108	51	57	108	49	43	92	44	38	82	89	121	210	84	107	191
1789	187	173	360	68	91	159	38	52	90	56	64	120	54	48	102	59	69	128	40	48	83	34	44	78	107	110	217	140	132	272
1790	203	210	413	55	52	107	55	50	105	62	53	120	45	48	93	55	42	97	54	43	97	32	35	67	104	102	206	117	116	233
1791	212	146	358	59	61	120	42	52	94	53	50	103	59	61	120	56	52	108	39	61	100	27	46	73	101	101	202	103	117	220
1792	160	166	326	51	46	97	53	40	93	46	45	91	60	42	102	51	69	120	59	45	104	50	57	107	94	89	185	107	114	221
1793	211	229	440	62	63	125	65	66	131	43	57	100	63	58	121	69	52	121	41	55	96	37	58	95	114	91	205	127	100	227
1794	186	199	385	73	80	153	43	53	96	61	51	112	62	59	121	70	69	139	57	49	106	41	44	85	98	108	206	116	121	237
1795	222	209	431	74	84	158	38	46	84	50	41	91	51	68	119	58	44	102	56	71	127	41	42	83	112	95	207	134	116	250
1796	178	175	353	55	87	142	41	39	80	51	53	104	—	—	119	—	—	119	49	44	93	45	42	87	108	85	193	118	124	242

BALLAST HILLS.

Year ending in 1777	Burials.	Christenings at Meeting-houses.
1777	—	—
1780	—	—
1783	—	—
1784	—	—
1785	—	—
1786	—	—
1787	—	—
1788	—	—
1789	—	—
1790	—	—
1791	—	—
1792	—	—
1793	—	—
1796	—	—

March, 1796.

NORTH SHIELDS.

THE extent of the township of North Shields is almost six hundred acres: the population has never been taken, but, from the amount of births and burials, may be estimated at 10,000 souls¹. About 740 houses pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be ascertained. The number of ale-houses is 97.

The inhabitants are sailors, ferrymen, coal-heavers, coal-miners, keelmen, common mechanics, and tradesmen of the various descriptions usually found in a sea-port town. Common labourers receive 12s. a week, in summer; and 10s. in winter; masons, 15s. a week; joiners, 15s. a week; colliers, from 15s. to 18s. a week.

The prices of provisions are: mutton, 5d. the lb.; veal, 6d.; butter, 14d. for 22 oz.; oatmeal, 2s. 6d. the stone; fine flour, 4s. 2d. the stone; second sort of flour, 3s. 11d. the stone; potatoes, 11s. for 20 stone; new milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. the pint; old milk, three pints, 1d.; in summer, it is rather cheaper.

There are four Friendly Societies in North Shields, containing about 100 members each.

¹ We have the following account of the origin of North and South Shields, in a plea between the Burgeffes of Newcastle and the Prior of Tynemwe, in the year 1290, (18 E. 1.)

“Et postea dicunt quod in itinere Johannis de Vallibus, et fociorum suorum in Com. Northumbr. anno regni regis Edwardi nunc vii. present fuit per jur. quod Prior de Tynemuth levavit unam villam super ripam aque de Tyne, apud Sheles, ex una parte aque, et Prior Dunolmie levavit aliam ex altera parte aque, ubi nulla villa debet esse, nisi tantummodo Logges in quibus piscatores possent hospitari. Et quod piscatores ibi piscem vendiderunt qui vendi deberent apud Novum Castrum, ad magnum nocumentum totius burgi, et ad detrimentum prifarum Domini Regis ad castrum suum, quia piscis, & alia mercimonia de quibus Dominus Rex solebat habere prifas, et que ibidem modo venduntur, deberent vendi apud burgum de Novo Castro, ubi Dominus Rex habet prifas suas; et quod idem Prior similiter fecit braciare apud Sheles, et habuit magnas naves piscatorum ubi non deberet habere nisi batellos tantum, unde Dominus Rex perdit prifas suas, et burgus Novi Castri custumam suam, ad grave dampnum Domini Regis & burgi predicti: Et similiter, quod Prior Dunelm. ex altera parte aque de Tyne, fecit braciare et naves habuit ubi nisi batellos habere deberet: et quod predictus Prior de Tynemuth fecit furnire in furno suo proprio panem alienum, qui forniri debuit apud burgum de Novo Castro, per quod burgus perdit furnagium suum, videlicet de quolibet quarterio quatuor denarios.”—Rot. Parl. 1. 29.

The Methodists, Presbyterians, and Quakers, have, each, a house of worship in the town.

The rent of land is from £2. to £3. an acre: farms in the neighbourhood are from £100. to £200. a year: barley, oats, and wheat, are cultivated; but turnips and grasses are the principal articles of produce. There are no commons in the township. Tithes are chiefly compounded for.

The Poor of this township, and seven others in the parish, are farmed by a contractor, for £600. a year; for which sum he undertakes to maintain all the Poor in and out of the poor-house. In consequence of the late dearness of provisions, this sum was found inadequate; and the township made him a present of £60. The house stands in an airy situation, and is built upon a pretty good plan; but seems to be dirty. The beds are of chaff. The number of inmates, at present, is 96, of whom 53 belong to this township. The annual deaths vary from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the average number of Paupers in the house. A fever prevails here at present; and has carried off several persons.

Exclusive of seamen and militia-men's families, 123 families out of the house, of whom 60 belong to this township, receive £11. weekly. This township is also burthened with the families of 76 impressed men: their usual weekly allowance is 9d. for the wife, and 1s. a week for each child. The whole weekly charge, at present, arising from their maintenance, amounts to £8. Tinmouth township supports 33 families of impressed men, at the rate of £3. 10s. a week. In the account of South Shields, I omitted to mention, that 74 wives, and 113 children, of impressed seamen of that port, cost £8. 6s. 3d. a week; and seven wives, and 14 children, of militia-men, £1. 6s. 3d. a week.

The Poor's Rates in the township of North Shields were 2s. 6d. and 3s. in the pound, (on $\frac{2}{3}$ of the net rental,) for several years previous to the commencement of the war: since that period they have been 4s. in the pound, till about nine months ago; when they rose to 6s. in the pound, and have continued at that height ever since. A Rate of 6s. in the pound produces about £1200. From the information of a respectable person, it appears, that, about 24 years ago, the Poor's Rates in this township did not exceed £340. a year.

Every township in the parish separately maintains its own Poor; and

of course, from local circumstances, there is great variation in their respective disbursements. In the township of Tinmouth, the Rates are about 3s. in the pound. In the township of Collour-cotes, which has little land belonging to it, and is mostly inhabited by fishermen, the Rates are 9s. in the pound. Another township, chiefly agricultural, (the name of which I do not recollect,) supports it's Poor for 1s. in the pound.

The following is the Bill of Fare at present observed in the Poor-house in NORTH SHIELDS.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Hafty-pudding' and milk.	Beef, broth, bread, and vegetables.	Bread and broth.
Monday,	Bread and broth.	A hash ; or milk boiled with white bread.	Bread and milk.
Tuesday,	Same as Sunday.	Dumplings and puddings, or fish and bread.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Pease soup and meat.	Milk, potatoes, and bread.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Friday,	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Milk boiled with white bread.	Bread and milk.

Table of Baptisms and Burials in the Township of NORTH SHIELDS.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1680	- 152	- 140	- 27
1685	- 139	- 74	- 33
1690	- 165	- 104	- 17
1710	- 140	- 110	- 30
1720	- 162	- 144	- 33
1750	- 174	- 194	- 62
1770	- 273	- 219	- 80
1771	- 220	- 274	- —
1780	- 271	- 280	- 123
1785	- 303	- 310	- 128
1794	- 350	- 357	- 119
1795	- 383	- 367	- 135

March, 1796.

NOT-

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NEWARK.

THE parish of Newark contains 800 acres. The population is estimated at about 7000 inhabitants; who are, chiefly, tradesmen, inn-keepers, and a few gentlemen of independent fortune. A fourth or fifth of the inhabitants dissent from the Established Church, and are either Calvinists, or Methodists: they have, each, a place of worship at Newark. 605 houses pay the window tax; and about 500 are exempted.

The cotton manufacture is the principal business of consequence carried on in this parish: a mill, for making cotton-thread for stockings, employs about 300 hands; chiefly women and children: they earn, at present, from 1s. to 5s. a week. A canal in the neighbourhood has lately occasioned a great demand for men in various branches of work: they receive, each, 2s. a day, and 3 pints of beer. There are several considerable breweries in Newark.

The prices of provisions are: beef and mutton, from 5d. to 5½d. the lb.; veal, 4½d.; bacon, 8d.; butter, from 7d. to 8d. the lb.; flour, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. the stone; very little oatmeal is used here; potatoes, 7d. the peck; milk, 2d. the quart; barley, 40s. and 42s. the quarter; malt, 54s. to 56s. the quarter.

Here are 49 ale-houses; and 10 Friendly Societies, consisting, altogether, of about 800 members. The following are the principal rules of the Society held at the White Hart: those of other Clubs, in Newark, are very similar.

- 1, The title of this club shall be "The Friendly Society;" the members whereof shall be under the government and inspection of a father and two stewards: and it is hereby declared to be instituted solely for the purpose of dispensing pecuniary relief to each and every member of this Society, who shall at any time, by sickness or accident, (except such

such as shall be hereinafter excepted,) being rendered incapable of procuring his subsistence by his usual vocation.

- 2, That on the first Monday in every month, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, the members meet at the hour of six in the evening, and close the book by eight; and from Lady-day till Michaelmas, at seven, and close at nine; and every member shall pay one shilling to the box, and two-pence to be spent.
- 3, That for the good government of this Society, two stewards shall be chosen, and they to hold their office one year, and at their going out shall make a feast for the Society, and every member shall pay on the month-night before the feast, one shilling, or be excluded the Society; the feast to be kept on the first day of January yearly, except on a Sunday, and then to be kept on the day following; and that a sermon shall be preached on the feast-day, and the charge paid out of the box; and every member that neglects attending the club house, between nine and ten o'clock on the day before mentioned, shall forfeit one shilling, except upon a lawful occasion.
- 4, That the box shall have three locks of different wards, to keep the money and books, &c.; the father of the club shall keep one key, and each of the stewards one.
- 5, That on the month night before the feast, the old stewards shall nominate six members, two whereof, to be chosen by the majority then present, to be stewards for the year ensuing; and whoever refuses to stand, shall forfeit two shillings and sixpence to the box; and the said new stewards shall choose six members for their assistants for the year, and if any refuses to stand, shall forfeit one shilling to the box.
- 12, That this Society shall consist of no more than eighty-one members, and each new member to pay five shillings to the box, four-pence for orders, and two-pence to be spent; and no person to be admitted into this Society above thirty years of age, nor under eighteen, nor any that is troubled with the king's evil, falling sickness, lameness, venereal disease, or any other distemper whatsoever, that may render him incapable of getting his living; and if any person shall be entered as a member, and it appears afterwards that he had any infirmity upon him, as above mentioned, at the time of his first admittance,

mittance, which he then concealed, it shall be deemed a fraud, and he shall be excluded.

- 13, That no member of this Society shall be entitled to any benefit, relief, or advantage from the box, but such as have belonged to it the space of twelve months; after that time, if any member fall sick or lame, he shall receive six shillings weekly during his illness, except it be occasioned by quarrelling or the venereal disease, which if proved upon him, he shall not only be denied the benefit of the box, but be for ever expelled the same.
- 14, In case of a rebellion or invasion, any members who enter into the army, shall immediately quit the Society, and providing they return again to the town of Newark, with a discharge from the army, (excepting for theft,) and under 40 years of age, free from lameness and distempers, shall be entitled to the benefit of the box, on paying his next monthly payment.
- 15, If any member shall receive charity, (whether weekly or otherwise,) from any parish, and at the same time shall declare himself upon the box, whether upon full or half-pay, he shall be expelled the Society; and if any member shall go into the work-house, or to his respective parish, he shall immediately quit the Society; but on taking himself from the parish, and free from lameness or distemper, he shall be entitled to the benefit of the box, immediately after paying his next monthly payment.
- 18, If any person fall sick or lame, he shall give notice to the clerk of the Society, who shall send out a written roll, within twenty-four hours, on forfeiture of 6d. ; and the said clerk shall visit the said sick member once a week, and pay him his money, on forfeiture of 6d. ; and shall warn as many members as the stewards think proper, to visit the sick person daily ; and they shall deliver the visiting roll, from one to another, in course, or forfeit 6d. for every member's name on the roll succeeding them ; and the sick person shall give, or cause to be given, to the clerk, an account, at each week's end, of every person who visited him, or forfeit 6d. each.
- 19, If the sick person is so well as to walk abroad, he shall leave in word, or writing, at his dwelling-house, where he is to be found by the visiting member, or be excluded the Society.
- 20, If any member, during the time he receives the benefit of the box,

shall

shall be known to drink in any public-house more than the value of 2d. at any one time to refresh himself, he from that time shall be excluded the benefit of the box: but any member, during the time he is on the box, is allowed to write, mark, or give orders.

- 21, If any member of this Society die, there shall be allowed for his widow or executor, £ 6., and she or they to bury him in a decent manner, and the money shall be paid the club night after; and the clerk to pay to the widow or executor, the weekly pay, if any, up to the day the person died; and every member, the quarter night following, to pay 1s. extra, on account of the funeral, or be excluded; and each member that dies to be sung to church, and the expence paid out of the box.
- 22, That when the wife of any member of this Society shall die, he shall be allowed £ 2. towards the expences of her funeral, if at her death he has been a member of this Society twelve months, to be paid out of the box the club-night after; and each member shall pay 6d. the next quarter night, towards making good the same.
- 23, If any member of this Society be chosen into the alms-house, or other public charity, he shall receive, when junior in the alms-house, 3s. per week; and when senior, 2s. per week, and to be visited with a roll as another member.
- 25, If any member of this Society shall absent himself from the club two months, and does not come or send his contribution money, and forfeits, he shall be excluded; and each member shall clear the book the first Monday in March, June, September, and December, or be excluded.
- 27, That at the funeral of any member of this Society, the clerk shall warn the father and stewards, and six assistants of this Society, to meet in the club-room, to attend the corpse to the grave, and to return to the club-room in the same order; upon neglect, shall forfeit 6d. to the box, except on a lawful occasion; and to go to church, on the feast-day, in a decent and reverent manner by two's, and by seniority, on forfeiture of 6d.; and there shall be allowed, at the funeral of each member, 3s. 6d. to be spent by the attending members, and the charge paid out of the box; and the clerk shall be allowed 1s. for warning the Society.
- 28, If any member have occasion to leave the town, and go into any part
of

of the kingdom, he shall cause to be paid his club-money regularly during his absence; and in case of sickness or lameness, that he declares himself on the box, he shall send a certificate weekly, signed by the minister and church-wardens of the parish where he lives, certifying an account of his sickness or lameness to the Society, and he shall be entitled to the benefit of the box, and he may have a printed certificate from the box for a copy.

- 30, Whereas eight of the Societies in the town of Newark, have, at their joint expence, purchased a corn wind-mill, for the mutual benefit of themselves and families, and appointed Mr. George Stevenson as their agent to the same; and whereas it may be useful to the members of the said Societies, to have flour on credit from the agent; it is therefore agreed, that any debt which may be contracted for flour, by any member of this Society, with the said George Stevenson, or any future servant or agent to the said Societies, shall be deducted from such monies as he or they may be entitled to receive from the Societies, as their share of money, to be divided; and if any such member shall happen to die before such debt shall be discharged, the remainder of the debt shall be deducted from the allowances paid by the club at the death of such member.
- 31, If any member of this Society, by sickness or lameness, shall prove incurable, he shall be allowed 2s. 6d. per week for life; and if any member be found earning money, the time he is on the box, he shall be excluded, except on half-pay.
- 32, That this Society shall not be dissolved, or broken, so long as any three members will stand by it, and the stock shall not be reduced under forty pounds.
- 36, That if any member or members shall be thought to impose on this Society, by sickness or lameness, the stewards then being shall be empowered to employ a surgeon or apothecary, to examine him or them concerning such sickness or lameness; and if such surgeon or apothecary shall deem it a fraud and imposition on the Society, he or they shall be for ever expelled the same, and such surgeon or apothecary shall be paid for his trouble out of the box.
- 37, That in case the father or stewards, or any of them, or any other officer or officers of this Society, shall, at any time or times during the

- continuance thereof, divert or misapply any of the monies subscribed, paid, or given, or to be subscribed, paid, or given, to, or for the benefit of this Society, and wherewith they, or any of them, shall, or may be entrusted, then every such person so diverting or misapplying the same, shall immediately repay to the stewards of this Society, a sum of money equal to that which he may have so diverted or misapplied, and shall, besides such re-payment as aforesaid, forfeit and pay, for every such diversion or misapplication, the sum of five shillings.
- 38, That in case any doubt or dispute shall arise between or amongst any of the members of this Society, or any person or persons acting under them, touching or concerning the construction or meaning of any of the aforesaid Rules, or any defect or imperfection therein, or any thing relating thereto, then every such doubt or dispute shall be referred to, and be determined by, such three persons as the major part of the members of this Society shall, at any general meeting, elect or appoint for that purpose; and whatever award or determination the said three persons, so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall make, either by writing or word of mouth, touching the doubt or dispute so to them referred, the same shall be binding and conclusive, to all intents and purposes.
- 39, That if any member or members of this Society shall, by sickness or lameness, be thought incurable, and he or they shall be put on half-pay, that is, 2s. 6d. per week, and if after that time, the said member or members shall be able to earn his living as before, under forty-five years of age, the said member or members shall give up his 2s. 6d. per week, and be entitled to full pay, when sick or lame, during such time as the major part of the Society think proper.

The above Rules were confirmed at the Quarter Sessions in November 1794.

The rent of land, near Newark, is from 15s. to £ 6. an acre: the average is about £ 2. 2s. the acre. Tithes are generally taken in kind. The land-tax raised in this parish is £ 463. 3s.

The Poor are maintained partly at a work-house, and partly at their own homes. The number of Paupers, at present, in the work-house, is 54; of whom, 20 are under 15 years of age, (including 3 bastards;)

10 of the children work at the cotton-mill lately erected here: the other Paupers are employed in such work as suits them, in different parts of the town: grown people are allowed 2d. in the shilling from their earnings; children have no regular perquisites, but are now and then paid an half-penny: the whole earnings, at present, from the Poor in the house, amount to about £ 90. a year. 42 regular pensioners, (including 12 bastards,) receive £ 3. 2s. a week: several house-rents are likewise paid; and a large sum is expended by the parish, every week, in discretionary payments; but, of these, the amount could not be ascertained. The badge appointed by the Act of King William, is worn by the Paupers of this parish: it was laid aside a few years ago, but the Poor having increased very much, it was resumed last year; and the consequence has been, that several persons, who had before made regular applications to the parish, have now declined asking for relief.

The work-house, here, is one of the very best in England: it is sufficiently capacious, and well aired: the men are lodged on one side, and the women on the other: 2, 3, 4, or 5 beds, (some of chaff, but mostly of feathers,) are in each room: the house is well supplied with vegetables from a good garden; and, in all other respects, both within and without, it exhibits a degree of comfort, and cleanliness, that is seldom to be met with. A few apartments, rather neater than the rest, are appointed for the reception of such persons as have been unfortunately precipitated from an easy station in life, to the humiliating condition of subsisting on a parochial allowance; and their situation receives every attention, that humanity can dictate.

The following is the Bill of Fare observed in the Work-house:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-pottage.	Bread-puddings, beef, bread, broth, and roots.	Beer and bread, with cheese, or butter.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread, and pease-pottage.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Boiled meat, broth, roots, and bread.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Fruiment of wheat, and milk.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Tuesday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Suet-pudding.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Dumplings, with sauce, composed of vinegar, sugar, and water.	Ditto.

At supper, 1 pint of beer, and 2 ounces of cheefe, or butter, are allowed to each adult ; and to children in proportion : at dinner, all have as much bread and meat as they can eat ; but they are not suffered to take any away.

The master has a salary of £ 24. a year, and a surgeon has £ 20. a year for attending the Poor in the house : about £ 8. a year are spent in meetings for settling the Rates, &c.

Certificates are allowed here without scruple : about 3 are granted in a year. There are nearly the same number of removals : but one has been contested these 7 years.

*A Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Expences for the Poor in the Parish of
NEWARK.*

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.		General Expenditure:-		
				£.	s.	d.
1774	—	—	—	458	18	11½
1775	128	84	—	331	10	6
1776	115	108	—	279	13	0¼
1777	131	127	—	352	2	0
1778	98	124	—	517	3	6½
1779	126	115	—	562	15	4
1780	135	130	—	624	3	6½
1781	126	126	—	690	13	10½
1782	120	113	—	727	15	1
1783	133	225	—	916	10	9½
1784	212	118	—	926	12	5¼
1785	164	126	—	745	4	2
1786	192	104	—	904	18	10
1787	197	136	—	983	16	0
1788	202	166	—	880	17	7
1789	205	148	—	707	19	3
1790	196	155	—	907	8	9½
1791	233	181	—	1068	4	7
1792	243	134	—	866	12	8½
1793	230	150	—	924	0	11½
1794	230	129	—	1321	4	1

1795—The account of the Expenditure of this year, ending in May 1795, could not be procured ; but the amount of the assessments was about £ 820. which was collected, upon the net rental, at about 2s. 6d. in pound, for land ; and 1s. 6d. in the pound, for houses.

In the above sums are included the expences of constables, militia-men's families, bastard children, &c. the greatest part of which is reimbursed to the parish. The constables receive, for County Rates, about £ 25. a year, out of the Rates. At present, 18 militia-men's families receive £ 3. 1s. 8d. weekly.

The donations and charities are, mostly, under the direction of the corporation; from the best information obtainable relative to these matters, it appears that about £ 120. a year, arising from various charities, doles, &c. are distributed among the Poor, in money, coals, corn, bread, &c. There are 2 hospitals, or alms-houses, in Newark, for the reception of 14 decayed tradesmen, and 10 widows; they have coals and cloathing, and an allowance from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. a week, each, according to their age, and time of residence in the house.

About £ 140. were collected, last winter, from voluntary subscriptions, for the relief of the Poor.

May, 1795.

NOTTINGHAM.

THE town of Nottingham contains 3 parishes. The population was taken in 1779, and was as follows:

	Houses inhabited.	Houses empty.	Families.	Souls.
In St. Mary's parish	2314	57	2584	12637
St. Peter's	446	10	497	2445
St. Nicholas's	431	9	475	2502
	<u>3191</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>3556</u>	<u>17584</u>
Brew-house-yard, (extra parochial,)			<u> </u>	<u>127</u>
Total			-	17711

It is generally supposed, that, since the above period, the population has increased to about 22,000 souls; and nearly proportionally in each parish.

The parish of St. Mary contains, by estimation, 1200 acres of land, exclusive

exclusive of about 100 acres of waste land. 1200 houses pay the window-tax; and about 1822 are exempted.

There are, here, several mills for twisting and spinning silk and cotton: the silk mills are worked by horses: many lace-workers belong to this parish; but the frame-work knitters, or stocking-weavers, form, by much, the most numerous branch of manufacturers in Nottingham. There are, also, in this town, a white-lead work; a foundery for making cast-iron-ware from the pigs, which are brought from Colebrook Dale; dyeing and bleaching works; and a manufacture of British lace by frame-work. A considerable brewery is established here: and the making-business is carried on to a great extent, both at Nottingham, and Newark.

Exclusive of the 3 parish churches, here are, also, 1 Methodist chapel; 2 Presbyterian ditto; 1 Roman Catholic ditto; 1 Anabaptist ditto; 1 General Baptist ditto; 1 Sandimonian ditto; and 1 Quaker meeting-house.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from 5d. to 6d. the lb.; mutton, and veal, 5d. ditto; bacon, 9d.; potatoes, 9d. or 10d. the peck; butter, 9d. the lb.; flour, from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. the stone; oatmeal, 6s. the bushel; wheat, 9s. 4d. ditto; barley, £ 2. 2s. the quarter; malt, 5s. the bushel; milk, 1½d. the quart.

The price of labour is very variable in this town, particularly in the stocking line: some weavers earn 40s. a week, and others only 8s.: this disparity is occasioned, in some, through want of industry; but, chiefly, arises from the nature of the different branches of the manufacture. It is thought $\frac{2}{3}$ of the weavers do not, upon an average, earn more than 10s. weekly. Lace-workers earn from 20s. to 40s. a week. The women and children are, chiefly, employed in manufacturing cotton and silk; and earn from 10d. to 4s. weekly; common labourers have 10s. and 10s. 6d. a week, in summer; and in winter, 8s.: hands cannot be easily procured in winter.

In this town there are 152 ale-houses, and 51 Friendly Societies: the number of members is limited to 41, or 51, in each club.

There is, likewise, in Nottingham, a Society called the Charitable Society; the principal intention of which is, to extend relief to such cases as it is impossible general laws can reach; in pursuance of which plan, the funds have been applied, as far as their present confined amount will admit,

principally to the following objects : To strangers in distress, and to persons labouring under temporary disease, or other casual misfortune ; either in loans, donations, or both, as circumstances required : in a small annual subscription to Sunday Schools ; and, in a few instances, they have been extended to pay for the education of children of poor and deserving families. The Society originated with a few of the people called Quakers, and has been continued principally under their management ; it has since been joined by many others. The Rules are :

- 1, That the meetings be held at the house of George Bott, on the first Sunday in every month, at seven o'clock in the evening ; which meetings are competent to transact all business, except choosing a secretary and treasurer, which shall only be done at the first meeting which happens in each year respectively.
- 2, That the secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Society in a book provided for that purpose, which may be inspected by the members at every meeting, or by calling on, or sending to the treasurer for the same.
- 3, That any person desirous of becoming a member, shall send his name to the treasurer or secretary, together with a subscription for every month unexpired of the current year ; and it is understood, that every member continues to subscribe, till he acquaints the secretary or treasurer to the contrary, by letter ; and when a person declines, it is expected that the subscription be paid up to that time, and that, by the resignation, all claim to the fund of the Society is relinquished.
- 4, That the subscription be 1s. per month, or 6d. at the pleasure of the subscriber.
- 5, That a member may recommend an object of charity to the Society, by sending a note to the secretary or treasurer, mentioning the name and place of abode of the person distressed ; the note to contain an avowal, that the writer believes the person applying to deserve the sum asked for ; or, if the facts cannot be stated from personal knowledge, two of the members (the secretary or treasurer being one,) are to visit the petitioner, and increase or diminish the sum ; or totally reject the application, as they shall think proper.
- 6, That if any member omits paying his subscription for a year together, he shall be apprised of the neglect, by a letter from the secretary ; and

if

if it is not paid in three months from the date of such notice, he shall be deemed to have excluded himself, and his name shall be erased from the records of the Society accordingly.

The average rent of land is about £ 3. an acre. A modus is paid in lieu of tithes.

The work-house, in which the Poor of this parish are maintained, is surrounded by other buildings, most of which are much higher than it, so that the free current of air is compleatly obstructed. The rooms are close: the beds are, partly, of flocks, and partly of straw. The present overseers have ordered a few more beds, as the number is too small for the family, particularly in summer, when 3, and sometimes 4 persons, are obliged to sleep in one bed: this probably may be the reason why vermin are found to prevail here; although the floors, stair-cases, &c. seem to be kept clean. A spotted fever, at this time, rages in the house.

There are, at present, 168 Paupers in the work-house; of which number, 42 are boys, between the ages of 6 months and 14 years; 35 girls, under 20 years of age; 30 men, from 20 to 60 years old; and 61 women, from 20 to 80 years of age: in the above number, 8 bastards are included. 456 weekly out-pensioners receive £ 23. 2s. 6d. a week: about £ 11. a week are paid to casual Poor; their number could not be ascertained: besides these, 39 Paupers, belonging to other parishes, receive a weekly allowance; for which this parish is reimbursed. 136 militia-men's families are allowed about £ 24. a week.

The earnings in the work-house are trifling: most of the women are employed in nursing the young children: few men, who are able to work, enter the house: the earnings, therefore, are, chiefly, from such of the children as work at the cotton-mills: they amount to rather more than £ 60. a year.

The Weekly Bill of Fare in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-pottage.	Broth, beef, and potatoes.	Bread and beer.
Monday,	Water-gruel.	Cold meat, broth, and potatoes.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Bread and gruel.	Puddings, and sauce, made of water, flour, alegar, and sugar.	Bread, cheese, and beer.
Friday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Saturday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.

Table

Table of Butcher's Meat and Beer consumed weekly in the Work-house.

	1795.	Meat.		Beer. Gallons.	No. of Paupers.
		<i>St.</i>	<i>lb.</i>		
Week ending April	12th	58	12	104	189
	19th	47	8	170	190
	26th	49	5	33	190
May	3d	66	8	68	187
	10th	36	10	75	185
	17th	56	6	33	168
		6)315	7	6)483	6)1109
Average	-	52	8 $\frac{1}{6}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 $\frac{5}{6}$
		14		8	
lb. 736 0 $\frac{1}{6}$ pints 644. paupers 184 $\frac{5}{6}$					

This amounts to 4 lb. of meat, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints of beer, a week, for each Pauper.

About 70 stone of second flour, at 2s. 6d. the stone, are made into bread weekly; about 11 oz. of brown bread are allowed to each grown person for supper, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pint of beer: 5 pecks of potatoes, at 9d. the peck, are used daily, on meat days. About 1 bushel of oatmeal is used weekly. Children, and sick people, are often indulged with puddings, &c. and flour hafty-puddings. At Thursday's supper, about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of cheese are allowed to each adult; and a proportionable quantity to children.

In the following table, (which was not collected without considerable trouble, from different persons, and different books,) the fourth column specifies the annual amount of parochial assessments; the fifth and sixth columns, the rate on the net rental of houses and land, by which the assessments were levied; the seventh column denotes the total receipts of the year, whether arising from assessments, reimbursements from other parishes, compositions for bastardy, balances in the hands of parish officers, &c.: the last column specifies the total disbursements.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Bap- tisms.	Burials.	Amount of Assessments.	Rate on houses: at net rental.	Rate on land: at net ren- tal.	Total Receipts.	Disbursements.
From 25 March 1773			ending in	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
to 25 March 1774	460	326	May 1774	1070 16 7	1 4	3 2 1413 18 2½	1293 13 7½
1775	442	249		1042 7 4	1 2	2 8 1386 7 7	1312 5 2
1776	426	326		1082 0 8½	1 4	3 2 1334 3 10½	1248 2 1
1777	502	411		1103 14 5½	1 4	3 2 1436 10 4	1422 10 6
1778	517	275		1425 8 1	1 8	4 2 1686 5 7½	1631 2 3½
1779	431	292		1731 1 1	2 0	5 2 2088 4 6½	2000 13 11
1780	471	407		1756 16 1	2 0	5 2 2141 6 6	2079 5 6½
1781	491	332		2068 19 4	2 4	6 2 3008 18 0	2698 18 0
1782	475	439		1759 14 7½	2 0	5 2 2812 0 9	2717 1 3
1783	523	315		1920 9 7	2 2	5 6 2615 9 9	2578 14 1
1784	—	413		1920 5 11	2 2	5 6 2324 0 3½	2308 1 1
1785	554	334		2074 18 10	2 4	6 0 2383 12 6¼	2479 0 2
1786	589	453		2503 0 4½	2 10	7 6 2930 9 6	2911 15 10¾
1787	595	387		2529 14 3	2 10	7 6 2942 1 2	2834 3 4½
1788	653	514		2270 19 6	2 6	6 6 2764 8 0	2561 13 6
1789	656	471		2476 3 7	2 8	7 0 3396 9 1	3156 16 4½
1790	659	317		2493 12 4	2 8	7 0 3276 0 9	3171 16 10½
1791	746	506		2881 8 0	3 0	8 0 3405 2 9	3414 12 3
1792	749	474		2924 8 0	3 0	8 0 3358 9 11	2901 1 9
1793	839	602		2686 6 11	2 8	7 0 3657 14 3½	2976 6 1
1794	862	502		3683 9 4	3 8	10 0 6044 4 2½	5892 4 7
to 25 March 1795	837	502					

The accounts for 1795 were not made up, nor settled; but the assessments were £600. more than last year; and were at the rate of 4s. 4d. in the pound, on houses; and 12s. on land; exclusive of the Rate for raising men for the Navy. These assessments were professedly made at 4d. in the pound, on $\frac{2}{3}$ of the real rent, on houses; and 1s. in the pound, on the real rent of land: however, on minute enquiry, it was found, that, in general, houses were assessed at half value; and land, in most instances, somewhat below the real rent: and therefore, in the above statement, the houses are taken at half, and land at about $\frac{7}{8}$; which is near the truth.

Out of the Poor's Rates are paid the salaries of the standing officers, master of the work-house, and surgeon, &c. which amount annually to £165.

Certificates are not willingly granted: about 4 or 5 are allowed in a year. About 14 or 15 removals occur in the same time; one or two are contested in a year.

Several small donations, amounting to about £80. a year, are annually distributed to such Poor, as do not, otherwise, receive parochial assistance.

The

The other parishes in Nottingham are burdened with Poor nearly in the same proportion with St. Mary's. Some years back, it was in contemplation to erect a house of industry, which was to have been built and maintained at the joint expence of the different parishes in this town; but the very great difference of opinion which then prevailed, and the discordancy of interests, caused this scheme to fall to the ground: the project is likely to be brought forward again; but it may be doubted whether it will succeed: the town is split into parties; and neither this, nor any other measure, that must materially affect the inhabitants, will be allowed to be carried into execution, without undergoing a very rigorous investigation.

No satisfactory reason could be ascertained for the late rapid rise of the Rates: the principal stocking-manufacturers say, that the war has not very materially affected them, as their chief exportation is to America: it is true, that the population of Nottingham has increased considerably, of late years, but not in proportion to the Rates. Their rise is, here, generally attributed to the high price of provisions, the scarcity of common labour, and the great number of soldiers' and militia-men's wives and families, who have, of late years, become burthensome to their parishes. *May, 1795.*

OVERINGHAM.

THIS parish, which contains about 800 acres, is situated on the river Trent, half way between Nottingham and Newark: it contains 240 inhabitants, who, (excepting 40 stocking-weavers, of whom 3 are women,) are all agriculturists; and are chiefly of the Established Church. 24 houses pay the window-tax; and 19 are exempted.

The provisions consumed here, are, chiefly, milk, butter, cheese, tea, butcher's meat, &c.: the labouring classes use much tea, milk, butter, and bread. Prices are mostly regulated by the neighbouring markets: milk, when new, is sold, here, for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a pint; and a quart, for $\frac{1}{4}$ d. when old.

The wages of labourers are, in harvest, generally 2s. a day, and victuals; and, at other times of the year, 1s. a day, and victuals: stocking-

weavers earn about 12s. a week. There are 2 ale-houses in the parish; and one Friendly Society, which consists of 95 members.

The rent of land is from 15s. to 40s. an acre; the average is about 25s. the acre. This parish chiefly belongs to one proprietor; and is mostly tithe-free. The land-tax amounts, annually, to £43. 4s.

The Poor are allowed a maintenance at home: the following is a list of the present weekly pensioners, viz.

				Weekly Allowance.	
				s.	d.
A bastard child receives	-	-	-	1	6
A labourer's widow, aged 70 years; besides her house-rent,					
and 1 ton of coals yearly, has	-	-	-	1	6
An old blind man, (who is married to a young woman, by					
whom he has 5 children,) besides house-rent, has	-			4	0
A young woman, a lunatic	-	-	-	3	0
A woman, and 3 children, deserted by the father, has, for					
some weeks past, received	-	-	-	6	0

Exclusive of the above regular weekly allowances, several other discretionary payments are made, occasionally, to the most necessitous.

*Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Expences for the Poor in the Parish of
OVERINGHAM.*

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Total Expenditure.		
1774	10	8			
1775	10	3			
1776	10	7			
1777	9	5			
1778	7	6			
1779	7	5	£.	s.	d.
1780	9	6	6 May 1780 to		
1781	6	7	7 May 1781 -		
1782	7	3	22	18	0½
1783	2	1	27	5	8
1784	8	6	26	7	3½
1785	4	8	31	1	1
1786	4	5	36	6	3
1787	4	5	31	18	8½
	Register imperfect this year:		23	8	5

Years.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Total Expenditure.		
			£.	s.	d.
1788	8	—	17	8	8
1789	9	8	30	0	3
1790	10	8	22	5	0
1791	8	3	28	17	3½
1792	10	7	35	17	7½
1793	13	5	29	8	3½
1794	9	9	32	14	6
to May 1795	—	—	36	1	0

The sum of £36. is collected in this parish, at about 9½d. in the pound, on the net rent. About one removal happens in a year; a contest occurs about once in 4 years.

In a neighbouring farming parish, containing about 1000 acres of land, the Poor Rates at present are 7d. in the pound; they have no work-house: and in another farming parish, half a mile from Overingham, a donation of £10. a year, to the use of the Poor, has prevented any Poor's Rates being collected for the last 50 years, excepting in the two last years, when they were very trifling: the parish contains about 800 acres, and 13 families. In many of the parishes between Overingham and Newark, which are all in a farming country, the Poor's Rates are, at this time, not more than from 6d. to 9d. in the pound.

May, 1795.

WORKSOP.

THERE is a small work-house in this parish. The number of Poor at present in the house is 18. Very little work is done within; but the out-poor of the parish, who are in want of work, are supplied with flax for spinning; and are paid 1d. for every 300 yards of thread spun: a pound of flax is, usually, spun into 6 leas, each of 300 yards. A good spinner will spin a pound into 8 leas. With the above pay, few can earn above 4d. a day. The woman, who attends the work-house, is allowed

5 guineas a year, and her bed and board. An inspector has a salary of 20 guineas a year. The diet in the house is as follows :

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper, every day in the week.
Sunday,	Milk-porridge.	Boiled beef, suet puddings, and greens, and a slice of bread.	Milk-porridge, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer to each person.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread, light suet dumplings, and treacle sauce.	No beer is allowed at dinner.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Meat with the broth, cabbage, and bread.	When the women wash, they are allowed bread and cheese, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer, each, for supper.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	There is no garden belonging to the house.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Tuesday.	
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Tuesday.	
Saturday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	

Poor's Rates, from the Parish Book, which commences in 1722.

Years.	Poor's Rates.			Years.	Poor's Rates.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1722	88	13	8	1746	111	14	10
1723	113	19	$2\frac{3}{4}$	1747	116	12	10
1724	113	6	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1748	178	1	6
1725	105	4	11	1749	113	10	$9\frac{3}{4}$
1726	109	15	5	1750	135	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$
1727	115	19	$0\frac{1}{2}$	1751	117	14	$3\frac{1}{2}$
1728	107	9	$8\frac{3}{4}$	1752	106	13	1
1729	117	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1753	115	6	$9\frac{1}{2}$
1730	117	10	$5\frac{3}{4}$	1754	113	1	$0\frac{1}{4}$
1731	121	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$	1755	107	2	$5\frac{1}{4}$
1732	108	8	$8\frac{1}{4}$	1756	143	10	1
1733	102	14	$10\frac{1}{2}$	1757	167	15	$10\frac{1}{4}$
1734	112	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	1758	139	19	$0\frac{1}{4}$
1735	149	13	$5\frac{3}{4}$	1759	137	1	2
1736	77	18	$11\frac{3}{4}$	1760	122	11	7
1737	75	9	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1761	128	13	$5\frac{1}{2}$
1738	65	17	5	1762	159	5	$9\frac{1}{2}$
1739	73	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$	1763	196	18	$6\frac{1}{4}$
1740	69	8	8	1764	209	0	9
1741	114	9	$6\frac{3}{4}$	1765	252	12	10
1742	122	13	0	1766	288	19	$6\frac{1}{2}$
1743	124	13	8	1767 & part	} 302	14	$6\frac{1}{4}$
1744	133	16	$5\frac{1}{4}$	of 1768			
1745	86	1	$8\frac{3}{4}$	1769	241	10	5

Years.

Years.	Poor's Rates.			Years.	Poor's Rates.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1770	310	14	2½	1783	443	5	5¾
1771	349	0	2	1784	391	16	5
1772	342	4	0	1785	347	5	1
1773	340	7	7½	1786	316	11	6
1774	361	5	11½	1787	317	7	7
1775	411	10	6	1788	165	18	10
1776	335	15	5	1789	283	13	5½
1777	342	5	2½	1790	317	2	4½
1778	478	18	0	1791	317	2	4½
1779	4	—	—	1792	317	2	4½
1780	—	—	—	1793	318	8	9½
1781	501	0	2½	1794	318	8	9½
1782	499	10	10				

Workop pays £421. to the land-tax.

Table of Baptisms and Burials.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.
1654	54	59	1780	82	60
1655	66	35	1781	77	51
1656	48	37	1782	79	61
1657	57	58	1783	80	43
1688	46	31	1784	65	49
1689	59	67	1785	64	52
1690	48	31	1786	63	40
1691	51	49	1787	72	55
1692	43	35	1788	72	47
1693	54	47	1789	97	61
1694	37	35	1790	88	48
1775	82	35	1791	82	43
1776	79	45	1792	111	Not yet entered in the clerk's copy of the register, from whence the births and burials were taken.
1777	87	46	1793	87	
1778	85	70	1794	98	
1779	91	48			

There are several Catholics in Workop. They have the use of a chapel belonging to the Duke of Norfolk.

July, 1795.

OXFORDSHIRE.

BANBURY.

THIS borough consists almost entirely of houses: the small portion of land, that is not built on, is laid out in gardens: the inhabitants are tradesmen, and manufacturers, principally, of worsted, and hair-shagg, or plush. Here are one of Lady Huntingdon's chapels, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, and one Quaker's meeting-house. The number of houses paying window-tax is 228; the number exempted is supposed to be much the same. The prices of provisions are: beef, 5d. the lb.; mutton, 5d.; bacon, 10d.; milk, 1d. the pint; bread, 1s. 10d. the half-peck loaf. Weavers, in full business, earn from 8s. to 30s.; and some even 40s. a week: common labourers have 8s. or 9s. a week, during the whole year: children and women in the manufactories earn about 3s. a week. There are 42 inns and ale-houses in this town: and four Friendly Societies, consisting, each, of about 100 members; the rules of three have been confirmed by the magistrates. The land-tax is £200.; and is about 1s. 1d. in the pound. The Poor are partly maintained in a work-house, in which there are at present 39, viz. 6 from 1 to 7 years of age; 6 from 7 to 8 years; 11 from 8 to 15 years; 4 from 15 to 30 years; and 12 from 30 to 74 years of age. Of these, one is blind; one insane; and four are lame. The Poor in the house are chiefly employed in spinning, and twisting for the manufacturers of the town. Their earnings amount to about £40. a year. No account of the annual mortality in the house could be obtained.

Table of the Diet used in the Poor-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and broth.	Meat and vegetables.	Bread, cheese, and beer.
Monday,	Ditto.	Cold meat.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Bread and cheese.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	As Monday.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Bread, cheese, and beer.	Bread, cheese, and beer.	Ditto.
Friday,	As Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Bread and broth.	Cold meat.	Ditto.

The

The Poor here, in general, appear to be in a very miserable state. The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a labourer's family, viz. He is a widower, between 50 and 60 years of age; has one daughter 21 years old, another 13 years, and a son 7 years old.

	£.	s.	d.
He works as a common labourer, in carting, digging, &c.			
and, generally, with the same master; his earnings are 8s.			
a week for 48 weeks; and, in one of the summer months,			
9s. a week; annually	-	-	-
		21	0 0
The eldest daughter is subject to fits; and is otherwise very			
fickly: she cannot earn any thing, but takes care of her			
father's house. The youngest daughter is at a charity-			
school, where she is provided with cloaths, but her father			
finds victuals. The boy earns nothing. The parish allows			
the father 2s. a week, for his children	-	-	-
		5	4 0
Total income	-	£ 26	4 0

EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
This family uses $4\frac{1}{2}$ half-peck loaves in a week, or 234			
annually, which sell at present for 22d. each, £ 21. 9s.;			
but taking the average price of last year, 1s. 2d.; they			
cost annually	-	-	-
		13	13 0
Tea and sugar, about	-	-	-
		2	10 0
Butter and lard	-	-	-
		1	10 0
Beer and milk	-	-	-
		1	0 0
Bacon, and other meat; about	-	-	-
		1	10 0
Soap, candles, &c. about	-	-	-
		0	15 0
House-rent	-	-	-
		3	0 0
Coals	-	-	-
		2	10 0
Shoes and shirts	-	-	-
		3	0 0
Other cloaths, &c.	-	-	-
		2	0 0
Total expences	-	£ 31	8 0

In this account the expences exceed the income by £5. 4s. ; on enquiry, it was found, that the man was in debt between £3. and £4. ; and that his neighbours were very kind to him, and often supplied him with old cloaths, &c. Perhaps, too, as he could only give a certain account of his annual income, and the quantity of bread used in his family, he may have calculated his other expences too high. He has a garden of 160 square yards, on which he grows about three or four bushels of potatoes; he only bought two gallons more last year.

The following is an account of the earnings and expences of another labourer, who lives in Banbury. He is about 50 years of age; has a wife, and six children at home, viz. a girl 15; a boy 13; a girl 11; a girl 9; another girl 7; and a boy 4 years old.

E A R N I N G S.

	£.	s.	d.
The father says, he earns on an average 8s. a week, throughout the year	-	-	-
Eldest girl spins, and earns about 1s. 6d. a week	-	3	18
Eldest boy goes to plough, and earns about 3s. a week	-	7	16
The second girl is lame: the three youngest earn nothing	-	0	0
Total earnings	-	£32	10 0
The man receives 1s. a week, from the parish, to support his lame daughter	-	-	-
	-	2	12
Total income	-	£35	2 0

E X P E N C E S.

	£.	s.	d.
This family uses 9 half-peck loaves in a week, at 1s. 2d. annually	-	-	-
	-	27	6
House-rent	-	2	12
Fuel, about 1s. a week	-	2	12
Carried over	-	£32	10 0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	32	10	0
The man could give but little account of his other articles of expencc; but in order to balance his income, it will ap- pear, that he must procure cloathing for his family, as well as every other necessary article of food, for the trifling sum of			
		2	12 0
Total expences -	£35	2	0

The labourers in this part of the country complain, heavily, that the farmers, instead of selling their milk to the poor, give it to their pigs. Of the difficulty of subsisting with their present earnings, on a bread diet, the above statements afford a convincing proof. The family, which receives about 13s. 6d. a week, in earnings and parochial aid, has usually consumed 9 half-peck loaves in a week, which, at 1s. 10d. each, the present price, would cost 16s. or 2s. 6d. a week, more than their receipts. They must, therefore, reduce their consumption of the most necessary, and, indeed, almost their only, article of subsistence. It is much to be lamented, that, in a country where wages are not high enough to enable the poor to supply themselves with wheaten bread, strong beer, and butcher's meat, they have not the means of eking out their scanty portions by culinary contrivances. No doubt, a labourer, whose income was only £20. a year, would, in general, act wisely in substituting hafty-pudding, barley bread, boiled milk, and potatoes, for bread and beer; but, in most parts of this county, he is debarred, not more by prejudice, than by local difficulties, from using a diet that requires cooking at home. The extreme dearth of fuel, in Oxfordshire, compels him to purchase his dinner at the baker's; and, from his unavoidable consumption of bread, he has little left for cloaths, in a country where warm cloathing is most essentially wanted.

Some slight attempts to prevent the removal of corn, which have lately been made at Banbury, are certainly a'cribable to the pinching wants of the people: the arrival of the military prevented more serious consequences taking place.

Table of Poor's Rates, and Expences for the Poor.

Years.	Poor's Rates.			Net Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1680	57	17	11	57	11	10		
1740	278	13	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	258	0	9		
1760	340	11	0	365	11	6		
1781	705	18	0	827	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$		
May, 1782	762	19	6	788	16	10	13	6
1783	769	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	970	8	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	6
1784	809	5	2	845	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1785	823	5	0	977	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1786	935	2	6	995	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1787	885	4	4	1091	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$		
1788	782	10	0	890	7	11 $\frac{1}{4}$		
1789	839	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	946	16	7		
1790	866	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	824	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1791	970	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1226	8	0		
1792	1052	12	0	1271	10	10 $\frac{3}{4}$		
1793	880	12	9	1046	17	11		
1794	1025	13	6	1128	5	9		
1795	1151	12	0	1304	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	0

N. B. The Rate in the pound (which is marked in those years of which the accounts could be obtained,) is on the nominal rental, and is said to be at $\frac{2}{3}$ of the rack rent. One house, however, is rated at near half the real rental.

The books for the years from 1775 to 1781, could not be found. The sums under the title "Poor's Rates," are the net assessments; and are separated from the total receipts, which include compositions for bastardy, &c. and £26. an annual donation of the Earl of Guilford.

In the above disbursements are included the following annual payments, viz. 16 guineas to watchmen; £17. 10s. to the gaoler; house-rent, £2. 2s.; governor of the work-house, 20 guineas; constables, in time of peace, for removing soldiers' families, &c. receive, yearly, about 20s. or 30s.; and in time of war, £40. or £50. The manufactures of this town are chiefly exported to Russia. The trade has been very dull for some years, but has lately revived: some considerable orders have been received, and trade is a little brisk again, though still the weavers have not full employment.

July, 1795.

D E D-

DEDDINGTON.

THIS parish contains, by estimation, 4000 acres. The number of houses that pay the window-tax is 102 ; the number exempted near 300. The inhabitants, (who, with the exception of a small congregation of Presbyterians, are of the Established Church,) are mostly employed in agriculture. There are ten inns, or ale-houses, in the parish : the number, a few years ago, was 21. Farms are from £ 15. to £ 315 a year ; but are, chiefly, about £ 100. a year. The principal articles of cultivation are wheat, barley, and beans. There are about 45 acres of common in the parish. The tithes are farmed at £ 750. a year, and taken in kind.

The prices of provisions are : beef, 5d. the lb. ; mutton, 5d. ; veal, 5d. ; bacon, 10d. ; butter, 9d. 10d. ; milk, 1d. the pint ; bread, 1s. 10d. the half-peck loaf. Common labourers earn 7s. a week in winter ; 8s. in spring ; and 12s. in hay and corn harvest : women are paid 6d. the day, for weeding corn ; 8d. for hay making ; and 1s. in corn harvest, without victuals.

There are two Friendly Societies in this parish. The number of members in each, amounts to 120. They pay 8d. into the box, monthly ; allow 6s. a week, to sick members, during the first twelve months ; and 3s. a week, after that period. Both Societies have taken the benefit of the late Act of Parliament.

The Poor are farmed, in the parish work-house, for £ 1000. year. The parish, however, defrays all expences arising from bastardy, small pox, broken bones, dislocations, and law concerns. The number of persons in the house, at present, is 18. Out-pensioners receive about £ 7. a week ; besides which, the rounds-men,¹ (or labourers who cannot get employment,) are often chargeable, and supported by the parish. In winter, their number is sometimes 40, or 50 ; the parish employs them in the stone-quarries in the neighbourhood. No regular bill of fare is observed in the work-house. The Poor were not all farmed till the present year ; but were chiefly supported by weekly pensions. In general, however, about 20 persons have been maintained in the work-house, under a contractor, who was allowed 2s. 6d. a head for their weekly maintenance.

¹ See pp. 29, & 548.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates¹.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Marriages.	Total Income, including receipts for bastardy, &c.	Expenditure on Poor.	Rate in the pound, nearly on the full rental.
	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.				
1680	—	—	—	18	21	39	10			
1685	—	—	—	18	29	47	3			
1690	22	26	48	14	10	24	2			
1691	22	26	48	9	14	23	4			
1692	24	24	48	17	17	34	6			
1693	20	20	40	10	18	28	0			
1694	13	16	29	22	18	40	4			
1695	32	28	60	14	21	35	6			
1696	25	9	34	9	25	34	14			
1697	26	23	49	17	12	29	6			
1698	19	23	42	22	16	38	5			
1699	23	15	38	8	15	23	1			
1700	25	18	43	25	19	44	4			
1720	22	20	42	12	14	26	8			
1740	17	28	45	20	21	41	10			
1760	28	26	54	18	8	26	11			
1775	22	27	49	7	16	23	10			
1776	12	28	40	19	18	37	10	-	-	
1777	21	28	49	18	22	40	6			
1778	27	18	45	15	17	32	12			
1779	22	23	45	11	13	24	13			
1780	26	19	45	10	31	41	12			
1781	24	35	59	20	23	43	10			
1782	24	32	56	7	15	22	6			
1783	24	27	51	15	16	31	12	£. s. d.		
1784	24	16	40	14	17	31	14	637 11 2		
1785	25	29	54	30	39	69	8	796 1 9		
1786	26	25	51	17	21	38	11	952 8 11		
1787	31	25	56	22	22	44	11	989 17 5	1126 3 8	
1788	33	25	58	20	12	32	7	997 16 9	985 18 2½	
1789	24	22	46	10	10	20	11	1015 15 4½	1100 13 1¾	
1790	28	15	43	24	13	37	12	2605 8 5	2622 19 6¹	
1791	35	24	59	8	15	23	8	1181 0 2½	1202 17 2½	
1792	—	—	—	19	15	34	4	1315 9 2½	1314 7 2	
1793	28	18	46	14	17	31	5	1251 3 6¼	1181 1 8	
1794	13	15	28	16	24	40	11	1487 14 4½	1463 7 5¾	6 0
May 1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1548 19 8½	1343 16 7½	6 6

£. s. d.
463 3 9
From the Returns
made to Parlia-
ment.

Money raised by assess-
ment, from the Returns
to Parliament.

No accounts could be procured, of either receipts or expenditure, farther back than the year ending in 1786; but it is said, that, for some years previous to that period, the Rates were as high as they were in that

¹ The Rate and Expenditure, of 1789 and 1790, are inserted together in the books.

year ; and that account is corroborated by the Returns made to Parliament, of the expences for the Poor in 1776, and the Assessments in 1783, 1784, and 1785. An old farmer adds, that he has heard his father say, that, 55 years ago, he paid £ 3. 12s. Poor's Rates for a farm, which now pays £ 26. ; and that, in 1740, the year after the great frost, 9 gallons of wheat, at one time, cost 11s. ; but fell, in a few months, to 3s.

In the country between Oxford and Deddington, the Rates are from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. in the pound, in several parishes, which are almost entirely agricultural. The high Rates, in this parish, are ascribed to the common-field, of which the land principally consists ; whereas the neighbouring parishes have been inclosed many years, and many small farms in them have been consolidated ; so that many small farmers, with little capitals, have been obliged, either to turn labourers, or to procure small farms in Deddington, or other parishes, that possess common-field. Besides this, the neighbouring parishes are, many of them, possessed by a few individuals, who are cautious in permitting new comers to obtain a settlement.

The general opinion, here, is, that canals are a great injury to the Poor, by enabling farmers to send their corn abroad : such erroneous ideas do not merit a refutation ; but the farmers are very apprehensive that they will produce serious consequences. A boat laden with flour was lately seized by the populace ; but was restored, on the miller's promising to sell it at a reduced price.

According to the present price of bread, a family here, which consists of a man, his wife, and three children, (the eldest of which is 4 years of age,) will expend, in that article alone, from last Michaelmas to Michaelmas next, £ 16. 18s. The whole earnings of the man, provided he continues in health during the year, and can obtain constant work, will not exceed £ 22. 15s. ; and as his wife and children earn nothing, there will only remain £ 5. 17s. to provide him and them with lodging, fuel, cloaths, and every other necessary of life ; and his deficiencies must be made up by the parish.

July, 1795.

O X F O R D.

ELEVEN parishes of the city of Oxford were incorporated in 1771, for the maintenance of their Poor, who are principally relieved in the general work-house¹. The average number of Paupers in the house, during the last seven years, has been 160, in summer; and 200, in winter: The present number is 167, consisting chiefly of children, women, and old men. Their earnings are about £300. a year, and arise from a sack-ing manufactory, and from sweeping the streets; for which the Corporation of Guardians is paid £100. a year. The work-house is under the superintendence of acting Guardians, who are chosen annually. This system of government appears to be a very bad one: many persons, who are chosen guardians, are too much engaged with their own private concerns, to attend to the affairs of the work-house: others, who enter into their office, with a zealous desire to promote the interest of the parishes, by a regular attendance at the work-house, have scarcely acquired the knowledge that is necessary for parochial administrators, when the term of their office expires; and they are succeeded by guardians, who entirely overturn the system of their predecessors. Thus, alterations are continually made in the table of diet, &c. The immediate management of the Poor in the house is confided to old people, who appear to be by no means competent to the task. Several persons have remarked, that children, who have been educated in the work-house, seldom turn out well.

The house is built on a good plan, in an airy situation; but is exceedingly dirty.

The following is the usual weekly fare; but no regular table of diet is observed:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
* Sunday,	Milk-pottage and bread, or broth.	Butcher's meat, and roots, or vegetables.	Potatoes, with lard.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheese.	Broth, or milk-pottage.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Suet pudding.	Bread and cheese.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheese, or pease-soup.	Ditto.

¹ The Work-house is built on the site of Henry the First's palace.

At meat dinners, men receive 6 oz. of meat ; women, 5 oz. ; and boys, 4 oz. without bone ; and the same quantity of bread.

The following particulars are copied, verbatim, from the general statement of the last year's accounts of the Guardians. I insert the whole of it, as it most evidently proves, that institutions of this nature, without unremitting attention being paid by those who are entrusted with their management, are continually liable to degenerate into idleness and disorder.

“ R E C E I P T S.

	£.	s.	d.
Eleven Rates on the united parishes - - -	2547	6	4
On account of the manufactory - - -	716	11	1
Sundries on account of the maintenance of the Poor	160	19	8
For labour and manure - - -	156	16	7
On account of the militia families - - -	234	18	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Borrowed, by order of the Guardians, to purchase hemp	200	0	0
Total receipts -	£ 4016	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

P A Y M E N T S.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance paid to the last Treasurer - - -	58	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Relief of the out-poor - - -	350	17	9
Meat, including pigs and feeding - - -	292	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour and wheat - - -	326	3	6
Malt and hops - - -	176	14	0
Grocery, cheese, oatmeal, and milk - - -	338	13	10
Wood and coal - - -	95	0	2
Sundries in the house - - -	78	13	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clothing, exclusive of £ 80. house-manufacture - - -	80	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Furniture, repairs, and taxes - - -	220	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries - - -	123	0	4
On account of the manufactory - - -	624	11	5
Labour, including horses, &c. - - -	117	0	10
Militia families and substitutes - - -	485	13	3
Interest and annuities - - -	334	14	0
Removals and passes - - -	10	5	0
Deficiencies and taxes, stamps, printing and stationery	46	11	5
Money borrowed to purchase hemp, with interest -	203	18	0
Total payments -	£ 3963	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balance - - -	£ 52	18	1

State of the Affairs of the House at Midsummer 1794.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the Treasurer's hands - - -	52	18	1
Stock of manufactory in the house - - -	497	1	0½
Ditto of cloathing - - -	52	8	8
Ditto of grocery, meat, &c. - - -	64	2	4¾
Debts due to the house for manufacture - - -	155	10	4
Ditto for labour and manure - - -	164	14	6
Ditto for militia payments - - -	286	0	0
	<hr/>		
Deduct debts due from the house - - -	£ 1272	15	0¼
	410	0	10
	<hr/>		
Balance in favour of the house - - -	£ 862	14	2½

* * As the balance in favour of the house, at the commencement of the year, was £ 520. 4s. 5d. it appears that the house is advantaged this year in the sum of £ 342. 9s. 9¼d.; which is a much greater sum than the amount of the additional tax imposed in the year, notwithstanding the expences incurred by the alterations and repairs.

“ The Guardians having now made up their year's accompts; think it incumbent on them, at the same time they submit them to the inspection of their respective parishes, to subjoin the following statement of facts, as well for the satisfaction of the public at large, as for the particular information of those gentlemen who may succeed them in office. And in the first place they must observe, that it was no small mortification to them, on taking a minute survey of the house, to find it in many respects the very reverse of what they conceived a house of industry ought to be. The boundary walls were insufficient to confine the Paupers; the garden, yard, and offices lay open, and in common with each other; the windows and doors of the house without proper bars or fastenings; no regular wards appropriated to the sick, aged, or infirm; nor nurseries for the children; the sexes strangely intermixed in their eating and sitting rooms, and also in their shops and exercise grounds: nor any separation between their wards and sleeping rooms. They found too, a considerable manufacture carried on without a superintendant; the sweeping of the streets without plan or system; the master's and matron's apartments situated in one cor-

ner

ner of one of the wings of the building, at a distance from, and out of the sight and hearing of every part of the house, where their attention was more particularly demanded. The house in general dirty, unsweet, and in a miserable state of repair; without a single rule or order established for the regulation and government of it's numerous family, who were, in general, idle, riotous, and disorderly.

They, therefore, found it necessary to appoint a committee to take these matters into consideration, and on whose report, and under whose direction, a set of general rules and orders have been established, for the better government of the house.

The master's and matron's apartments have been brought into the center of the building, in view of the entrances in front, and at the same time commanding the yard and offices backward. The sexes have been separated, as far as the circumstances of the house, and the nature of their employment, will at present admit of; a set of wards have been appropriated for the sick, infirm, and aged; and a nursery and nurses provided for the children. A regular plan has been laid down for the sweepers, and an active and intelligent superintendant of the manufactory appointed, at a very small additional expence; and the whole house has been white-washed, painted, and thoroughly repaired. An interior wall has just now been finished, which will be an additional security to the house, and at the same time detach the Paupers from the garden, bridewell, stable, pest-house, and other out-offices; the want of which had occasioned much injury to the property of the house.

These alterations, improvements, and repairs, have been necessarily attended with a considerable expence; but which will be amply repaid by the increased regularity, decency, and good order of the Paupers, as well as by the additional security and support of the house: and it is with much pleasure the Guardians already observe a very material alteration for the better in these particulars.

The other expences they have reason to complain of, have arisen from the heavy payments made to the families of the militia, and the stated weekly payments to the out-poor. The former of these, the circumstances of the nation render unavoidable. The latter, which had arisen to the immoderate sum of between £ 6. and £ 7. per week, and which the

Guardians found themselves unable to reduce, or regulate to their satisfaction, has been necessarily discontinued altogether, unless in cases of occasional distress, which is strictly conformable to their Act of Parliament.

A very considerable expence had been incurred by a loss or waste in the articles of bread and beer; but which has been discovered, and for the present put a stop to; but no satisfactory account has yet been given to the Guardians, as to the persons to whom this loss or waste should be imputed, or by what means either the bread or the beer was so destroyed.

An attempt likewise has been made to promote and encourage virtue and industry amongst the Paupers, and to discourage idleness and every species of vice, by holding out rewards and premiums to the one, and making the others objects of shame and correction. In short, the Guardians may with truth assert, that they have laboured with zeal and assiduity to make the house, what a house of industry ought to be—a comfortable asylum for the aged and infirm, a place of useful employment for those who are able to work, and a house of correction for the idle and profligate.”

In the city of Oxford, 1200 houses pay the window-tax: the number exempted is estimated at about 600. The number of ale-houses is 200; and of Friendly Societies 7, consisting, on an average, of 101 members each. They have all had their rules confirmed by the magistrates. The land-tax, in Oxford, varies from 5s. to 6s. in the pound.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 5½d. the lb.; mutton, 5d. the lb.; veal, from 5d. to 6d.; bacon, from 9d. to 10d.; bread, 1s. 8d. the half-peck loaf; butter, 10½d. the lb.; milk, 1d. the pint; eggs, 6 for 4d.

Common labourers are paid from 15d. to 18d. the day, in winter; in hay-harvest, from 18d. to 20d. the day; in corn-harvest, 10s. the week; women, corn-weeders, 8d. the day, without victuals.

In St. Clement's, which is not an incorporated parish, the Poor are generally maintained by an allowance at home: last year, they were sent into the general work-house, for which the parish paid 2s. 6d. a head, for the weekly maintenance of each person. The old method is adopted this year. The land-tax is about 2s. 5d. in the pound. There are 6 ale-houses in the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly small tradesmen and shop-keepers.

Table

*Table of Poor's Rates, and Parochial Disbursements, in the Parish of
ST. CLEMENT.*

Years.	Amount of Rates.			Net Disbursements.			Rate in the Pound.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1761	-	-	-	82	11	4	88	19 11
1762	-	-	-	125	9	9	125	4 0
1775	-	-	-	174	2	8	182	15 2 4 8
1776	-	-	-	124	2	4	125	6 6½ 3 4
1777	-	-	-	144	8	0	140	12 1 4 0
1778	-	-	-	134	13	10	144	11 10 3 8
1789	-	-	-	125	6	0	118	3 6¼ 3 4
1790	-	-	-	125	6	4	116	17 1 3 4
1791	-	-	-	128	9	0	148	10 11 3 4
1792	-	-	-	140	4	4	138	16 6 3 8
1793	-	-	-	129	5	0	115	4 5 3 4
1794	-	-	-	172	17	4	179	12 0 4 4
1765 Year ending in May 185	185	13	8	184	9	10	4 8	

July, 1795.

R U T L A N D.

EMPINGHAM.

THE lordship of Empingham is four miles in length; and in breadth, on an average, two miles and a half. With all it's angles, it is near seven miles in circumference. The town, which is near seven furlongs in length, consists of 122 houses, in which are 705 inhabitants, viz. 208 males, and 217 females, above 14 years of age; and 147 males, and 133 females, under 14 years. The people are chiefly farmers, and agricultural.

cultural labourers; and some few mechanics, viz. smiths, shoemakers, tailors, stone-masons, and carpenters: there are three small grocers' shops in Empingham. There is no established manufactory; but two linen-weavers work for hire. The general employ of the industrious Poor throughout the county, is knitting stockings, and spinning linen and jersey: in the latter way, most of the wives and children of labourers at Empingham are employed, and earn from 3d. to 8d. a day, according to their ages and abilities. The jersey so spun is woven into tammies, by poor weavers in the south of Rutland, and in Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire.

Except three persons, the whole parish profess the established religion of the Church of England: of the three Dissenters, two are Baptists, and one a Methodist. The Rector and Vicar, in lieu of tithe, receive a corn-rent, which is regulated by a late Act of Parliament¹.

There

¹ See 34 G. III. c. 30, (Private Acts,) entitled, "An Act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing certain open and common fields, &c. within the manor, &c. of Empingham, in the county of Rutland."

As the clauses which regulate the mode of ascertaining, and of paying the corn-rent, are very clearly drawn up, I subjoin them for the information of persons who may be desirous of introducing a similar commutation into other parishes.

"AND be it further enacted, That in lieu of, and full recompence and satisfaction for all tithes, both great and small, and compositions in lieu of tithes, arising within the said parish of Empingham, and due and payable to the said Sir Gilbert Heathcote, as lessee of the said Prebendary, and to the Vicar of the said vicarage for the time being respectively, such several annual rents or sums of money as the said commissioners shall adjudge to be together equal in value to one-fifth part of all such of the arable or tillage lands, and one-ninth part of all such other lands and grounds, within the said parish of Empingham, as are subject and liable to the payment of such tithes, or compositions in lieu of tithes as aforesaid, shall be for ever, severally and respectively, issuing and payable to the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary, and his successors, and to the said Vicar and his successors, proportioned, and according to the value of their respective rights and interests in and to the aforesaid great and small tithes, and compositions in lieu of tithes, forth and out of the said several lands and grounds so liable to the payment of tithes, or compositions in lieu of tithes as aforesaid, or such part or parts thereof, respectively, as the said commissioners, in and by their said award, shall direct and appoint in that behalf; which said several annual rents, or sums of money, payable to the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary and his successors, shall be payable, and paid to him and them, at the Prebendal House, in Empingham aforesaid; and which said several annual rents, or sums of money, payable to the said Vicar and his successors, shall be payable, and paid to him and them, at the Vicarial House, in Empingham aforesaid, severally and respectively, by two equal half-yearly payments, on such days and times as the said commissioners shall, in and by their award, direct and appoint: subject, nevertheless, to the variation of a corn-rent, which the said commissioners shall, and they are hereby directed and required to ascertain, from or by means of the London Gazette, or by such other ways and means as they shall think most equitable and proper, by the average price of a Winchester bushel of good marketable wheat in the county of Rutland, during the term of twenty-one years, next preceding the twenty-fourth day of June, in the present year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four: And the said commissioners shall, in

There are two well regulated ale-houses in the township; and one Friendly Society, consisting of 90 members: it is the only one that has been

in and by their said award, set forth such average price, and what quantity of wheat, at that price, the said sum, so to be ascertained, would purchase; the total number of acres upon which it shall be charged, and the average quantity, and correspondent sum per acre, distinctly charged and made payable to the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary and his successors, and to the said Vicar and his successors, respectively, from and out of each separate allotment and parcel of old enclosure so liable to the payment of tithes, or compositions in lieu of tithes, as aforesaid; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the lessee and lessees of the said Prebendary and his successors, and the said Vicar and his successors, and also to and for any one or more of the owners or proprietors of lands charged with the payment of such annual rents or sums, which lands shall be assessed in the Parochial Rates at the yearly sum of two hundred pounds or upwards, and to and for every of them respectively, at his and their own proper costs and expence respectively, to apply to the Justices, at their first quarter-sessions of the peace, to be held in and for the county of Rutland, in the week succeeding the close of the feast of Easter next after the expiration of twenty-one years, after the execution of the said award, (having given notice in the London Gazette, and also in some news-papers usually circulated in the county of Rutland, so long as any such shall be published, on the first day of publication in the month of January next preceding; and, in case there shall be no London Gazette or other news-paper published or circulated, then by such other ways or means as the said Justices shall deem proper and sufficient;) to have two persons, (not being interested in the premises,) named by the said Justices then and there assembled, to be, together with a third person to be chosen by such two persons, (and which said third person, the said two persons are hereby required to choose,) arbitrators, or referees, for enquiring into, and ascertaining, by the means aforesaid, the average price of a Winchester bushel of good marketable wheat, within the county of Rutland, for the ten years then last past; which said three arbitrators or referees, or any two of them, shall, by their reports, to be made and delivered into the hands of the Justices at the court of quarter sessions, to be held in the first week after the translation of St. Thomas the martyr, then next ensuing, set forth such average price; and in case it shall appear, by such report, that the average price of a Winchester bushel of such wheat is more or less than the average price set forth in the said award, by the value of three-pence or upwards, then, and in that case, the said yearly rents, or sums so ascertained, shall be increased or diminished in proportion, and the exact amount of the yearly rents or sums, to which the same shall be so increased or diminished, shall be declared by the order of the said court, and the same shall, from the half-yearly day of payment preceding such order, remain in and continue issuing and payable out of the said several allotments and old enclosures, charged by the said award therewith, until the end of ten years next ensuing, when the same may, by such application, and in such manner as is herein before mentioned, be again varied, and so from time to time at the end of every ten years for ever; which said yearly rents or sums so to be ascertained as aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to the land-tax and parish rates, in like manner as the tithes or compositions they are in lieu of, and compensation for, would have been liable to, if this act had not been made. Provided always, that in case the lands out of which the said yearly rents or sums shall be issuing and payable, shall at any time hereafter, by sale or otherwise, be divided, and become the property of different persons, the property of each such person shall be subject and liable, and be charged and chargeable with no more of the said yearly rents or sums so to be ascertained as aforesaid, than according to the number of acres which such property contains, and the average sum per acre with which the same respectively shall, by the award of the said commissioners, be made subject and liable to; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And, in order to prevent any difficulty to the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary and his successors, and to the said Vicar and his successors, by the division of any estate by sale or otherwise,

been established here, and has had its rules confirmed at the quarter-fessions. This Society was established in 1791; and the great benefits which result from it, both to the morals, and the comforts of its members, afford the clearest conviction of the utility of similar institutions. The rules are much the same as those in other Friendly Societies; but besides the regulations respecting the subscriptions and allowances, the following additional resolutions, unanimously agreed upon at the general annual meeting held on the 3d of June 1794, are now entered in the rules of the Society.

otherwise, and to facilitate the future regulating the said yearly rents or sums, be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall, and they are hereby required to make, or cause to be made, two complete schedules or descriptions of each and every allotment and parcel of ancient enclosure charged with the said yearly rents or sums respectively, and of the name of the owner thereof, the exact measure in acres, roods, and perches, the yearly rents or sums of money issuing out of each respectively, and the quantity of wheat which is to govern each of the said future yearly rents or sums of money payable to the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary and his successors, and to the said Vicar and his successors, and the rate by the acre by which the said yearly rents or sums of money shall be charged as aforesaid, and such other requisites as shall be judged proper or necessary by the said commissioners to render every matter respecting the said yearly rents or sums of money clear and plain in future; which said schedules or descriptions shall be signed by the said commissioners, and one of them deposited in the episcopal registry at Lincoln, and the other annexed to the award of the said commissioners hereinafter directed to be made. And be it further enacted, That the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary and his successors, and the said Vicar and his successors, shall and may have and exercise such and the same powers and remedies for recovering the said yearly rents or sums respectively, (subject to such variations, restrictions, and divisions as aforesaid,) when and as often as the same, or any part thereof, shall be in arrear, as by law are given and provided for the recovery of rent service or other rent in arrear; and that the power of recovering the arrears of the said yearly rents or sums respectively, shall remain extended to the whole lands and estate originally charged therewith, until a division of the said lands and estate, and apportionment of the said yearly rents or sums, shall be made known to the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary or his successors, and the said Vicar or his successors, respectively, by a written notice thereof from the parties; and after such notice, their power of distress and recovery of the said yearly rents or sums, so apportioned and being in arrear respectively, shall be upon each and every division so made, in the like manner as they are in and by this act directed upon the whole of such lands and estate so divided as aforesaid; and that upon the death, cession, or resignation of the present and every future Vicar of Empingham aforesaid, he, his executors, or administrators, shall be entitled to, and receive so much and such part of the said yearly rents or sums as shall be in proportion to the number of days elapsed from the then last preceding day of payment, to the day of his death, cession, or resignation.

And be it further enacted, That the several annual rents or sums so to be issuing and payable to the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary and his successors, and to the said Vicar and his successors as aforesaid, shall for ever, after the commencement thereof, be in lieu of all, and all manner of great and small tithes, compositions, or other payments whatsoever, to the lessee or lessees of the said Prebendary and his successors, and to the said Vicar and his successors, or any of them respectively, from and out of, or in respect of, all and every the messuages, homesteads, gardens, orchards, closes, ancient enclosures, commons, common fields, meadows, common pastures, common grounds, woods, spinneys, and waste grounds, and all other lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, in Empingham aforesaid, (moduses, Easter offerings, surplice fees, and mortuaries only excepted,) and from thenceforth all such great and small tithes, compositions, and other payments shall cease, determine, and be for ever extinguished."

"That

“ That every person hereafter to be admitted into this Society, shall declare that he will pay allegiance to the King, and duty to the laws of his country.

“ That no person, whose sentiments shall be found, and proved, to be unfriendly to the present constitution of this country, shall be admitted a member of this Society, whose duty and boast it is to fear God, and to honour the King ; but that every such person shall be excluded the Society, and deprived of all farther benefit from it, from the time of exclusion.”

At the same time £1. 13s. 1½d. was collected among the members, who are in general poor, for the service of the Duke of York's army on the continent.

There are, of old enclosure and wood land, about 700 acres ; the remainder of the lordship, comprehending about 3300 acres, was enclosed this year ; total about 4000 acres. There are eighteen large farms, of which none are less 100, nor more than 300 acres. The remainder of the land is let in small quantities to cottagers, who are thus enabled to keep a cow, or to fatten a pig. The articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, and turnips ; and since the enclosure, clover seeds after turnips. The average value, or rent of cultivated land, is 12s. an acre. The whole rental of land and houses amounts to £3622. 14s. The produce of the land-tax could not be ascertained. There is a cow-pasture, but no waste land in the lordship.

The prices of provisions are : best beef and mutton, from 5d. to 5½d. the lb. ; coarse ditto, from 4d. to 4½d. ; veal, 5d. ; wheat, fluctuating from £4. 10s. to £5. the quarter ; barley, from £2. to £2. 4s.

In the last harvest, wheat lands were reaped, and the wheat sheafed, at 6s. and 7s. the acre ; barley and oats mown at 2s. and 2s. 6d. the acre ; and grass at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. the acre. In the above cases, labourers found their own meat and drink. The price of daily labour in harvest is, in general, very indeterminate. At other seasons, 14d. and 16d. a day have been usually paid for common labour ; but at the present, rather more is allowed on account of the high price of provisions. Labourers employed in threshing, are paid, for wheat, 2s. 6d. to 3s. the quarter ; for barley, 2s. ; and for oats, 1s. and 1s. 6d. the quarter.

The Poor are chiefly farmed in a House of Protection¹, (as it is called,) for £90. a year. The house was built on an extensive plan, by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. in 1793, and furnished by the parishioners. The parish supply two suits of cloaths, and changes of linen, to each Pauper on entering the house; and the master is bound to keep them, and, (if any leave the house,) to send them out equally well apparelled. Boys are, occasionally, let out to farmers: when put out apprentices, the fee is paid by the parish.

In case of death, the Master defrays all funeral expences; however, since the erection of the house, of eleven Paupers, then received, and of three, who have since entered it, not one has died.

The whole house is under the regulation of a Committee, who visit weekly, in turns, and to whom the Master, or the Poor, are to appeal for redress, when requisite.

It will be seen by the table of diet, that the Poor have good eating. The infirm and sickly are not required to work: the healthy are made to exert themselves. Males are let out at a price proportioned to their abilities: females do the work of the house, and spin, and knit. The profits, arising from their work, are paid to the master.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Women—tea, and bread and butter: men—milk or broth.	Beef or mutton, with vegetables.	Milk, or broth.
Monday,	Same as Sunday.	Broth, and cold meat, stewed with plenty of vegetables.	Milk.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Cold meat, stewed with plenty of vegetables.	Broth.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Wednesday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Apple pudding; or oatmeal and milk—that is, milk boiled, and thickened with oatmeal.	Milk, or water-gruel.

¹ The poor-house at Empingham is called the *House of Protection*, both to obviate prejudice against the name of *Poor* or *Work-house*, and because it is a *protection* to the aged, sick, and infirm.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marr.	Poor's Rates.	Expences for the Poor.			Rate in the Pound.
	Males.	Fem.	Tot.	Males.	Fem.	Tot.			Poor.			
1680	5	6	11	14	11	25	12	No account.	No account.			
1685	3	9	12	4	8	12	25					
1690	6	6	12	3	6	9	6					
1691	11	7	18	7	7	14	6					
1692	6	10	16	4	2	6	5					
1693	7	7	14	6	3	9	12					
1694	7	12	19	3	3	6	7					
1695	6	8	14	9	10	19	6					
1696	6	5	11	6	5	11	10					
1697	15	15	30	4	8	12	13					
1698	10	9	19	4	7	11	2					
1699	9	10	19	7	6	13	3					
1700	7	11	18	5	12	17	1					
1720	5	6	11	12	14	26	10					
1740	10	9	19	7	4	11	2	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.		
1760	10	15	25	7	17	24	7	57 13 7	49 16 8	1 3		
1775	8	7	15	3	5	8	3	85 9 2½	70 0 5	1 10½		
1776	8	12	20	4	8	12	4	73 2 1	72 10 10½	1 5		
1777	10	12	22	3	7	10	4	121 12 8½	82 12 3½	1 8		
1778	7	10	17	9	5	14	5	98 4 9	82 12 4	1 8		
1779	13	8	21	6	9	15	4	149 10 4½	104 6 5	3 0½		
1780	15	18	33	11	10	21	11	123 12 3	102 0 3	2 6		
1781	10	12	22	7	10	17	8	113 12 8	106 3 8	2 3¼		
1782	11	9	20	7	7	14	7	113 12 8	105 0 7	2 3½		
1783	14	9	23	11	11	22	3	124 4 4	133 15 3	2 6		
1784	14	15	29	6	5	11	5	128 17 8	119 1 10½	2 6		
1785	11	13	24	7	11	18	1	127 4 5	119 1 11	2 6		
1786	6	13	19	3	8	11	5	148 5 11½	127 14 2	3 1½		
1787	10	9	19	5	9	14	6	160 16 1	152 3 8	3 4½		
1788	18	4	22	8	7	15	7	199 0 5	190 14 8	4 2		
1789	16	11	27	9	4	13	10	160 16 1	148 3 10½	3 4½		
1790	8	10	18	5	3	8	3	146 18 1½	139 9 6	3 1		
1791	14	16	30	4	6	10	5	138 19 2	142 12 4	2 11		
1792	9	9	18	5	3	8	2	125 1 2½	129 4 0½	2 7½		
1793	15	8	23	8	4	12	6	178 13 4	174 4 3	3 9		
1794	15	9	24	8	4	12	5	232 16 10½	282 5 9¾	5 0		
1795	8	20	28	7	6	13	9	The accounts for 1795 not complete.				

The expences of a labourer's family are, in general, equal to the earnings. Bread made of wheaten and barley flour, mixed, is the principal food. During the last summer, beef and mutton were sold, at a reduced price, throughout the county, to prevent the too great consumption of bread. The meat was generally made into broth, of which the Poor are becoming more fond than they formerly were: they begin also to use vegetables very generally, and it is thought that their prejudices in favour of any particular diet are wearing away very fast.

Five labourers in Empingham have received premiums from the Society of Industry, for bringing up four children, or more, (the youngest of which was 14 years of age,) without having solicited relief from their parish.

Of the institution of this Society, the following account is chiefly transcribed from the View of the Agriculture of the County of Rutland, drawn up by Mr. John Crutchley, for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture:

“ At the general quarter sessions of the peace for the county, held on the 14th of July 1785, his Majesty's justices of the peace then assembled, having taken into their consideration the increase of the Poor Rates, the want of regard to the employments of the Poor in general, and of the infant Poor in particular; resolved, that the following rates and orders (pursuant to the statutes made and provided for the relief and maintenance of the Poor) should be observed within the several parishes of the said county.

- 1, That the overseers of the Poor, of each parish, do immediately provide such raw materials, as wool, woollen yarn, hemp, and flax, as also wheels, and other implements for the employment of the Poor of every denomination, as shall be necessary to enable them to do such work as they are capable of performing, either by spinning, knitting, or any other employment which the overseer may direct; and that the overseers do make complaint, before a justice of the peace, of those who refuse to work, or who wilfully spoil the raw materials given them; and that the overseers shall, in the several respects above mentioned, act according to the direction of the nearest justice.
- 2, That no person be allowed any relief, till they have done such work as they are capable of.
- 3, That from and after the 1st day of January then next, no person be
allowed

allowed any relief, on account of any child above ¹ six years of age, who shall not be able to knit.

- 4, That no person be allowed any relief, on account of any child above nine years of age, who shall not be able to spin, either linen, or woollen.
- 5, That the overseers of the Poor of each parish, shall meet, at the least, once every month, in the church of their respective parishes, upon the Sunday, after divine service; there to consider of the best course and order to be taken and made in the employment of the Poor."

That the magistrates might have the advice and assistance of the county at large, in endeavouring to check the progress of the evils above mentioned, a meeting of the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements in the county of Rutland, was requested to be holden at Oakham, in September 1785. At which meeting, it was resolved, to adopt a plan which a few years before had been proposed, and with great success carried into execution, by the Rev. Mr. Bowyer, in the southern district in the parts of Lindsey, and the county of Lincoln; and the following proposals were agreed upon, and ordered to be made public in the county of Rutland:

- 1, That every parish be requested to subscribe a sum, amounting to the proportion of one per cent. upon the Poor Rates of the last year, and to authorise (at a vestry to be immediately called for that purpose) the overseer of the Poor, to pay the said subscription into the hands of the nearest chief constable, before the 10th day of November.
- 2, That individuals be solicited to subscribe the sum of five shillings each, annually; larger sums to be received as benefactions.
- 3, That a meeting be holden at Oakham, on the 14th day of November next, to choose a committee for the management of the business.
- 4, That premiums, consisting of cloathing, be given from the said subscription, to such children of certain ages and description, as in a given time shall have produced the greatest quantity of work, of different kinds, and of the best quality.
- 5, That when any young person shall go out to apprenticeship, or to service², or shall be married with the approbation of the committee,

¹ Since the establishment of this Society, many children of five, and some of four years old, have obtained premiums.

² The sum of £21. 10s. has been given, by the committee, to 13 young persons in service.

such persons shall receive not less than £5. nor exceeding £10. if he or she shall have received three of the annual premiums given by the committee; not less than £2. nor exceeding £3. if he or she shall have received two of the annual premiums; and not less than 30s. nor exceeding £2. if he or she shall have received one premium.

- 6, That premiums, at the direction of the committee, be given to those day labourers ¹ who bring up four or more children, born in wedlock, to the age of 14 years, without relief from the parish.
- 7, That, as the most effectual means of preventing families becoming chargeable, it be strongly recommended to the parish officers, to furnish (gratis) wheels to those persons who wish to employ themselves, although they should not be chargeable to the parish; and to order the teachers, in the work-houses, to allow them free admission into the spinning room, and to teach them (gratis,) and that the profits arising from the work of such children be for the benefit of their parents.

And at a general meeting of the county on the 14th day of November 1785, a committee was appointed, consisting of 23 persons, who undertook the management of the business for one year.

The committee, having at their next meeting, on the 10th day of December, ascertained the number of subscribing parishes to be 46, proceeded to divide them into five classes, having regard to neighbourhood, and to the amount of the parish rates; and each member of the committee undertook to ² superintend one or more parishes:

It appearing to the committee, at their meeting on the 7th day of February 1786, that the sum of ³ £208. 19s. 4½d. had been received by

¹ The sum of £76. 13s. has been given to 27 day-labourers.

² Those who undertake to superintend the parishes, are called trustees; and it is the business of a trustee to acquaint the children of the parish, which he superintends, with the rules and orders of the committee; to take care that the work, required to be done, be punctually performed; to collect the subscriptions and benefactions; and prevent any imposition that may be attempted to be made upon the Society: so that the success of this undertaking depends very much upon the attention of the trustees.

	£.	s.	d.
³ Benefactions	-	-	-
Annual subscriptions of 5s.	-	-	-
Parish subscriptions of 1 per cent. of the Poor's Rates	28	17	10½
	<hr/>		
	£208	19	4½
	<hr/>		

their

their treasurer, they resolved that ¹ £22. 19s. should be allowed for that year, to each of the five classes, to purchase cloathing for those children who should be found to be the most industrious.

On the 27th day of May 1786, the committee proceeded to the distribution of the premiums: the number of ² candidates amounted to 236.

Money allowed by the Committee, in each Year, for purchasing Cloathing.

		£.	s.	d.
In 1786	—	108	9	0
1787	—	104	6	0
1788	—	104	6	0
1789	—	83	5	0
1790	—	83	5	0
1791	—	86	5	0
1792	—	88	10	0
1793	—	92	5	0

The Number of Candidates in the different Years, from the Institution of the Society.

1786	Spinners of Jersey	211	
	Linen	3	
	Knitters	22	
		—	236
1787	- - Jersey	302	
	Linen	9	
	Knitters	37	
		—	348
1788	- - Jersey	257	
	Linen	15	
	Knitters	60	
		—	332

¹ This sum was divided into 25 premiums, making, in the 5 classes, 125 premiums.

² A certain quantity of work is required to be done, in two months, before any child can be admitted a candidate; and a person, well acquainted with spinning and knitting, is appointed to see each candidate spin or knit one hour; which hour's work is produced to the committee, on the day the premiums are disposed of.

1789	Spinners of Jersey	203	
	Linen	8	
	Knitters	29	
		—	240
1790	- - Jersey	232	
	Linen	15	
	Knitters	40	
		—	287
1791	- - Jersey	263	
	Linen	19	
	Knitters	57	
		—	339
1792	- - Jersey	279	
	Linen	15	
	Knitters	69	
		—	363
1793	- - Jersey	261	
	Linen	21	
	Knitters	89	
		—	371

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed upon at a meeting of the committee of industry for the county, held at the White Horse inn, in Empingham, on the 9th of February 1795.

- 1, That Thomas Exton, of Empingham, labourer, be allowed £ 1. 1s. for having brought up two more children to the age of 14 years, without relief from the parish.—John Scot, of Empingham, labourer, £ 1. 11s. 6d. for three more children.—William Sapcote, of Empingham, labourer, £ 2. 2s. for four children.—Elizabeth Scotney, of Ryal, £ 1. 10s., she having obtained the first premium in the fourth class, in the year 1790, and having continued in the same service one year.
- 2, That the sum of £ 106. be allowed to purchase premiums for cloathing; for the five classes into which the associated parishes are divided.
- 3, That the best spinner of jersey be entitled to a premium of the value of £ 1. 10s. ; that the second best spinner be entitled to a premium of
£ 1. 5s.;

- £ 1. 5s. : that the candidates for these premiums do not exceed the age of fourteen years, on the first day of April 1795. That the best spinner of the year be entitled to a further premium of 20s. ; and that she be called the Queen of the Spinners.
- 4, That four premiums, of the value of 16s. each, be given to the four best spinners of jersey, not exceeding the age of thirteen years.
 - 5, That four premiums, of the value of 10s. each, be given to the four best spinners of jersey, not exceeding eleven years.
 - 6, That four premiums, of the value 8s. each, be given to the four best spinners of jersey, not exceeding nine years.
 - 7, That four premiums, of the value of 7s. each, be given to the four best spinners of jersey, not exceeding seven years.
 - 8, That six premiums, of the value of 6s. each, be given to the six best spinners of jersey, not exceeding six years.
 - 9, That two premiums, of the value of 10s. each, be given to the two best spinners of jersey, of different ages, who have not gained higher premiums, provided they have performed the work required for their respective ages.
 - 10, That one premium, of the value of 20s. be given to the best spinner of hemp or flax, not exceeding the age of fourteen years.
 - 11, That one premium, of the value of 15s. be given to the best spinner of hemp or flax, not exceeding the age of twelve years.
 - 12, That one premium, of the value of 10s. be given to the best spinner of hemp or flax, nor exceeding the age of ten years.
 - 13, That three premiums, of the value of 10s. each, be given to the three best knitters, not exceeding the age of eight years.
 - 14, That five premiums, of the value of 8s. each, be given to the five best knitters, not exceeding the age of seven years.
 - 15, That five premiums, of the value of 6s. each, be given to the five best knitters, not exceeding the age of six years.
 - 16, That all the premiums will be open, not only to the parish paupers, but to the children of those persons who subsist by their manual labour, or whose parents do not rent more than £ 10. per annum, or possess more than £ 6. per annum, of their own.
 - 17, That no spinner of jersey be admitted a candidate for the first set of premiums, who shall have spun less than 32 dozen of hanks,

from Monday the 16th day of March next ensuing, to Saturday the 9th day of May following, inclusively.

- 18, That no spinner of jersey be admitted a candidate for the second set of premiums, who shall have spun less than 26 dozen of hanks within the same time.
- 19, That no spinner of jersey be admitted a candidate for the third set of premiums, who shall have spun less than 22 dozen within the same time.
- 20, That no spinner of jersey be admitted a candidate for the fourth set of premiums, who shall have spun less than 18 dozen within the same time.
- 21, That no spinner of jersey be admitted a candidate for the fifth set of premiums, who shall have spun less than 14 dozen within the same time.
- 22, That no spinner of jersey be admitted a candidate for the sixth set of premiums, who shall have spun less than 10 dozen within the same time.
- 23, That the several candidates for the spinning premiums be directed to carry, every Saturday during the time above-mentioned, the work of that week, to be inspected by the persons approved of by the trustee of the parish in which they live, that the jersey of each spinner may be ticketed : and no person will be allowed to be a candidate for any of the aforesaid premiums, who shall refuse to submit their work to be so examined.
- 24, That the several trustees be desired to send to the chairman, according to the form given below, on or before Saturday the 23d day of May, the names of the candidates for the different premiums in the parishes under their direction ; with their ages, and the quantity of work performed by each : and the parishes whose accounts are not sent to the chairman on or before that day, to be excluded the chance of premiums for this year.
- 25, That no spinner of hemp or flax will be admitted a candidate for the first premium, who shall not have spun as much of the said materials, from Monday the 16th day of March, to Saturday the 9th day of May, inclusive, as shall have cost, or been worth, the sum of 14s. ; nor will any spinner be admitted a candidate for the second premium, who

who shall not have spun as much of the said materials as shall have cost, or been worth, the sum of 11s. ; nor will any spinner be admitted a candidate for the third premium, who shall not have spun as much of the said materials as shall have cost, or been worth, the sum of 8s. : and the spinners are to have their work inspected, and trials of their skill and dispatch made in like manner as the spinners of jersey.

- 26, That every person that is admitted a candidate for a knitting premium, must have their work inspected, and trials of their skill and dispatch made in the same manner as the spinners.
- 27, That the ages of the several candidates be certified under the hand of their minister, according to the form here given.
- 28, That some person or persons of skill be appointed to go, after the 23d day of May, to the several candidates, who shall have delivered in their names, and submitted to the conditions required as aforesaid, to see each of them spin for the space of one hour precisely, and to take an exact account of the number of hanks or skeins, lees, and rounds, the jersey spun by each of them within the said hour shall reel to ; the weight of hemp or flax spun in the said hour ; and the weight of worsted knitted within the said hour : which account, properly ticketed, shall be laid before the committee.
- 29, That Thomas Coleman be appointed inspector for the spinning of jersey ; and that the said Thomas Coleman be directed, previously to his attending the committee for the purpose of determining the premiums, carefully to examine the work of the several candidates.
- 30, That the premiums ordered to be given, at the discretion of the committee, to those day-labourers who bring up four or more children, born in wedlock, to the age of fourteen years, without relief from the parish, be limited to those persons whose youngest child, under whom the premium is claimed, shall have attained the age of fourteen years since the 9th day of June 1794.
- 31, That any person discovering an attempt to obtain any premium by fraudulent or false pretences, shall, upon proving such fraud to the satisfaction of the committee, receive double the value of the premium so attempted to be gained, if the success of such fraud shall be prevented by such discovery : and if the fraud be fully proved, but too late for prevention,

prevention, the discoverer shall, nevertheless, be handsomely rewarded; and the person or persons guilty of such fraud shall be declared for ever incapable of receiving any of the premiums, rewards, or encouragement given by this Society.

- 32, That the committee do adjourn to Saturday the 6th day of June, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the George Inn, in Oakham; and the early attendance of the members is requested, as the chair will be taken and business proceeded upon immediately.
- 33, That these resolutions be printed.
- 34, That the several trustees be requested to observe, that the form of the certificates for the ages of the candidates, and the work performed by each, be attended to.

Names of Spinners of Jersey.	When baptised.	Age.	1st		2d		3d		4th		5th		6th		7th		8th		Total. d. h.																			
			Week.		Week.		Week.		Week.		Week.		Week.		Week.		Week.																					
			d.	h.	d.	h.	d.	h.	d.	h.	d.	h.	d.	h.	d.	h.	d.	h.	d.	h.																		
Adcock, Sarah	Mar. 15, 1776	13	4	2	1	0	1	0	1	8	4	1	1	10	4	6	4	0	35	0																		
Clarke, Anne	Mar. 20, 1777	11	3	6	3	8	3	10	3	6	3		3	7	3	5	3	6	28	10.																		
Winterton, Hannah	Sept. 8, 1779	9	3	4	2	11	3	0	2	10	3	6	2	6	3	0	4	0	25	1																		
Stevens, Mary	June 10, 1781	7	2	4	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	4	2	6	17	10																		
Spinners of Hemp or Flax.																																						
Johnson, Mary	Sept. 20, 1775	13	Hemp or flax, cost									-	-					14s.																				
Smith, Jane	Oct. 10, 1775	9	Hemp or flax, cost									-	-					11s.																				
			Hemp or flax, cost									-	-					8s.																				
Knitters.																																						
Danfon, Thomas	Jan. 5, 1782	7	Knitted 2 pair of men's hose; 1 pair of boys' do.																																			
Jones, William	Dec. 14, 1782	6	Knitted 2 pair of women's hose.																																			
Osborn, Mary	Mar. 17, 1783	7	Knitted 1 pair of women's hose; 1 pair of boys' do.																																			
A true Copy of the Register of the Parish of			} THOMAS FOSTER, Chairman.																																			
Teigh (or as it may be) taken May the																																						
8th (or as it may be) by me,																																						
A. B. minister.																																						

It appears from the following statement of the Rates for the whole county for 13 years, that they had been somewhat reduced in the year 1793, from what they were in 1785, the period of the institution of the Society of Industry; but I think that 8 years are not a period sufficiently long to enable the public to decide whether the benefits hitherto received, and hereafter to be expected, from the Society of Industry, are necessarily interwoven with it's principles, or are chiefly ascribable to the laudable zeal and enthusiasm of the gentlemen who first planned, and now support, the institution.

Table of Poor's Rates¹.

Years.	£.	s.	d.	
1776	—	26	4	6 Expenses for the Poor. See Returns to Par-
1780	—	288	6	19 0 Poor's Rates. [liament.
1783	—	37	7	5 10 } Ditto, from Returns to Parliament.
1784	—	40	4	0 11 2 }
1785	—	37	5	0 9 9 }
1786	—	34	1	5 16 0 Poor's Rates.
1787	—	30	0	8 15 0 Ditto.
1788	—	30	7	5 14 0 Ditto.
1789	—	35	6	7 0 0 Ditto.
1790	—	31	7	1 19 0 Ditto.
1791	—	35	3	7 3 0 Ditto.
1792	—	32	7	4 19 0 Ditto.
1793	—	34	4	3 6 0 Ditto.

The Poor's Rates, in this county, are said to be highest in the un-enclosed parishes.

December, 1795.

NORTH LUFFENHAM.

THIS parish, according to an old survey, contains about 1322 acres of open field, and near 200 acres of old enclosure. Here are 70 houses, inhabited by 310 persons; of whom, 149 are males, and 161 females, who, (except 2 linen-weavers, who work for hire, and whose wives and children spin jersey, &c.) are chiefly farmers, and agricultural labourers. They all profess the established religion, except a few, who are Arminian Methodists. 23 houses pay the window-tax; 47 are exempted.

Meat, on an average, is about 5d. the lb; wheat, £4. 10s. the quarter; barley, £2. the quarter: all other articles of provision are at high prices.

Labourers, in winter, are chiefly employed in threshing grain by the quarter, by which they earn 8s. or 9s. a week.

There are only 2 ale-houses in this parish. A Friendly Society has lately

¹ General View of the Agriculture of the County of Rutland, 25. I do not vouch for the correctness of all this Table. The Rates in 1785, are stated, in the View, &c. at £3537. 5s.; and in the Returns made to Parliament, at £3750. 9s. 9d.

been established; and the members intend to have their rules confirmed at the next quarter sessions.

The land-tax is levied on a rental of about £700. per annum, exclusive of the tithe-rent.

The tithes are rented of the Rector, by the tenants or owners of each estate.

In this parish, there are 8 farms, of a middling size, and a few cottages: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, beans, white pease, &c. The land is fallowed once in 3 years; after which, turnips are sown. There is a common pasture, containing about 107 acres, for which rent is paid to the proprietor.

Most of the Paupers belonging to this parish are maintained in a house of industry, under the inspection of a person, who is paid by the parish. The overseers send in the provisions, as they are wanted; but the inhabitants find the expences run so high, that they intend to adopt the system of farming the Poor, as soon as they can meet with a proper contractor. No particular rules are observed respecting their diet.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, Poor's Rates, and Expences for the Poor, in the Parish of NORTH LUFFENHAM.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Mar.	Assessments.			Net Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.
	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.								
1766	2	1	3	4	2	6	—							
1767	4	8	12	2	3	5	—							
1768	3	1	4	4	1	5	—							
1769	9	5	14	3	0	3	—	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.
1770	5	7	12	2	3	5	3	31	8	6	29	13	2	0 8
1771	3	8	10	5	3	8	2	33	8	6	29	4	8	0 9
1772	7	5	12	4	3	7	0	42	2	0	36	11	0	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1773	4	7	11	3	2	5	3	51	9	7	46	17	11	1 2
1774	5	6	11	1	2	3	3	66	11	8	60	1	1	1 6
1775	5	5	10	2	2	4	4	83	7	9	68	5	6	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1776	2	5	7	5	6	11	0	54	9	9	50	4	2	1 2
1777	4	5	9	0	5	5	1	62	19	9	57	18	3	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1778	0	4	4	2	4	6	1	55	2	0	50	17	5	1 2
1779	4	8	12	1	4	5	5	61	13	6	52	16	5	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1780	4	3	7	6	7	13	2	75	0	6	69	4	0	1 7
1781	8	5	13	0	1	1	1	102	8	0	89	13	8	2 2
1782	3	1	4	7	3	10	0	70	10	3	66	19	9	1 5
1783	7	4	11	3	3	6	2	77	1	3	70	19	9	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1784	4	3	7	3	2	5	2	80	2	0	74	14	6	1 9
1785	8	2	10	6	4	10	1	61	4	7	58	10	7	1 1
1786	7	10	17	3	2	5	2	77	0	0	70	13	1	1 7
1787	10	4	14	2	5	7	1	55	13	7	49	19	9	1 2
1788	6	5	11	5	2	7	2	84	8	8	73	11	0	1 8
1789	6	3	9	6	2	8	1	75	1	0	56	3	0	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1790	0	6	6	6	2	8	2	93	3	7	81	18	10	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1791	9	5	14	1	1	2	0	125	13	6	109	7	11	2 6
1792	5	7	12	2	3	5	1	106	8	7	105	18	11	2 0
1793	4	5	9	4	7	11	4	107	5	0	90	11	10	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1794	6	2	8	4	12	16	6	94	11	10	81	14	7	1 11
1795	4	8	12	3	2	5	2							

A fever prevailed in the parish in 1794.

December, 1795.

SHROPSHIRE.

BISHOPS CASTLE.

THE parish of Bishops Castle is divided into two parts, viz. the borough, or township, of Bishops Castle, which contains 1100 inhabitants; and the hamlet, which contains 250: they consist of farmers, shop-keepers, inn-keepers, common mechanics, and labourers; and all profess the religion of the Church of England. 128 houses in the borough, and about 28 in the hamlet, pay the window-tax; it is supposed that 30 or 40 in the former, and near 15 in the latter, are exempted. The prices of provisions are: beef and mutton, from 4d. to 4½d. the pound; pork, 5d.; bacon, 9d. and 10d.; butter, 10d.; potatoes, 2s. 6d. for 10 gallons; wheat, 13s. for ditto; barley, 5s; oats, 3s. 6d.; milk, 1½d. the quart: coals are 25s. the ton. Labourers earn 7s. a week, in winter; and from 8s. to 9s. in summer; without board. About eight years ago, there were 29 ale-houses in the parish: there are now only 16: the magistrates keep down their number as much as they can. Of three Friendly Societies, one consists of 100 members; one of 70 members; and the third of 50 members: they have all had their rules confirmed at the quarter sessions. The rent of land varies from 12s. to £4. an acre; the average value is about 26s. Farms let from £100. to £350. a year; but are principally about £100. a year: every common grain and root is cultivated. Tithes are chiefly taken in kind. The land-tax is collected at 1s. in the pound on the net rent, in the borough; and in the hamlet, at about 11d. on the net rental. There are about 50 acres of common or waste land in the parish. The Poor of the borough have generally been, and are now, farmed in a work-house; the present contractor has £105. a year; for which he agrees to feed and cloath them; and to defray all other expences, except what may arise from appeals: in consideration

consideration of the high price of provisions, the parish gave him an additional gratuity of £5. the last half-year. 14 Paupers, (consisting chiefly of old, infirm, or insane,) are at present in the house. Those, who can work, are employed in spinning lint, or in other common work, according to their ages and abilities. The contractor has now, upon his list, 11 or 12 out-pensioners, who receive from 6d. to 1s. a week, each; and a bastard, who costs 1s. 6d. a week: he also pays several house-rents. His rule is, not to allow more than 1s. a week to each family of out-pensioners; and if that sum does not satisfy them, he requires them to come into the house. It is not supposed that he can support them at a cheaper rate in the house; but a reluctance to enter it, often induces a poor family to acquiesce in a very small out-allowance.

It is generally believed, that if the Poor were not farmed, the Rates would be much higher than they at present are.

Table of the Diet in the Work-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth; or milk, and water-gruel.	Hot meat and vegetables.	Same as breakfast.
Monday,	Ditto.	Cold meat and vegetables.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

No bread is allowed at dinner; sometimes potatoes and milk are served for supper: the matron always gives each person a little bread and cheese after breakfast.

The house is kept pretty clean; of 10 beds, six are stuffed with feathers, and four with chaff: both beds and bed-cloaths are very old.

A committee of 12 gentlemen visit the work-house very regularly.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, Poor's Rates, and Expences for the Poor in the Borough.

Years.	BAPTISMS.		Mar.	Years.	Poor's Rates.			Net Expenditure for the Poor.			Rate in the £.
	Males	Females.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1680	36		7	1764	160	13	2	161	5	3	
1685	21		4	1765	124	13	6	98	12	3	
1690	32		2	1766	104	17	0	103	16	9	s. d.
1691	23		3	1767	124	19	11	106	0	8	1 2
1692	23		3	1768	112	1	1	115	5	2	1 0
1693	21		4	1769	105	18	5	114	1	10	1 2
1694	25		4	1770	108	2	6	117	3	1	1 2
1695	22		1	1771	107	0	0	113	4	3	1 2
1696	27		2	1772	109	3	2	113	6	9	1 2
1697	26		3	1773	115	8	10	110	8	2	1 2
1698	24		3	1774	117	11	8	112	1	11	1 2
1699	21		6	1775	115	7	0	108	9	6	1 2
1700	28		4	1776	114	12	7	124	4	0	1 2
1720	37		4	1777	118	9	7	119	0	5	1 2
1740	39		6	1778	120	10	0	117	2	3	1 2
1760	41		7	1779	121	0	0	117	3	8	1 2
1775	—		—	1780	122	5	10	118	3	5	1 2
The Registers are imperfect in 1775, and the seven following years.				1781	130	8	6	116	16	1	1 2
				1782	113	0	0	135	2	11	1 0
1783	33	15	4	1783	112	5	7	143	8	5	1 0
1784	39	26	2	1784	138	14	1	171	14	1	1 2
1785	35	11	6	1785	186	8	0	187	12	8	- -
1786	38	28	7	1786	141	12	0	144	10	7	1 3
1787	42	24	8	1787	159	1	0	152	1	2	1 4½
1788	41	26	6	1788	136	6	6	131	9	0	1 2
1789	41	20	7	1789	136	11	11	162	17	10	1 2
1790	40	22	11	1790	159	2	9	152	19	4	1 4
1791	46	17	6	1791	158	18	6	163	3	4	1 3
1792	36	21	6	1792	171	6	0	170	10	5	1 4
1793	32	18	5	1793	168	0	0	166	15	11	1 4
1794	33	28	7	1794	169	0	0	173	15	6	1 4
1795	—	—	—	1795	161	7	0	148	1	2	1 2

These assessments are as nearly on the full rental as can be ascertained. The land, within the borough, is estimated at little more than 200 acres. About £10. or £15. a year, are paid out of the Rates, to constables, for removing vagrants, &c. and £10. a year are paid for the rent of the work-house.

*Table of Rates and Disbursements in the Out-Hamlet, or Out-Liberties of the
Borough of BISHOPS CASTLE.*

Years.	Poor's Rates.			Total Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1769	77	13	9	77	9	4
1770	68	2	11	73	18	9
1771	75	13	0	70	12	1
1772	73	17	0	74	8	9
1773	76	1	0	66	9	7
1774	51	6	8	70	18	11
1775	No account.			81	2	3
1776	93	2	3	84	10	9
1777	66	8	4	69	15	2
1778	79	9	0	85	7	6
1779	85	15	0	86	9	1
1780	86	17	0	75	12	0
1781	85	12	4	87	2	6
1782	66	12	5	70	14	11
1783	107	12	6	113	6	2
1784	104	0	0	104	3	10
1785	108	7	8	112	14	0
1786	94	14	0	106	3	10
1787	94	16	0	107	3	4
1788	90	2	0	83	17	6
1789	96	13	0	97	12	1
1790	96	15	0	99	3	9
1791	122	7	9	146	15	5
1792	146	2	6	147	5	11
1793	123	5	0	120	12	6
1794	110	18	5	117	15	9
1795	126	4	8	128	10	9

The rate in 1795 was 1s. 2d. in the pound.

The assessments in the hamlet are said to be at full rental.

The Poor, in the hamlet, are relieved at their own houses: 20 regular pensioners receive 31s. a week; some have casual relief; and several have their house-rents paid by the hamlet.

November, 1795.

ELLESMERE.

THE Poor of Ellesmere, and of four other parishes, lately incorporated by Act of Parliament, are chiefly maintained in a House of Industry, which was opened for their reception on the 6th of January last. £3000. the sum which the incorporated parishes were empowered to borrow, have been already expended in buildings, and furniture; and it is thought that a fresh application must be made to Parliament for power to borrow £2000. more, in order to complete the necessary detached offices. The distribution of the rooms, the bye-laws relative to the external concerns, and the regulations for the internal government of the house, the table of diet, &c. are very similar to those adopted in the Shrewsbury House of Industry. The number of inmates, at present, is 198; of whom, 50 are women, 34 men, and the rest children. Every article of wearing apparel is manufactured in the house: flannels also are made for sale; and a hop-bag manufacture has lately been set on foot. The house stands in an open, healthy situation, on the banks of an extensive piece of water, near the town of Ellesmere: the dormitories are extremely clean and neat, and every appearance within doors evinces the unremitting assiduity of the governor to the duties of his situation. An instance of feeling attention to misfortune, (which is not often to be met with in Houses of Industry,) is here manifested, in appropriating particular apartments for the reception of persons who have borne a fair character, and have been undeservedly precipitated, from easy circumstances, into that situation, which obliges them to solicit parochial aid. All the family, however, dine together. Notwithstanding the promised advantages of this institution, it is said that the incorporated parishes are, in general, now heartily sorry that they ever engaged in the erection of an House of Industry.

The following were the annual average disbursements of the five incorporated parishes, for 12 years previous to the year 1790:

12s. to 14s. ditto; barley, 6s. 5d. ditto; oats, 3s. to 4s. ditto; milk, 1d. the quart; very little is sold.

Common labourers receive from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. the day, in winter; and from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. the day, in summer, without victuals, except a small allowance of beer: harvest-men are paid 1s. 6d. a day, with diet. Day wages are supposed to have risen 2d. or 3d. this year. The malting and tanning business are carried on to a considerable extent here; but wages in both these branches of employment are low, and do not exceed 7s. or 8s. a week, without board.

The average rent of land in the neighbourhood is £1. 10s. an acre: tithes are partly taken in kind, and partly compounded for. Small farms are going very fast out of use in this country: as they drop in, they are let to the large farmer: a practice which, both in this county and in Herefordshire, is very much complained of, and to which the dearth of provision is, (I think, erroneously,) ascribed.

There are 15 ale-houses in Ellesmere.

The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a labourer's family, consisting of a man, 42 years of age; his wife, 40 years of age; and two daughters, one 11, and the other 13 years of age. The man works in a malt-house, and in hedging, ditching, and threshing, &c.: his wages vary with his different employments; and he supposes, that, from loss of time, from bad weather, want of work, &c. he does not earn above 6s. a week, on an average, through the year.

	£.	s.	d.
He, therefore, receives annually	15	8	0
His wife was formerly a laundry maid; and earns, by washing, 3s. a week: a sum that not one woman in 20, here, ever earns; annually	7	16	0
The children earn nothing	0	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£	23	4 0
EXPENCES.			
	<hr/>		
	£.	s.	d.

The bread used by this family is made of wheat and rye, and, at the present price, costs 4s. a week; annually	10	8	0
	<hr/>		
Carried over	£	10	8 0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	10	8	0
No cheese is used: 1 lb. of butter, at 1s. is consumed every week; annually - - - -	2	12	0
Potatoes cost 5d. a week; annually - - - -	1	1	8
Milk costs 2d. a week; annually - - - -	0	8	8
Small beer, ditto - - - -	0	8	8
Of tea and sugar, the weekly expence is 7d.; annually - - - -	1	10	4
Candles and soap are estimated at 8d. a week; annually - - - -	1	14	8
Shoes cost about £1. 10s. a year; shirts and shifts, about £1.; other cloaths, about £1. 5s. - - - -	3	15	0
The children's education costs yearly - - - -	0	10	0
House-rent - - - -	4	4	0
Fuel is estimated at - - - -	3	3	0
	<hr/> £29 16 0		

This statement, like most others that I have been able to procure, exhibits a considerable deficiency. It should, however, be remarked, that every article has been charged at the present price; and that the man sometimes works for an employer, who allows him his board. It is owing to this circumstance, that the weekly consumption of bread, in this family, has been only estimated at 4s.

November, 1795.

SHREWSBURY.

THE Poor of the six united parishes in Shrewsbury are maintained in a House of Industry, which was opened for their reception in the year 1784, and is under the management of a board of directors, appointed according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament by which the parishes were incorporated¹. The important points to be regarded in an institution of

¹ See 24 G. 3. Sess. 2. cap. 15. The act provides, That the inhabitants of the parishes, being rated and assessed, and possessed of an estate or annuity of thirty pounds, or being rated at fifteen pounds per annum, be incorporated as Guardians of the Poor; that those guardians shall

of this nature; namely, the granting occasional relief to those whom it is unnecessary to admit into the house; the withholding of it from those, who, upon a careful investigation, may be found not to want it; the providing suitable employment for those, who are either averse to labour, or unable to procure it; and the educating of the infant poor, in habits of industry and virtue; have been attended to, and provided for, with so much caution and foresight, in the bye-laws which the directors were empowered to enact, that, it is presumed, a recital both of their rules respecting the external concerns, and their regulations for the internal government, of the house, may afford much solid information to parishes that may be desirous of forming a similar establishment.

Bye-laws, &c. relative to the General and External Concerns of the House of Industry.

- 1, That the acting officer of each of the united parishes, or, in case of sickness, or absence on necessary business, another officer in his place and stead, attend each weekly court¹, before the hour of eleven in the forenoon.

shall elect twelve directors; and that, every year, four directors shall go out, and four more be elected in their place; that the directors shall annually elect eight guardians, out of whom the directors shall choose four, to fill up the place of those who quit the direction. The directors are empowered to purchase or erect the necessary buildings; to borrow any sum not exceeding £10,000.; and to assign the estates they purchase, and the Poor's Rates, as a security for the same; to ascertain the necessary annual assessment for paying the interest of the money borrowed, for discharging any part of the debt, and for maintaining the Poor; to issue their warrants to the church-wardens and overseers, requiring them to pay the same into the hands of their Treasurer, in such proportions, and at such times, as they shall judge necessary. The proportion to be paid by each parish, as their quota, is directed to be fixed and ascertained according to the average expenditure of each parish for 12 years prior to the passing of the Act. The parish officers are required to assist the directors, and carry their resolutions into execution, under a penalty for each default. The directors are empowered to make bye-laws, &c. for effecting the purposes of the Act; to take up vagrants, and other idle and disorderly Poor, and employ them in the house; where they are to be subject to such corporal, or other punishment, for misconduct, as the directors shall judge necessary; or to hire out any of the Poor, for the benefit of the house. The Act also provides for a weekly board of the directors, in order to receive the applications of the out-poor, and transact the business of the house.

¹ The weekly Court is held by three, or more, of the twelve Directors.

- 2, That they make themselves acquainted with the situations, circumstances, and characters of persons applying for relief, and report the same to the directors.
- 3, That they do not defray any lying-in expences, or relieve any pauper whatsoever, but by order of the weekly court, except in cases of sudden emergency, and then only with the consent of three directors.
- 4, That they do not order, or engage to defray the expence of, any coffin, or other funeral charges, without the written consent of three directors.
- 5, That they give notice, to the weekly court, of all persons likely to become chargeable, who may come to reside within their respective parishes, not belonging thereto, nor bringing certificates from their last legal places of settlement, within forty days of their so coming to reside therein, agreeably to the directions of the Act.
- 6, That they use their utmost endeavours to obtain the earliest information of all single women in a state of pregnancy, resident within their respective parishes, and give notice thereof to the next weekly court.
- 7, That they keep regular accounts of their weekly pay, occasional relief, and other incidental expences, and produce the same once a fortnight to the directors at their weekly courts, in order to their being examined and allowed.
- 8, That they insert in their books, the names, ages, number of family, state of health, and residence of the Poor relieved by order of the directors.
- 9, That they deliver all certificates, passes, orders of removal, orders of filiation, letters, and all other papers respecting the Poor, to the next weekly court after receiving the same, in order to their being filed by the steward.
- 10, That the steward give them copies of such orders and directions as they are respectively required to carry into execution.
- 11, That no weekly pay be allowed to the out-poor, (children at nurse excepted,) unless in cases of lunacy, sickness, or where their admission into the house shall be judged improper by the weekly court.
- 12, That children shall not be taken into the house before they are two years old, nor continued at nurse (except in very particular cases) after the age of four.

13, That

- 13, That where families are too large to maintain themselves by their own labour, the mode of relief shall be by taking one or more of their children into the house, at the discretion of the directors.
- 14, That no Pauper whatsoever be admitted into the house without an order of the weekly court, or, in cases of emergency, a written order signed by three directors.
- 15, That no cloathing whatsoever be allowed to the out-poor, except in case of sickness, when the weekly court, or, if immediately necessary, the committee for the distribution of cloathing, may exercise a discretionary power.
- 16, That, to prevent improper expence or imposition, no sum be allowed towards any funeral, where the Pauper is not buried entirely at the charge of the united parishes, and in the accustomed manner.
- 17, That Paupers admitted into the house for temporary relief only, shall not be deprived of their household goods or other property.
- 18, That an apothecary be annually appointed, who shall, by himself, or his approved deputy, duly attend, and administer proper medicines to such sick Poor, both within and out of the house, as may be put under his care by the directors; and that he shall make a weekly report, to the court, of their names and cases, in a book provided for that purpose.
- 19, That the latter part of the 31st rule for the internal government of the house be advertised twice every year, the first week in January, and the first week in July, in the Shrewsbury Chronicle; as also a caution to the keepers of lodging-houses, not to take in and harbour single pregnant women, who do not belong to the united parishes; and offering to any person giving information where such women are harboured and concealed.

Bye-Laws, &c. relative to the Internal Government of the House of Industry.

- 1, That the steward and matron reside within the house; that they be not on any occasion absent at the same time; and that neither of them be out later than ten o'clock at night, without leave from three or more of the directors.
- 2, That, in case the steward or matron shall absent him or herself, con-

trary to the meaning of the above rule, the door keeper is required to report the same to the weekly court the following Monday, on pain on being discharged from his place.

- 3, That the steward and matron shall have a separate table to themselves.
- 4, That the steward and matron see that all the servants, and persons employed in the house, perform their duty in their respective departments; and that these bye-laws, rules, and ordinances, be carried into full effect.
- 5, That the steward and matron shall allot the quantity of provisions for each day's consumption, agreeable to the following bill of fare; shall see them weighed, and take care that the cook, with proper assistance, dress and distribute the same.

Bill of Fare.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth.	Butcher's meat and garden stuff.	Broth.
Monday,	Milk-porridge.	Hasty-pudding, with butter and treacle sauce.	Mashed potatoes.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Stewed meat, with potatoes or other garden stuff.	Pease soup.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheese.	Broth.
Thursday,	Broth.	Butcher's meat and garden stuff.	Broth.
Friday,	Milk-porridge.	Yeast dumplings.	Mashed potatoes.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Stewed meat, with potatoes or other garden stuff.	Broth.

- 6, That the steward shall examine the goodness and price of provisions; shall superintend the weighing, and compare the quantities thereof, and of all other goods whatsoever, with the tradesmen's bills of parcels.
- 7, That the steward and matron shall take care that the larder, kitchen, back-kitchen, and other offices, together with the utensils and furniture thereof, be kept sweet, clean, and decent; that the dining-hall, tables and seats, be cleaned immediately after each meal, and the several wards or dormitories, every morning before, or immediately after breakfast, when the windows thereof shall be thrown open, the doors locked, and the keys delivered to them; and that the strictest cleanliness and decency be observed in every part of the house.
- 8, That the steward take care that Grace be said before and after meat; read, or cause to be read, prayers every morning before breakfast, and
every

every evening before supper; that every person in the house, not necessarily engaged elsewhere, be required to attend; and that a list of absentees, if any, be laid before the next weekly court.

- 9, That the steward and matron take care that every person in the house, nurses excepted, do go to bed, and the fires and candles be extinguished, at nine o'clock from the first of May to the first of September, and at eight from the first of September to the first of May.
- 10, That, to avoid infectious distempers, the steward shall not place any person in the wards, without being first carefully examined and washed, and, if thought necessary, new cloathed; and in this case the steward shall cause the old cloaths to be well cleaned; and, if there be a probability that such person will be discharged from the house, his or her old cloaths shall be kept, in order to be re-delivered at the time of dismissal, in exchange for the cloaths found by the house.
- 11, That the steward shall regularly and distinctly keep the following accounts, for the constant inspection of the directors, viz.

A book of assignments.

A general order-book.

Minutes of the proceedings at the weekly courts.

A Ledger, No. 1. containing accounts with the debtors and creditors of the house.

A book of receipts and disbursements.

Ditto, abstracted under various heads.

A weekly abstract of the cash account.

A state of the year's account to the 15th of July in each year.

A list of the in-poor, with their ages, time of admittance and discharge, &c. and occasional remarks.

A Ledger, No. 2, containing accounts respecting the manufactory.

A men's cloathing book, with an alphabetical list of the persons to whom cloaths are distributed, columns for the various articles, the time when given, and the value thereof.

A women's ditto.

An account of each piece of flannel or other goods manufactured, the number of yards, prime cost, and value, &c. &c.

- 12, That the steward shall deliver in to each weekly court, a list of all the Poor received into, or discharged from the house, the preceding week.

- 13, That no bill above the sum of £5. be discharged 'till it hath been laid before the weekly court, and an order made by the directors for the payment thereof.
- 14, That the matron do distribute such milk, pearl-barley, rice, or other necessaries, to the young children, and the sick, as the physicians or apothecary shall direct in a book of diet, to be lodged in the hands of the matron for that purpose.
- 15, That the wards or dormitories be supplied with clean sheets, once a month, or oftener, if necessary; and the Poor, with clean linen, once a week.
- 16, That the matron deliver to the laundress an inventory of the articles to be washed, by which inventory the same shall be compared when returned from the washing; and if any loss or deficiency shall happen, she report the same to the next weekly court.
- 17, That the matron shall take care that such girls, as are of proper age, be, by rotation, employed and instructed, as much as may be, in cookery, housewifery, washing, scouring, and such other work as may best qualify them for service.
- 18, That the matron recommend proper nurses to the weekly court, by which they are to be appointed.
- 19, That the nurses cause all the children under their care to have their hands and faces washed, and their hair combed every morning, by the hour appointed for beginning to work.
- 20, That the nurses give immediate information of the death of any person under their care to the steward, who shall cause the corpse to be conveyed in due time to the place appointed for that purpose, and shall provide a coffin and jersey for the funeral; that they also deliver to the steward all the cloaths, money, or goods, belonging to the person deceased, an inventory whereof he shall lay before the next weekly court.
- 21, That the Poor shall breakfast, dine, and sup together in the dining-hall, except such only as are by age or infirmities rendered unable, or improper objects to attend in that place, of whom proper care must be taken in separate apartments.
- 22, That the Poor be called up by ring of bell, and set to such work as their several abilities will permit, from six o'clock in the morning to

fix in the evening, from the first of March to the middle of October; and from seven in the morning till such hour at night as the directors may appoint, from the middle of October to the first of March; being allowed half an hour at breakfast, and an hour at dinner. That nevertheless they shall not work on Sundays; Saturday afternoons from three o'clock; Good-Friday; Christmas-day, and the two following days; and Monday and Tuesday in the Easter and Whitsun-weeks, and on Shrewsbury Show-day.

- 23, That, in order to excite the Poor to industry, they shall be rewarded, every Saturday, with a gratuity of one sixth part of the value of their week's work, except in cases of misconduct.
- 24, That a standing committee of three or more directors be appointed for the management of the manufactory, who shall report their proceedings to the weekly court every fortnight; and that, without the orders of two members of that committee, no goods, manufactured or unmanufactured, be bought or sold.
- 25, That a standing committee of three directors be likewise appointed for the purpose of distributing such wearing apparel as any two of them may judge necessary to be given to the Poor.
- 26, That the linen, wearing apparel, and bed-cloaths, be mended under the direction of the matron, by such of the Poor as are capable of so doing.
- 27, That the house barber shall shave the men-poor, at least every week, and cut the children's hair as often as necessary.
- 28, That no person be admitted to see any of the Poor within the house, but by leave of the steward, or, in his absence, of the matron. Nor any of the Poor be allowed to go out, without permission of the steward, who shall limit the time of their return. The steward to lay before the weekly court, a list of those who have had leave of absence during the preceding week.
- 29, That the porter shall carefully keep the doors and gates, and shall not suffer any person to pass in or out without proper permission, nor allow strong or spirituous liquors to be brought in, unless prescribed by the physicians or apothecary; and that he lock the doors and gates, and deliver up the keys to the steward, or, in his absence, to the matron, immediately after the hour of going to bed.

30, That

- 30, That one or more schoolmasters and mistresses be appointed, who shall keep the children in good order, and instruct them in reading and other useful branches; such as are not employed in the manufactory or work of the house, to be taught from eight to eleven in the morning, and from one to four in the afternoon; and such as are so employed, at those hours when they can be best spared from their work.
- 31, That if any officer, nurse, or servant of the house, receive any fee or gratuity from any tradesmen, or from the poor, or their friends, they shall be immediately discharged from their employments; and if any tradesman shall be known to bestow any fee or gratuity on any officer or servant of the house, he shall be deemed incapable of serving the said house in future.
- 32, That an inventory and appraisement of all the fixtures, furniture, working implements, and goods manufactured and unmanufactured, be laid before the weekly court upon the last Monday in July, in each year, by the steward; in which shall be particularly specified such new furniture or implements as have been purchased within the year: and that a clear state of the year's account be then made out by him.
- 33, That as the personal comfort of the Poor, the instruction and morals of the younger part of them, their attention to labour, and the economical management of the house, depend much upon a constant and vigilant inspection into it's interior concerns, there shall be always two or more directors appointed by the weekly court, as a visiting committee, each to act a fortnight, and then to be succeeded by others in rotation; but that no new director may, from want of experience, be at a loss how to execute the office of visitor, at the end of every week one of them to go out, and another be associated with the remaining visitor appointed the week before, by whom he will be attended the week ensuing.
- 34, That the visiting committee, daily, or as often as possible, attend the house; see that the Poor, particularly the sick, be taken care of, and regularly attended by the apothecary and nurses; that all infectious persons be removed to the apartments appointed for their reception; that the schoolmasters and mistresses do their duty; that the working Poor be diligent in their respective employments; that the house
be

be kept clean, the windows of the dormitories kept open in the day time, and the doors of those rooms be locked:—that they compare the flour sent in with the samples; examine the bread, beer, and other provisions; enquire into the complaints and the offences of the Poor; and enter, in a book kept for that purpose, whatever observations strike them as material.

- 35, That the chaplain of the house read prayers and preach a sermon to the Poor every Sunday afternoon, administer the Sacrament the first Sunday in January, and the first Sunday in July, in each year, catechize the children once a month, visit such of the sick as shall desire it, and perform the other duties of his function.
- 36, That, for the more effectually maintaining perfect order and good government in the house, if any person shall profanely curse or swear, or appear to be in liquor, he shall be immediately confined in the stocks, by order of the visiting committee or steward, for any time not exceeding four hours; or if any persons having permission to go out of the house, shall not return within the time allowed, or shall return drunk or disorderly, or shall be otherwise refractory or disobedient to the reasonable orders of the steward or matron; or if they shall pretend sickness, or make any false excuse in order to avoid working; or if they shall wilfully destroy or spoil any materials or implements; or if they shall be guilty of dishonest practices, breach of trust, lewd, indecent, immoral or disorderly behaviour, or of any other mischief or transgression repugnant to the peace and well-being of the house; they shall be admonished, or confined, according to the magnitude of their offences, at the discretion of the visiting committee or steward, and the case be reported to the next weekly court, when the offender, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to suffer such corporal punishment, confinement, task-work, distinction of dress, abatement of diet, or loss of gratuity, as the directors shall judge proper, agreeably to the powers vested in them by the Act.
- 37, That these bye-laws, rules and ordinances, be read once a year at the general meeting, the second Monday in August, after the election of new directors.

Rules to be hung up in the House.

The Poor in this house are required to observe the following Rules :

- 1, THAT they obey the steward and matron in all their reasonable commands.
- 2, That they demean themselves orderly and peaceably, with decency and cleanliness.
- 3, That they never drink to excess.
- 4, That they be diligent at their work.
- 5, That they work from six o'clock in the morning till six at night, in summer ; and from seven in the morning to such hours in the evening as the directors shall appoint, in the winter ; except on Saturday afternoons, from three o'clock ; and on Good-Friday, Christmas-day, and the two days following ; and Monday and Tuesday in the Easter and Whitsun-weeks, and Shrewsbury Show-day, which are to be regarded as holidays.
- 6, That they do not pretend sickness, or other excuses, to avoid their work.
- 7, That they do no wilful damage, but execute their work to the best of their abilities ; one sixth part of their earnings to be given them every Saturday, by way of gratuity or reward for their diligence, except in cases of misconduct.
- 8, That they regularly attend divine service on Sundays, and prayers before breakfast and supper, every day.
- 9, That they go to breakfast, to dinner, and to supper, in the dining-hall, when summoned by ring of bell.
- 10, That they be allowed half an hour at breakfast, and an hour at dinner.
- 11, That no strong or spirituous liquors be allowed in the house, except by order of the physicians or apothecary.
- 12, That they do not curse, nor swear, nor lie.
- 13, That they do not steal, sell their provisions or cloathing, nor be guilty of any other breach of trust.
- 14, That they never go out during working-hours, nor at any other time, without leave.
- 15, That when permitted to go out, they do not stay longer than the hour appointed.

Whoever

Whoever shall offend against the above rules, will be punished, either by confinement in the stocks, or in the dungeon; or elsewhere; or by distinction of dress, by abatement of diet, loss of gratuity, or by such corporal or other punishment as may be determined and adjudged by the weekly court of directors, according to the powers vested in them by the Act of Parliament.

Rules for the Regulation of the Weekly and Quarterly Courts.

- 1, That a weekly court be held every Monday, between the hours of ten and two, agreeably to the Act; and at every court, whether weekly, quarterly, or special, a chairman be elected by the directors present, who shall preside over, and regulate the proceedings, and who, in case of an equal division, shall have a casting vote.
- 2, That the orders of the last court be first read.
- 3, That if any matter be proposed by a member, and seconded by another, it shall be debated, and, if desired, put to a vote, before any other business be considered.
- 4, That after the business of the day is concluded, the minutes of the proceedings be read over.
- 5, That a table of the days on which the quarterly courts are required by the Act to be held, shall be hung up in the court-room.

The Paupers in the house are chiefly employed in the woollen manufactory, in which they are instructed by proper persons, versed in scribbling, carding, and spinning wool. Several weavers are constantly employed. Paupers, who have been shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, &c. are set to work at their different occupations. The boys are instructed in the different work-shops, in which these trades are carried on; the girls are employed in spinning, in making gloves, in the laundry, and other labour that is suited to their sex, their ages, and abilities. The decent and orderly are in a great measure separated from the profligate and debauched, who are kept in distinct working-rooms and dormitories¹. The family break-

¹ The Treasurer, Mr. Wood, (who is the author of a very able account of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, from which I have extracted the above bye-laws, and several other particulars,) very judiciously recommends the lodging prostitutes, and other abandoned females, in a detached building: I am ignorant, whether this desirable alteration has yet taken place.

fast, dine, and sup together, in a hall 120 feet by 20. Prayers are read twice a day by a chaplain, who is allowed a regular salary. The apothecary, who attends the house, and out-poor, is paid £ 70. a year: at first there was an annual contract with him; but this was objected to, as furnishing him with a strong temptation to supply the Poor with bad drugs. Adjoining to the house are two ranges of buildings, one of which contains apartments to which the Poor are sent, upon their admission, to be stripped and washed; women and men, with infectious disorders, are likewise placed there, in separate rooms, till cured. One room is appropriated to fevers. There is likewise an apartment, to which the dead are conveyed, to remain till interment. The other building is the infirmary, in which the sick and infirm are lodged, in separate wards, according to their sex, under the care of proper nurses. In surgical cases, the patients are, generally, sent to the county infirmary, to which the directors annually subscribe.

There is a grazing farm of 50 acres belonging to the house, at which 20 cows are kept. The butter, except what little is used by the sick, is sold, and produces annually about £ 70. It is very difficult to discover from the printed accounts of the house, whether this farm is a profitable concern, as the amount and value of the articles furnished from it, for the use of the house, are not set down. I observe, that in the year ending in July 1794, the receipts for cattle, pigs, and butter, (I suppose from the farm,) amounted to £ 397. 19s. ; and the disbursements for cattle, pigs, fodder, and farming expences, (exclusive of rent, taxes, and repairs,) to £ 398. 3s. 3½d.

There is an open contract for the flour used in the house, once a quarter. A baker and brewer are constantly employed in the house.

Prior to the opening of the house, the expences of maintaining the Poor were £ 4605. 3s. 1½d, for one year¹. The Poor's Rates were immediately reduced

¹ This sum was paid by the six parishes in the following proportions :

	£.	s.	d.
St. Alkmond	-	-	529 8 9
St. Chad	-	-	2190 4 8
Holy Cross	-	-	374 0 7½
St. Julian	-	-	453 4 6½
St. Mary	-	-	872 12 9
Meol Brace	-	-	185 1 9½
	£ 4605	3	1½

reduced to £2992. 12s. at which sum they have continued ever since. This sum, together with other receipts, arising from the profits of the farm, compositions for bastardy, and the sale of manufactured goods, has been hitherto sufficient to defray all the expences of the house; but it is expected, that a rise will soon become necessary. Their amount, during each of the last nine years, may be seen in the following table¹ :

			£.	s.	d.
1787	-	-	5423	1	1
1788	-	-	5296	8	3
1789	-	-	5855	1	8
1790	-	-	4453	8	2
1791	-	-	4804	11	7
1792	-	-	5119	18	3½
1793	-	-	4769	18	1
1794	-	-	4822	15	2
1795	-	-	5641	6	3

The Poor's Rate is now 2s. in the pound, on the rack rent.

The following account of receipts and disbursements for one year, is copied from the only one that the Governors have ever published. They mean to print one every eight years.

Stated

¹ The following amount of Expenses for the Poor, in 1776, and of Assessments in 1783 and 1784, were extracted from the Returns made to Parliament:

	Net Expenses for the Poor in 1776.				Money raised by Assess- ment in 1783.				Money raised by Assess- ment in 1784.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St. Alkmond	261	8	0	-	495	5	0	-	462	13	0
St. Chad	1245	15	6	-	1740	16	6	-	2507	14	10
Holy Cross	286	0	0	-	320	18	0	-	478	3	9
St. Julian	338	3	4	-	Omitted.			-	525	16	6
St. Mary	433	18	8	-	625	0	0	-	778	19	3
Meol Brace	75	2	2	-	201	16	0	-	177	2	8
Total	£2640	7	8		£3583	10	6		£4930	10	0

Stated Account of the Debts and Credits of the House of Industry, for the six united Parishes of Shrewsbury, and the Liberties thereof, for one year, ending 20th July 1794.

R E C E I P T S.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
For cattle, pigs, and butter — — —	397	19	0			
Rent of boat — — —	20	0	0			
Sundry articles sold to hired weavers — —	16	1	4			
Support of bastard children — — —	142	17	6			
Rents and other payments, being the property of Poor relieved — — —	58	7	1½			
Two years' annuity of widow Baugh's bequest to the Poor — — —	16	5	5			
Work done in the house, by shoemakers, tailors, &c. — — —	25	9	2½			
Manufactured goods sold — — —	836	19	4			
Tallow sold — — —	14	0	8			
From an Amicable Society of women on security — — —	70	0	0			
From the united parishes — — —	2992	12	0			
Balance due to the Treasurer — — —	232	3	7			
	<hr/>			4822	15	2
Due for goods sold, £ 361. 11s. 9d. rent, £4.	£365	11	9			

S T O C K I N T H E H O U S E.

Butcher's meat, small beer, oatmeal and pease	14	10	10			
Salt — — — —	6	5	0			
Soap — — — —	8	4	6			
Pearl and other ashes for washing — —	5	4	0			
Candles — — — —	0	12	0			
Flour — — — —	40	0	0			
Bran — — — —	1	15	0			
Cheese — — — —	72	0	0			
Coals and oven fuel — — — —	60	0	0			
Wool, yarn, flannels, cloth and oil — —	800	7	10			
Hemp, flax, linen cloth, linen yarn, &c. —	108	11	0			
Cloathing, shoes, &c. made up — — —	106	8	0			
Cattle, fodder, pigs, and farming stock —	287	6	0			
Jersey, brooms, brushes, &c. — — —	3	12	0			
	<hr/>			1880	7	11
	<hr/>			£6703	3	1

P A Y M E N T S,

	£.	s.	d.
To the Treasurer, a balance due 20th			
July 1793 — — —	117	4	3
Butcher's meat — — —	525	6	7
Garden-stuff — — —	125	4	6
Flour — — —	798	4	5
Pease — — —	14	8	0
Oatmeal — — —	30	17	6
Salt — — —	35	3	3
Malt, sugar, hops, &c. for brewing —	253	4	6
Groceries, candles, and lamp oil —	49	13	2
Soap, ashes, and materials for washing —	16	6	5½
Coals, and oven fuel — —	185	6	8
Furniture, brooms, brushes, &c. —	41	19	9½
Raw materials for cloathing, leather for shoes, breeches, &c. — —	283	11	9
Wool, oil, and fize — — —	370	3	5
Repairs of machines, wheels, and cards —	13	14	2½
Stationary, printing and advertising —	4	3	2
Insurance from fire — —	3	16	2
Cattle, fodder, pigs, and farming expences —	398	3	3½
Lewns, taxes, and tithes — —	18	0	4
Repairs and alterations — —	113	17	6
Rent of Kingland — — —	25	0	0
Premiums with children apprentice —	9	0	0
Wages to hired weavers — —	165	8	7
Dyeing, dressing, and scouring cloaths and flannels — — —	113	13	10
Funerals, and expences attending sick —	32	16	4
Subscription to Salop Infirmary —	5	5	0
Nurses pay, and occasional relief —	298	1	6
Salary to apothecary — — —	70	0	0
Chaplain, matron, secretary, and steward —	105	5	0
Wages to porter, brewer, baker, and barber —	37	14	0
Benevolences to Paupers discharged from the house, and other rewards — —	10	5	4
Stamps, postage, &c. — — —	2	13	5
Expences of taking vagrants — —	3	13	6
Gratuities to Poor employed as servants, labourers, nurses, &c. — —	78	2	0
Carried over - £	4355	7	5

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	4355	7	5			
Ditto, to shoemakers, tailors, seamstresses, &c.	27	2	11			
Ditto, to those employed in the manufactory	149	14	10			
Distributed to the Poor in part of widow						
Baugh's annuity and interest of arrears	13	4	0			
Interest of money borrowed — —	277	6	0			
	<hr/>			4822	15	2
Balance, being the amount of stock and book						
debts — — — —				1880	7	11
	<hr/>			£ 6703	3	1
	<hr/>					

Abstract of the Debts and Credits of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, from 20th July 1784, to 20th July 1794.

DR.

	£.	s.	d.
To principal debt, being money borrowed — —	6346	10	0
Four months interest due thereon to July 20th 1794 —	104	12	0
Due to fundry persons in account — —	439	2	5
Ditto to Treasurer's balance of his year's account as above	232	3	7
Total balance in favour of the house — —	2475	16	3
	<hr/>		£ 9598 4 3

CR.

	£.	s.	d.
By purchase of house and premises — —	5500	0	0
Solicitor's bill, and expences of Act of Parliament —	391	2	5
Several additional buildings, work-shops and improvements — — — —	770	13	11
Present value of furniture, fixtures, &c. — —	720	0	0
Ditto, machines, wheels, cards, looms, &c. — —	336	0	0
Ditto, stock in house, and book debts — —	1880	7	11
	<hr/>		£ 9598 4 3
	<hr/>		

The

The number of Paupers in the house at present is 389: they consist of persons of various descriptions and ages. As the directors do not grant out-pensions, the number of young and stout is, as might be expected, very considerable. This circumstance easily explains the greatness of the earnings.

The present expence of maintaining the Poor in the house, in meat and drink alone, is estimated at 22d. or 23d. a week, for each person. The cost of cloathing for each Pauper, admitted into the house, is as follows:

A man's suit, consisting of coat, waistcoat, leather breeches, shoes, 2 shirts, and 2 pair of stockings, costs	£.	s.	d.
	-	-	1 16 0
A boy's ditto	-	-	0 18 0
A woman's dress, consisting of a bed-gown, 2 petticoats, linsley apron, shoes, 2 shifts, 2 pair of stockings, and a handkerchief, costs	-	-	1 7 0
A girl's ditto	-	-	0 18 0

The men's and boys' coats and waistcoats are made of woollen cloth, that is manufactured in the house, and is estimated to cost 1s. 6d. a yard.

The women's cloaths are manufactured in the house, at 1s. 6d. a yard; except the flannel petticoats, which cost about 10d. a yard.

The following account of the number admitted into the house, during the three first years of the institution, was obligingly communicated by the governor and the treasurer.

From January 1784 to October 1787.

Admitted and born in the House.

Born in the house	-	-	-	60
Admitted under 2 years of age	-	-	-	52
From 2 to 15 years	-	-	-	356
From 15 to 30	-	-	-	116
From 30 to 50	-	-	-	68
From 50 to 70	-	-	-	226
From 70 to 90	-	-	-	69
From 90 to 100	-	-	-	4
				<hr/>
				951
				<hr/>

Discharged.

Under 2 years, sent out to nurse	-	-	-	42
Bound apprentices	-	-	-	61
Sent to service, or to their respective parishes	-	-	-	78
Discharged, to get their own living, and at their own request	-	-	-	315
				<hr/>
Total	-	-	-	496
				<hr/>

Died.

Under 2 years old	-	-	22
From 2 to 15	-	-	16
15 to 30	-	-	15
30 to 50	-	-	18
50 to 70	-	-	27
70 to 90	-	-	35
90 to 100	-	-	4
			<hr/>
Total	-	-	137
			<hr/>

In the year 1788, considerable subscriptions were raised for the necessitous Poor, by which 920 families, and 328 single persons, were relieved. Last year, 1036 families, and 217 persons, were relieved in a similar manner. Three liberal subscriptions were likewise opened, last spring, for the succour of the industrious Poor, who had suffered by an extraordinary inundation of the river; and it appears, from an account published in March, by the treasurer, Mr. Wood, that 403 families, and 40 single persons, comprising 1603 persons, had been supplied three several times with coal, and with bread gratis, during the flood, to the amount of £121. 1s.; and that £698. worth of bread had, during the months of January and February, been sold to the Poor at less than half the market price, amounting altogether to 1716 eighteen-penny loaves; 6348 twelve-penny loaves; and 1128 sixpenny loaves. The whole of the contributions for this purpose amounted to £483. 16s. 6d.

Since the above period, the high price of provisions has produced another very liberal and seasonable contribution for the relief of the Poor: which,

which, (it appears from a printed statement of the committee,) was distributed in the following manner:

Parochial committees having made out lists of the Poor, from personal enquiry and inspection, tickets were issued, which entitled them to purchase flour weekly, at 2d. the pound, in quantities proportioned to the number each family consisted of; and as the object of the subscribers was to induce a moderate and frugal use of that prime necessity, the relief was extended also to other articles. The same number of tickets was emitted, allowing them 1d. per pound in the purchase of the like proportions of butcher's meat; and premiums were given for bringing early potatoes to the Shrewsbury market.

By dividing the town into three districts, allotting different days for the sale of flour to each, and adopting other salutary precautions, that loss of time, those tumults, and other inconveniencies, which had formerly been experienced in these general sales, were almost entirely prevented.

The number of Poor thus relieved, consisted of 1365 families, and 283 single persons, amounting in the whole to 5503 individuals.

The quantity of corn purchased, ground into flour, and thus disposed of, was 1260 bushels; the average produce of flour from which was 62 pounds per bushel. 10,991 pounds of flour were sold to the Poor each week, together with the like quantity of butcher's meat; so that the Poor of Shrewsbury, at this critical period, were enabled, to purchase, weekly, 21,982 pounds weight of the chief necessities of life, at a very reduced and reasonable price. The premiums allowed for bringing potatoes to market¹, had also a most happy effect, by increasing the quantity, and very considerably reducing the price of that most invaluable root. This relief was continued for seven weeks, from the latter end of July, to about the middle of September, when, the markets falling, the balance in hand was reserved for some future occasion.

¹ These premiums were as follows:

If the potatoes were brought 20 miles,	-	9d. per strike.
If brought 15 miles,	-	6d. per strike.
If brought 10 miles,	-	4½d. per strike.
If brought 5 miles,	-	3d. per strike.

ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Subscriptions	711	4 10	Paid for corn, grinding, and expence		
For flour and bran	687	12 7	of sales	1006	3 5
			Butcher's meat tickets	222	12 6
			Premiums for potatoes, stationary and		
			advertising	33	16 3
			Loft by light gold	1	0 0
			By bad silver and copper	1	2 0
			Balance reserved	134	3 3
	<u>£1398</u>	<u>17 5</u>		<u>£1398</u>	<u>17 5</u>

There are 116 inns and ale-houses in the 6 united parishes, and 14 Friendly Societies for men, and 8 for women: the number of members in each is from 70 to 150: they have all, except one, had their rules confirmed at the quarter sessions.

The prices of provisions in Shrewsbury are: beef, from 4d. to 4½d. the lb.; mutton, 4d. to 4½d.; veal, 5d.; pork, 5½d.; bacon, from 8d. to 9d.; butter, from 11d. to 1s.; new milk, ½d. the pint; skim-milk, ½d. the quart; potatoes, 2s. the bushel, (about 90 lb.); wheat, 12s. the bushel; barley, 6s.; oats, 3s. 8d.: coals are 13s. the ton.

The wages of labourers are from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. a day in winter, and from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. in summer, without diet. In harvest, they receive 1s. 6d. a day, and board; and sometimes 1s. 8d. a day, and board.

The rent of land near the town is from £2. to £4. an acre: at 8 or 10 miles distance, from £1. to £2. an acre. The average is about £1. 5s. or £1. 8s. in large farms. Tithes are compounded for, at 5s. an acre for meadow; and 3s. in the pound, for grazing ground.

There are, in Shrewsbury, one congregation of Quakers, one of Roman Catholics, one of Presbyterians, one of Anabaptists, one of Calvinists, and two of Methodists.

The woollen manufacture, here, is rather on the decline.

15 parishes near Montgomery have lately been incorporated, in order to erect a house of industry, on which £12,000. have already been expended: £5000. more are wanted. The house was opened last March, and contains, at present, about 500 Paupers. Their regulations are very

similar to the Shrewsbury bye-laws; but many persons think the house will not succeed, as it is at a great distance from any market, and the expence already incurred must operate as a very heavy burthen on the united parishes.

Another house of industry, upon a less extensive plan, has lately been opened, about 5 miles from Shrewsbury; but, as yet, no opinion can fairly be formed on the probability of it's succeeding.

November, 1795.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

FROME.

THE extent of this parish is estimated at 6 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From an enumeration taken in 1785, it was found to contain 1684 houses, and 8105 persons; it is supposed that the number had increased before the present war; above 800 men, from this place, have entered his Majesty's service. Among the inhabitants, are 220 weavers; 146 sheermen; 141 scribblers; 230 labourers; 55 farmers; 47 clothiers; 39 attornies, clergymen, and other gentlemen; and 183 widows. There are, here, 1 Quaker, 1 of Mr. Wesley's, 1 of Lady Huntingdon's, 1 Presbyterian, and 2 Anabaptist congregations. The prices of provisions are: beef, from 5d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. a pound; mutton, ditto; veal, 6d.; bacon, from 9d. to 10d.; butter, 11d.; bread, 13d. the gallon, or quartern loaf; potatoes, 7d. the peck; coals are 1s. the cwt.; cheese, from 5d. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. the lb. Sheermen earn from 15s. to 20s. a week; scribblers, about 12s.; and weavers, about 20s. a week. Women and children are employed in the manufactories, either in picking wool, in burling or dressing cloth, and attending the machines, &c. Women have 8d. a day at present; children of 7 or 8 years of age, earn 2s. 6d. a week, for attending the machines: common labourers receive from 16d. to 18d. the day; but when

work is done by the piece, which is usually the case here, they can earn from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day. The manufactures of this place are, cloths of the following denominations; superfine, of Spanish wool; super, and best super, of English wool; and kerseymeres. The present war has taken off a number of hands; but has not lessened the demand for cloths, except in the instance of kerseymeres, which were chiefly sent to France: that branch of manufacture is now almost ruined: last year, there was a great demand for broad cloths. To the introduction of machines, a few years ago, some persons ascribe the great increase of the Poor's Rates here; by others, it is imputed to the great number of soldiers and militia-men's families, who are chargeable at present. This town is very ancient, and has been the seat of the woollen manufacture for several centuries; yet, the external appearance of the town does not indicate that wealth which is usually attendant on commerce: the houses are very different from the elegant dwellings that are to be found in the Yorkshire manufacturing towns, or their neighbourhood; the streets are narrow, unpaved, and dirty. In this town there are 36 ale-houses; which, a gentleman of credibility supposes, dispose of about 6700 hogshheads of strong beer annually.

Grass land, near the town, lets for £3. an acre; at a distance, from 20s. to 40s. the acre: arable farms let from 14s. to 18s. an acre. Tithes are taken by composition.

The Poor are chiefly maintained at home, where it is thought they can be relieved at a less expence to the parish, than if they were all sent to the work-house. 120 persons, however, consisting, mostly, of old people and children, are now in the work-house. The food used in the work-house is chiefly bread, cheese, and beer, except on Mondays and Thursdays, when beef, veal, or pork, and vegetables, are allowed for dinners; breakfast is generally a composition of milk, onions, and broth. About £75. a week are paid to militia-men's families and other out-poor, amounting altogether to about 800 families.

The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a cooper's family, consisting of the father and mother, (who are each about 50 years old,) a daughter, 18; a son, 16; another, 13; a girl, 11; and a boy 7 years old.

E A R N I N G S.

	£.	s.	d.
The father, at his trade of cooper, earns about 2s. a day	3	1	4
The wife earns nothing: the eldest girl dresses cloth, and earns 8d. a day	-	10	4
The oldest boy is a cooper, and earns about 9d. a day	-	11	14
The two youngest children work a little in the manufactory, and earn about 1s. 6d. a week	-	3	18
The father employs a journeyman, by whom he gains about 2s. 6d. a week: the journeyman does not board with the master	-	6	14
Total earnings	£63	14	0

The boy of 13 years of age earns nothing, being chiefly employed in fetching and carrying tubs, &c. to, and from, customers.

E X P E N C E S.

	£.	s.	d.
The cooper says, his family expend at present 2s. 6d. a day in bread only, which, at the present price, would amount annually to	-	45	10
Butter, 2 lb. a week, at 11d. a pound; and cheefe, about 2s. a week	-	9	19
Butcher's meat, about 3s. a week; tea, 6d. a week; sugar, 1½ lb. at 10d. a week	-	12	7
8 bushels of malt, at 7s. the bushel; hops, 6s.	-	3	2
Potatoes, 1½ peck a week, at 7d.; milk, about 4d. a week	-	3	1
House-rent	-	7	7
Coals cost him £2. 4s.: he burns a great quantity of chips of wood, which cost him nothing	-	2	4
Soap and candles, about	-	2	12
Cloathing for the family is estimated at	-	14	0
Total expences	£100	2	8

It is evident this man must have been much mistaken in his calculations, as he says his expences have, hitherto, not exceeded his income. In the article of bread, he says, he is pretty accurate, and rather below than above the mark: with regard to the other particulars, he does not pretend to speak with certainty; but his account clearly proves, that there is a great want of economy in his family. Each person consumes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound of bread a day. The man lays by nothing; but as he is not in debt, it is probable his earnings are under-rated.

The sum of £ 237. 2s. 6d. were subscribed, during the late severe season, for the relief of the Poor; and was applied towards enabling them to purchase bread at a reduced price.

	£.	s.	d.
The expences for the Poor, in 1776, amounted to	1755	3	11
Money raised by assessment in 1783	-	-	2466 16 0
Ditto in 1784	-	-	2474 0 10
Ditto in 1785	-	-	2444 8 10 ¹

The following information, respecting the last three years, was readily communicated by the standing Overseer.

	Total Assessments.			Total Expenditure.			Rates uncollected.			No. of Rates.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Poor's Rates 1793	1971	13	6	1968	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	2	9	72	at	27 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ each.
1794	2631	14	0	2936	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	16	10	96	do.	do. do.
1795	3125	14	9	3286	18	4	89	5	1	114	do.	do. do.

120 Rates have been already granted for this year, and, it is supposed, will serve till next Easter. The Rates are collected by a very old assessment; but it is difficult to ascertain what they are in the pound on the net rental. A very intelligent person conjectures, that each Rate is collected at about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound on houses, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on land, according to the present rent.

October, 1795.

¹ From the Returns made to Parliament in 1786.

MINEHEAD.

THIS parish is about 3 miles in length, and rather more than 2 miles in breadth: it contains about 1220 inhabitants; all of the established church, except about a dozen Quakers; and consisting of weavers of coarse cloth, wool-combers, tradesmen, and agriculturists; labourers' wives are mostly employed in spinning worsted and yarn: 110 houses pay the window-tax; and about 170 are exempted. There are 11 ale-houses, and one inn, in Minehead. The prices of provisions are: mutton and beef, 4d. a lb.; pork, 5½d.; and butter, 10d. the pound. Common labourers receive from 6s. to 7s. a week, with two or three pints of ale, or cyder, a day. Here is one Friendly Society, consisting of about 90 members: they have had their rules confirmed; and have about £300. in the public funds; no member is admitted unless he can earn more than 7s. a week.

The rent of land is from £1. to £3. an acre. Farms are mostly small; but, of late, farmers in this neighbourhood have been desirous of extending their farms: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, and turnips, a few pease, beans, and potatoes. Tithes are partly taken in kind, but mostly compounded for. The land-tax is about 1s. 10d. in the pound. There is a large common in this parish, on which a great number of sheep are kept: a few acres have been inclosed at different times; and now produce good crops of various sorts of grain.

The Poor are maintained in a work-house, for which a rent of £6. 5s. is paid by the parish, who likewise pay one guinea a year for the use of a large garden adjoining: a governess, appointed by the parishioners, has a salary of 5 guineas a year; a doctor, who attends the Poor, receives 6 guineas a year.

Table of Diet observed in the Poor-house.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Half a pound of bread, and a pint of small-beer, to each person.	Beef, or mutton.	Bread, and small-beer.
Monday,	Broth.	Fried greens and potatoes, with bread.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Oatmeal and water boiled, and meat.	Bread and cheese.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Same as Sunday.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Same as Tuesday.	Bread and cheese.

A Table

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, Poor's Rates, Expenditure, and Earnings of the Poor.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Mar.	No. of Rates collected for the Poor.	Net sums expended on the Poor.			Gained by the Labour of the Poor in the Work-house.
	Ma.	Fem.	Tot.	Ma.	Fem.	Tot.			£.	s.	d.	
1680	41	37	78	29	22	51						
1685	33	24	57	39	24	63	11					
1690	41	26	67	28	21	49	7					
1691	36	21	57	40	35	75	13					
1692	30	17	47	21	20	41	6					
1693	28	28	56	20	24	44	9					
1694	18	16	34	22	33	55	10					
1695	20	27	47	22	26	48	3					
1696	15	35	50	15	10	25	15					
1697	20	15	35	25	40	65	8					
1698	23	32	55	16	19	35	11					
1699	32	25	58	17	20	37	21					
1700	32	32	64	20	27	47	18					
1720	20	18	38	19	18	37	16					
1740	17	24	41	19	20	39	8					
1760	19	15	34	12	22	34	14					
1775	18	18	36	25	31	56	18					
1776	11	11	22	14	18	32	3					
1777	9	12	21	16	15	31	5					
1778	13	13	26	8	17	25	8					
1779	20	18	38	7	16	23	7					
1780	15	16	31	7	6	13	10					
1781	14	10	24	13	15	28	4					
1782	15	13	28	12	15	27	5					
1783	12	10	22	13	16	29	6					
1784	14	13	27	15	11	26	7					
1785	12	15	27	14	10	24	8					
1786	8	13	21	6	16	22	12					
1787	15	15	30	5	9	14	11					
1788	19	15	34	10	11	21	6					
1789	13	16	29	9	17	26	12					
1790	24	13	37	10	14	24	3					
1791	12	16	28	10	16	26	3					
1792	17	18	35	11	15	26	6					
1793	23	22	45	7	10	17	5					
1794	8	9	17	4	6	10	6					
1795	7	12	19	8	12	20	7					

not finished this year.

No Poor's book could be found prior to 1734, at which period, it appears, the parish rented a poor-house at £6. 5s. a year; but no salary is mentioned for the governor before 1738, when he was allowed £10. a year: nothing occurs in the books relative to the labour of the Poor, anterior to 1760. When the Rate was first made, (60 years ago,) it was laid at 4d. in the pound on houses, and 6d. in the pound on land; and then amounted to £63. 3s.; since which time it has decreased, in consequence

sequence of many houses falling into decay, and the late two fires, which have altogether reduced it to 53. 1s. It is thought that the Rate cannot be now more than 3d. in the pound on the net rental, as lands are very much improved in this county.

In the parish register of baptisms, burials, and marriages, in August 1698, after the names of many persons, there follows a declaration, that they were Paupers: this mode was observed till the end of the year; but was afterwards discontinued.

There are generally about 30 Paupers in the work-house: 20 out-pensioners are partly maintained by their friends, and receive a parish allowance of from 6d. to 2s. a week, each: very few receive 2s. which is the highest weekly sum allowed to an out-pensioner. A labourer, who works constantly with a farmer, for 6s. a week, is generally allowed wheat for his family, at 1s. a bushel lower than the market price: and at this time, few farmers charge their labourers more than 6s. or 7s. the bushel, for which other persons pay 10s. 6d. or 11s.

Before the year 1760, much live cattle was imported at this place, from Ireland: about that period, the importation was stopped, by order of Government; and many cattle, which were imported afterwards, were seized, and sold, according to Act of Parliament, for the use of the Poor; but as the amount of the money was very considerable, and the number of the Poor, then wanting relief, very trifling, a surplus remained, with which an estate, in the parish of St. Mary Ottery, in the county of Devon, was purchased, for the use of the Poor: it now produces £ 20. a year, which are annually distributed among the most necessitous, under the name of cow-money.

December, 1795.

W A L C O T.

THE Poor of the parish of Walcot, in the city of Bath, are partly farmed in a work-house, and partly supported by the parish at home: 101 are, at present, in the work-house. The contractor receives 2s. 6d. a week, for each person; besides an annual allowance of £ 40. In con-

deration of the dearness of provisions, the parish has lately given him an addition of 6 guineas a week. He provides every necessary wanted in the work-house. 294 regular pensioners are, at present, paid by the parish, and cost about £ 121. 18s. for four weeks: about 10 or 12 Poor receive casual relief. Settlements are gained here, principally, by service. There are only two farms in this parish, about £ 100. or £ 150. a year each. The rent of land is from 50s. to 60s. an acre. The land-tax is said to be under 1d. in the pound. The minister of this parish is supported by voluntary contributions, which, it is said, amount to about £ 1000. a year. Here is, at least, one congregation of every description of Dissenters. Several Friendly Societies are in this parish, but no information of their numbers could be obtained; most of them have had their orders confirmed.

The price of butcher's meat is from 4d. to 5d. the pound.

Labourers' wages are from 14d. to 18d. the day.

Four sixpenny Rates, on the net rent, were collected last year: each Rate amounted to £ 718. 4s. 9d.; but £ 200. of it remained unexpended; the officer said, that the expenditure would be more considerable this year: the Rates for 2 or 3 years back, he said, had been nearly the same. A considerable part of the city of Bath stands in this parish; in which most of the houses have been built within the last 50 years.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, in the Parish of WALCOT.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1691	2	—	—
1694	1	—	—
1695	1	—	—
1696	1	—	—
1697	1	—	—
1720	13	—	—
1740	71	81	—
1760	85	81	—
1775	264	201	—
1776	268	251	—
1777	279	162	—
1778	287	162	—
1779	294	180	122

Years.

Years.		Baptisms.		Burials.		Marriages.
1780	-	267	-	216	-	115
1781	-	281	-	190	-	104
1782	-	328	-	182	-	116
1783	-	295	-	181	-	130
1784	-	314	-	237	-	143
1785	-	326	-	196	-	143
1786	-	304	-	228	-	129
1787	-	348	-	230	-	149
1788	-	371	-	218	-	163
1789	-	411	-	233	-	173
1790	-	446	-	235	-	188
1791	-	522	-	287	-	194
1792	-	549	-	308	-	247
1793	-	572	-	417	-	210
1794	-	601	-	279	-	191

According to the Returns made to Parliament in 1786,

The expences for the Poor	in 1776	were	1033	3	9
The money raised by assessment	in 1783	—	1621	19	0
Ditto	in 1784	—	1463	14	1
Ditto	in 1785	—	1661	5	8

October, 1795.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

LITCHFIELD.

LITCHFIELD contains 3 parishes, viz. St. Mary's, St. Chad's, and St. Michael's: the first has most houses and inhabitants, but no land; the other two have few houses, but a considerable quantity of land.

In 1781 the number of houses in Litchfield was 722, and of inhabi-

tants, about 3555: it is supposed, that, since that period, the population has considerably increased.

In the whole city, 408 houses pay the window-tax; the number exempted could not be ascertained,

The prices of provisions are: beef and mutton, 5d. the lb.; veal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; bacon, $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 10d. the lb.; milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a quart for 1d.; butter, 11d. the lb.; potatoes, 4s. the bushel; bread flour, 5s. the stone; coals, 6d. the cwt.

The wages of labourers are from 9s. to 12s. a week, according to the season: women, for weeding, are paid 8d. a day; for hay-making, 10d. a day, and victuals. Those who spin lint, earn from 4d. to 6d. a day.

There are 46 ale-houses in this city; and 5 Friendly Societies for men, and 2 for women; from 100 to 200 members belong to each Society.

Land, near the city, lets for £ 3. or £ 4. an acre: the average is about 30s. an acre. Farms are generally small: the principal articles of cultivation are, wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and clover. Tithes are, mostly, taken in kind. The total land-tax, for the city, is £ 420. 19s. 4d. The Poor are maintained at their own houses: about 23 pensioners, at present, receive £ 2. 17s. 6d. a week; six of these are bastards: several house-rents are paid, and casual reliefs are given to many of the necessitous.

The Rates in St. Mary's, are about 3s. in the pound on the nominal rental: in St. Chad's, and St. Michael's, half the rack rents are assessed. St. Mary's and St. Chad's have each a work-house. In St. Mary's work-house, there are, at present, 41 Paupers: they manufacture a little blanket-ing, for the use of the house. The bill of fare, till very lately, included puddings, and bread and cheese dinners, about 3 days a week: at present, on account of the scarcity of bread and flour, the following diet is generally used:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Milk-pottage.	Meat and vegetables.	Bread and cheese.
Monday,	Ditto.	Broth, and cold meat.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Bread and cheese.	Ditto.

A Table

*A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates, in the Parish of
ST. MICHAEL, Litchfield.*

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marr.	Poor's Rates.			Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.
	Males.	Fem.	Tot.	Males.	Fem.	Tot.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	13	6½	115	10	9	
1775	14	12	26	29	12	41	14	110	9	3	104	7	1	
1776	21	16	37	33	23	56	19	157	9	10	130	9	3	
1777	14	13	27	32	33	65	9	142	13	1	137	9	11½	
1778	19	21	40	19	25	44	8	121	16	10	121	14	1	
1779	14	17	31	30	28	58	13	163	0	1	155	17	1	
1780	7	12	19	31	30	61	13	150	15	0	147	1	2½	
1781	21	18	39	29	23	52	9	156	12	7	142	1	1	
1782	27	13	40	39	45	84	19	191	19	11	191	15	11	
1783	—	—	32	—	—	49	—	129	2	4	114	6	10	
1784	—	—	32	—	—	45	—	181	16	4	182	10	11	
1785	—	—	40	—	—	75	—	169	13	4	169	8	0½	
1786	—	—	38	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1787	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	209	3	1½	186	6	3½	
1788	—	—	26	—	—	39	17	150	14	3	161	9	7	
1789	—	—	29	—	—	38	22	196	13	8	195	19	3	
1790	—	—	26	—	—	46	16	188	3	6	188	2	11	
1791	—	—	29	—	—	35	27	—	—	—	226	16	8½	This is on the nominal rental.
1792	—	—	37	—	—	46	20	225	17	7	209	14	2	
1793	—	—	27	—	—	53	33	—	—	—	187	7	7½	
1794	—	—	32	—	—	57	20	—	—	—	270	17	2	s. d.
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	4	8	1 8

It is necessary to observe, that a great part of the other parishes bury at St. Michael's, and christen at their own churches: it is owing to this circumstance, that the burials greatly exceed the births. 7 or 8 small hamlets likewise bury and christen here. In the Poor's Rates, the compositions for bastardy are included: the Poor's Rates do not include the hamlets. The lowness of the Rates is ascribed to the parish having a considerable quantity of land. An attempt was made to examine the parish of St. Mary's, in this city, the assessments of which are all raised on houses; but the books were found to be in such a confused state, (some years accounts

counts being lost, and others not settled,) that very little information could be collected from them. The following statement, however, of the receipts and disbursements for a few years, is accurate:

Years.	Receipts.				Total Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1757	307	3	1½	-	301	13	5
1777	304	0	7½	-	309	9	7
1784	474	2	7	-	—	—	—
1787	544	3	9	-	538	17	1½
1792	632	4	9	-	626	7	7½
1793	459	9	1	-	568	13	8½
1794	663	7	7	-	654	12	9
1795	504	0	0	-	Not settled.		

In 1793, and 1795, the net assessments, £ 504. are said to have been raised at 4s. 8d. in the pound; but it should be remarked, that some houses are not rated at $\frac{2}{3}$ of their real rent; some at more; and some even below $\frac{1}{4}$ of their value: this is the case in almost every populous parish.

In the parish of Clifton, which is situated between Litchfield and Ashby de la Zouch, the Rates have, for many years back, been about 8d. in the pound: they are now only 1s. 3d. in the pound. The late rise is ascribed to the dearness of provisions, and the consolidation of small farms. This parish belongs to one proprietor. The farms are from £ 20. to £ 1000. a year.

In 2 or 3 small parishes in this neighbourhood, which consist of large farms, there are very few Poor: the farmers, in order to prevent the introduction of Poor from other parishes, hire their servants for 51 weeks only. I conceive, however, that this practice would be considered, by a court of justice, as fraudulent, and a mere evasion in the master; and that a servant thus hired, if he remained the 52d week with his master, on a fresh contract, would acquire a settlement in the parish.

August, 1795.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

THE prices of provisions in Wolverhampton are: beef, mutton, and veal, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. the lb. ; bacon, $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; butter, $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; bread flour, 5s. the stone ; milk, 2d. the quart.

The wages in the different manufactures vary from 9s. to £ 2. a week: men, in full employment, earn, on an average, from 15s. to £ 1. 5s. a week. The manufactures are the heaviest sorts of hard-ware ; such as axes, shovels, &c. ; buckles, watch-chains, toys, spectacle-cases, &c.

A few years ago, there were 134 public-houses in this town ; but the number is supposed to have decreased. The population is estimated at near 20,000 souls: I should, however, think the number was exaggerated.

The Dissenters, here, consist of Anabaptists, Calvinists, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Methodists: they are supposed, altogether, to amount to one-third of the inhabitants.

The average rent of land in the neighbourhood of the town, is about £ 3. an acre: no information could be obtained relative to the land-tax. Tithes are chiefly taken in kind. Wheat is the principal grain cultivated in the parish: much land is in pasture. There are neither commons, nor waste-lands, in the parish.

Friendly Societies are in great repute in Wolverhampton. There are, in all, about 34 Clubs, of which only one has taken the benefit of the late Act of Parliament. They were apprehensive that the provisions of the Act were intended as a prelude to taxation ; and that the magistrates would be authorized to controul the disposal of their funds: they likewise thought, that applications to the quarter sessions would be expensive ; and, being prepossessed with these various ideas, it is not astonishing that they were not much inclined to apply to the magistrates. A few Societies, however, presented their rules to the Justices, for their sanction ; but, upon their being informed that they could not be confirmed unless they were made agreeable to the Act of Parliament, these slight difficulties deterred them from proceeding farther. They say : “ We cannot see that any advantage would accrue from having our rules confirmed: the
expence

expenditure would be so much money thrown away : we will adhere to our old rules, which, by long experience, we have found to be very beneficial." While these impressions remain, it is not astonishing that it should be difficult to obtain any information relative to the circumstances of the Societies : the only result of various enquiries has been to learn that 12 of the male clubs contain 637 members ; and 6 of the female clubs, 351 members. The following are the principal rules of a Society, consisting of 71 tradesmen, who meet once a fortnight. They are similar to those of several other Societies in Wolverhampton.

- 4, That every person must pay for his entrance 1s. until the money in the box amounts to £ 10. ; and then 1s. 6d. till it amounts to £ 20. ; 2s. 6d. till it amounts to £ 30. ; 3s. till it amounts to £ 40. ; 5s. for £ 40., and 1s. more for every £ 10., till it amounts to £ 100. ; and 12s. for any greater sum : every member shall be allowed six months to pay his entrance money in, but if not paid in that time, shall be excluded. Any person that means to enter, shall be proposed one club night, and entered the next, or rejected, except all the members are in one voice.
- 5, That no person shall have any benefit from this Society until he hath belonged thereto twelve months ; then, if he be sick, lame, or blind, and not able to work at his trade or occupation, shall receive the sum of 7s. per week, so long as he shall continue so. And if any member shall die before he hath been entered one year, his widow, or nearest relation, or whom he belongs to, shall receive the sum of 30s. for a decent burial ; but he must be a member six months before he is entitled to receive it ; and that every member shall attend the corpse to the grave, and shall return to the house in the same order, or forfeit 2s. 6d. to the box, unless prevented by any emergent occasion, or being out of town, which shall be adjudged by the committee ; and that, the third Society night after his burial, every member shall pay 1s. to the box ; and if any member shall refuse so to do, he shall be then excluded this Society.
- 6, That when the money in the box amounts to the sum of £ 10. any member that shall then die after he has been entered one year, his widow or nearest relation shall be entitled to 10s. ; when £ 20.—

20s.; when £ 30.—30s.; when £ 40.—40s.; when £ 50.—50s.; when £ 60.—£ 5.; or he may leave it by will as he thinks proper. That if any member shall die after he has been entered one year, there shall be 30s. allowed for a decent burial; when £ 40. in the box, there shall be 40s. allowed for a decent burial: and every member shall attend the corpse to the grave, as before-mentioned, and appear decent and clean, or forfeit 2s. 6d. to the box. And if any person shall enter, after the money in the box amounts to £ 60., and being entered one year, there shall be allowed 40s. for a decent burial, but not the benefit of the £ 5. till he has been a member three years, then at his death he may dispose of the £ 5. over and above the 40s. allowed for his burial, which money shall be paid as long as there shall remain £ 60. in the box. When the money in the box entitles the representative to receive £ 5. they shall also receive 1s. per man out of the box, which shall be returned the third Society night, by the members.

- 7, That when the money in the box amounts to £ 30. or £ 40., and by sick or lame members should be reduced so low as £ 20. or under, then every member shall pay 2d. each Society night over and above his contribution money, which 2d. a piece shall be paid so long as shall be thought needful.
- 8, That the stewards shall visit the sick, and appoint four members upon the roll to do the same, one of them every day, or forfeit 6d. to the box for every default.
- 9, That if any member of this Society shall go out of town to reside, he shall give notice thereof to the stewards; and if the next place of his abode be not above sixty miles, he shall have eight weeks time allowed to send his contribution money; but if more than sixty miles, shall have fourteen weeks allowed; and if sick or lame, and not able to work at his trade, shall send a certificate, (post paid,) signed by the minister, church-wardens, and overseers of the parish where he resides, or the major part of them, certifying how long he hath been ill, and what is his distemper, inclosed in a letter directed to the Father of the Society, and then he shall receive the money the same as if he was in town. No money shall be paid out of the kingdom of England.

- 10, That there shall be allowed, from this Society, $\text{£} 1. 10s.$ for the burial of a member's wife, after he has been entered one year, but not allowed to have it more than once; and a bachelor shall be entitled to the same benefit, when he has been a member three years, to bury any relation or friend, or who they think proper; but they shall never receive it more than once: if under 61 members, every member shall pay according to what it amounts to his share; if 61, or above, then every member shall pay 6d. each to the burial, the third meeting night after, or be for ever excluded the said Society: the overplus to the box. Any member claiming 30s. for the funeral of a wife, friend, or relation, if at a distance, and not known by the father or stewards, shall bring a certificate, signed by the minister, church-wardens, and overseers of the parish where such person lived, or the major part of them, certifying the veracity of such death.
- 14, That there shall be a feast provided at the Society-house on the 11th day of July, and another on the 26th day of December: every member shall pay 1s. towards the feast, seven days before, or forfeit 1s. to the box; every member shall also pay 1s. for liquor, (if he be in town,) immediately after the cloth is drawn, or forfeit 2s. the next Society night. The old stewards and the committee shall choose two new ones, and whosoever refuses to stand, being lawfully chosen, shall forfeit 2s. to the box. The old stewards shall give up a just account to the new ones. And no member of this Society shall either give or send any victuals from the feast to any person whatsoever, except to a sick member of the said Society. It is farther agreed, that, on the market-day, that the father and stewards buy the meat for the feast, they shall be allowed 2s. for ale, to be set down to the shot on the feast-day; and each of them allowed to invite two members to partake of the steak, at six o'clock at night. Every member shall take up his articles on the feast day, or forfeit 1s. to the box.
- 15, That, at every election of new stewards, a committee shall be chose by the old and new stewards, of eight members, such as they shall think to be of the best abilities and knowledge in the Society's affairs, which, including the father and two stewards, will make eleven, and entered as such in the Society's book, and shall have full power vested in them

to settle and determine all grievances or differences that shall or may happen at any time, by and between any of the members thereof, whose determination shall be final and conclusive.

- 16, That if the stewards or father do not bring or send their keys by seven o'clock each Society night, they shall forfeit and pay 1s. to the box : and if any member shall call either of the stewards by any other name than Mr. Steward, during Society hours, he shall forfeit and pay 2d. to the box. That one book of accounts may be kept by the father of the Society, and another by the stewards, or one of them.
- 17, That if any member should be absent from the Society after the space of six weeks, being in town, and doth neither come nor send his contribution money, shall forfeit 2d. to the box, and be allowed one night more, and if not made good the fourth Society night, shall be excluded. And whosoever shall propose the breaking of this Society, shall not only be denied the benefit thereof, but be for ever excluded the same.
- 18, That whosoever shall talk of state affairs, or challenge any one to work at his trade, or be heard, by any two present, to curse or swear, or propose to lay any wagers, shall forfeit and pay, for every one particular crime, 2d. to the box ; and if any controversy arise amongst the Society, the same shall be determined by the committee thereof.
- 19, That every member of the said Society shall pay, every fortnight, in the manner following, viz. 4d. to the box, and 2d. for his ale ; and if he forbear a month, then he shall pay 8d. to the box, and 4d. his ale ; and if he forbear six weeks, then he shall pay 1s. to the box, and 6d. his ale : and if any person offer bad money in the Society-room, he shall forfeit 6d. to the box.
- 24, That, in case any member, through age, or any accident, be blind or lame, so that he is rendered incapable of working at his trade or occupation, and his case be judged incurable, then he shall receive 4s. per week, with liberty of doing any thing for his further subsistence, if he thinks fit ; which money shall be paid so long as he lives.

- 32, That if any member of this Society shall be pressed into his Majesty's service, either by sea or land, he shall have an equal share of the money in the box, and be no longer a member; but if he enters himself into his Majesty's or merchant's service, for a soldier or sailor, he shall be excluded this Society without any money: or if any member lay violent hands upon himself, he shall not be buried at the Society's expence, nor shall his widow or representative be entitled to any benefit of this Society.
- 33, That if any member of this Society is allotted a militia-man according to law, a substitute shall be procured, at the Society's expence; but if a member hire himself to serve in the militia, he shall be excluded.
- 36, That, at any time the committee is summoned, they shall have three days notice, and be allowed 5s. 6d. for expence, out of the Society night's drink; and any one not attending at the time, shall forfeit 6d. And any member that lays information of another, so as to cause the committee to be summoned, and doth not prove it to the satisfaction of the committee, shall forfeit 2s. 6d. and ask the injured member pardon in public Society.

The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a spectacle-frame maker. He is 40 years of age; has a wife, and 4 children, viz. a boy, 10; a boy, 7; a girl, 2 years old; and another girl, 6 months old.

E A R N I N G S.

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns, on an average, 16s. a week, which, (allowing one week for holidays, sickness, &c.) amount annually to	40	16	0
He at present employs 2 boys, by whom he gains 2s. a week; annually	-	5	4 0
He lets part of his house for 1s. 4d. a week; annually	-	3	9 4
His wife earns nothing: the eldest boy has worked in the shop, for some months; but not being very expert in the business, and requiring much attention from his father, his work produces more trouble than profit	-	0	0 0
Total earnings	£49	9	4

EXPENCES.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
This family uses 7 stone of flour in a month, (or about 14 lb. a week,) which, at the last year's price, 2s. 3d. (now 5s.) cost annually	-	-	-
12 lb. of meat a week, at 4d. the lb. (now 5d.) annually	-	10	8
Cheese, 2 lb. and butter, 2 lb. a week; annually	-	4	11
Milk, about 6d. a week; small beer, ditto; strong beer, about 1s. a week; annually	-	5	4
Potatoes, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a bushel a week, and other vegetables; annually about	-	4	0
Tea, sugar, soap and candles, &c. are estimated annually at	-	5	0
Rent	-	6	0
Taxes, about	-	0	10
Shirts, shoes, and other cloathing; annually about	-	4	10
Total expences	-	£50	7 9
Total earnings	-	49	9 4
Deficiency of earnings	-	£0	18 5

The man could give no account of his disbursements for fuel, for his wife's lying-in, which occurs about once in two years, and other casual expences. Notwithstanding the great apparent deficiency, he declares, that he has never received relief from the parish; that he is sometimes obliged to bend to difficulties, but never permits his expenditure to exceed his income: I believe I may add, with truth, that, in times of prosperity, he is equally careful in preventing his income from exceeding his outgoings. The daily meals of this family are: bread and milk for the man and his son's breakfasts, and tea for the wife and young children; bread and cheese, or meat and vegetables, for dinner; and generally the same, for supper.

Table

*Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Poor's Rates in the Parish of
WOLVERHAMPTON.*

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Net Sum raised by Assessment.			Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound on the net Rental.
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1603	86	48	1773 and 1774	26	47	28	11	14	10
1700	123	131							
1775	383	447		11	94	12	90	14	1
1776	—	—		14	07	15	09	8	3
1777	—	—		11	77	12	87	18	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1778	—	—		11	79	13	15	12	7
1779	—	—		14	52	16	17	3	5
1780	—	—		17	12	19	45	19	0
1781	—	—		14	74	18	78	12	2
1782	—	—		14	43	18	63	7	11
1783	—	—		16	91	19	20	16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1784	—	—		16	97	18	05	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1785	388	524		19	18	20	18	18	2
1786	—	—		19	14	20	17	6	5
1787	425	452		18	62	20	36	3	2
1788	—	—	Accounts of these years not made out.						s. d.
1789	432	464							
1790	—	—							
1791	—	—		15	35	21	75	18	3
1792	—	—		15	57	18	13	15	0
1793	—	—	Accounts not made out.						
1794	454	477		15	64	23	23	12	6
1795	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	8

An Account of Money received of the Town of WOLVERHAMPTON, from Easter 1790, to Easter 1791, (being 55 weeks,) by the Overseers of the Poor, and how it was applied.

[illegible]

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An Account of Money received of the Town of WOLVERHAMPTON, from Easter 1791, to Easter 1792, (being 50 weeks,) by the Overseers of the Poor, and how it was applied.

<i>Drs.</i>	OVERSEERS			<i>Crs.</i>			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To balance from the late overseers	199	15	8½	By 50 weeks out-pay	-	-	640 17 10½
To three grants, amounting to	1557	6	3¼	Balance of the Birmingham account	24	5	0
To cash collected from the old collecting book	34	15	10¼	Flour	153	16	0
To cash received for the Poor's labour	52	14	3½	Butcher's meat	118	19	2
To cash, weekly pay for bastardy	26	7	0	Mercery and drapery goods	70	18	5
To composition of ditto	106	11	0	Cheese	41	15	8½
To cash received from different parishes, paid to their out-poor	47	19	0	Malt and hops	57	10	0
				Shoes	46	5	9
				Coals	30	14	9½
				Apprentices' fees	38	6	6
				Coffins and burials	25	17	9
				Removals and litigations	45	3	8
				Store pigs	9	9	0
				Grocery, candles, and soap	23	1	0
				Oatmeal	20	6	5
				Governor's monthly bills of sundry articles consumed in the house	10	10	2
				Clothes making	6	3	6
				Surgeons and midwives	27	19	0
				Justices' clerks	16	19	0
				Constables' accounts	177	15	7½
				County Rates	65	11	8
				Milk	15	2	0
				Salt	6	6	6
				Wool	2	18	8
				Hats and hose	5	9	8
				Manure	1	12	0
				Potatoes and garden-stuff	5	7	8
				Yeast	4	8	7
				Care of lunatics	7	16	4
				Plumbing and glazing	5	15	10½
				Cutlery goods, bed mats, &c.	2	0	10½
				Repairs of the building	3	7	9
				Cooper's goods, and repairing ditto	5	16	2
				Brazier ditto, ditto, ditto	2	11	1½
				Expences on appeals	2	13	0
				Ditto on auditing the town's accounts	6	6	0
				Loss in light gold and base silver	1	14	10
				Messrs. Godson's salary	40	0	0
				William Bradley's (governor) ditto	30	0	0
				Hannah Perry's (governess) ditto	10	0	0
				John Robinson, for shaving the people in the house	2	2	0
				Total disbursement	£1813	15	0
				Balance to the next overseers	211	14	2
					£2025	9	2

£2025 9 2

£2025 9 2

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Crs.

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The following is the weekly rotation of diet at present observed in the house :

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Oatmeal hasty-pudding, and milk.	Meat and vegetables.	Bread, cheese, and beer.
Monday,	Bread and broth.	Broth, and beer.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Bread and beer.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Same as Sunday.
Thursday,	Ditto.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Tuesday.
Friday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Same as Sunday.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Same as Sunday.

On meat-days, the Poor generally endeavour to save a little meat, to add to their dinner the succeeding day. At broth and beer meals, no bread is allowed. As the victuals are not weighed, the proportion given to each person could not be ascertained.

The following particulars of parochial disbursements and receipts were copied verbatim from printed accounts, the only ones ever published. It is much to be desired, that similar statements, with a list of the in and of out-poor, and a table of deaths in the work-house, should be published annually. I think, too, that the *quantity* of flour and other articles purchased for the poor-house¹, and the *articles manufactured* by the Poor, should be particularized². The number of the out-poor, &c. might be stated on the Dr. side of the account, without requiring a larger sheet than what has hitherto been used, in the following manner :

List of the In and Out-Poor, and of the Births and Burials in the Work-house, between Easter 1796 and Easter 1797.

		No. of Out-Poor.	No. of Militia-men's Families.		No. of Poor in the Work house.	In the Work-house.	
			Wives.	Children.		Births.	Deaths.
April	1, 1796,	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
January	1, 1797,	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	1,	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	1,	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ See p. 185.

² See p. 250.

The Poor belonging to the parish of Wolverhampton are either relieved at home, or maintained in a work-house. Of the out-poor, lists have been published annually by the overseers for some years back. The following are the earliest and latest lists that could be procured. The last affords evincing proofs, that the war has added very considerably to the number of out-poor.

Sept. 11, 1787.

A List of the Poor who receive Out-Pay.

Weekly Allowance.

			s.	d.
<i>Tup-street.</i> —	Willington's child	-	0	6
	Robert Bate and family	-	1	0
	Nock's child, at Smith's	-	0	9
	Zachary Bellamy and family	-	2	0
	Widow Darling, blind	-	1	6
	Mary Legg, at Cork's	-	1	0
	Widow Taylor	-	1	0
	Mary Fowler's child	-	1	0
	Widow Gardiner, junior, blind	-	1	0
	Barton's child	-	0	6
	Widow Jones	-	1	0
	William Ruffel	-	0	6
	Widow Mills, in the Chapel-Yard	-	1	0
	Johnson's family, at Wadham's-Hill	-	3	0
	Granger's family	-	3	0
	Lancaster's child	-	0	9
	Hamphlett's children	-	1	6
	Edward Wilks	-	1	0
<i>Horfe-Fair.</i> —	Widow Nock	-	1	0
	Widow Davis	-	0	6
	Mary Nightingale	-	0	6
	Widow Bickerton	-	1	6
	Widow Wiggin	-	1	6
	Pitt's child	-	0	9
	Fletcher's child, with the grandmother	-	0	9
<i>Old Church-Yard.</i> —	Winifred Nightingale	-	0	9
	Baker's child	-	1	0

				Weekly Allowance.	
				s.	d.
<i>Stafford-street.</i> —Widow Sedwick				- 1	3
Ann Swann				- 1	0
Widow Cadman				- 0	6
Widow Reynolds				- 0	6
Fox's child				- 0	9
Groom's child, at Groom's				- 0	9
Pratt's child				- 1	0
Widow Perry				- 1	0
Ann Mansel				- 0	6
<i>Berry-street.</i> —William Lees, blind				- 1	6
Parkes's child				- 1	0
<i>Prince's-street.</i> —Turner's children				- 1	6
Widow Unett				- 0	6
<i>Canal-street.</i> —Edward Slater and wife				- 1	6
Monday's child				- 1	0
Widow Harper				- 0	6
Thomas Clarke				- 0	6
Kendrick's family				- 1	0
Beard's family				- 1	0
<i>Lichfield-street.</i> —Widow Lambert				- 1	0
Ann Horton				- 0	6
<i>Bilston-street.</i> —William Swatman				- 0	9
Widow Duce				- 1	0
Widow Ridley				- 0	6
Widow Bellamy				- 0	9
Sarah Martland, almost blind				- 1	0
<i>Walsall-street.</i> —Lawrence's family				- 1	0
Widow Alport				- 1	0
Mary Lees, at Joseph Dean's				- 1	0
Mary Clarke				- 0	9
Widow Garbett				- 1	0
Widow Hamer				- 1	0
Grooby's child				- 0	9
Garbett's children				- 0	6

Wal-

				Weekly Allowance.	
				s.	d.
<i>Walsall-street.</i> —Widow Dalton				- 1	0
Bradford's child				- 1	0
<i>Dudley-street.</i> —Smith's family				- 1	0
Widow Davis				- 0	9
Mary Clewley				- 1	0
<i>Bell-street.</i> —Lane's family				- 2	0
<i>Worcester-street.</i> —Widow Morris				- 1	0
Elizabeth Green				- 0	9
Widow Nightingale				- 1	0
Widow Bagley, at William Roberts's				- 0	6
William Martlin				- 1	0
Elizabeth Palmer's child				- 1	0
Cork's family				- 2	0
Widow Lowe				- 0	6
<i>Snow-hill.</i> —Benton's family				- 2	0
James Vernon				- 1	0
Elizabeth Ward				- 1	6
Widow Hipwood				- 0	6
<i>Brick-kiln-street.</i> —Augustus Connor, blind				- 1	0
Mary Mitton				- 0	6
Sharp's family, at Samuel Jones's				- 1	6
Mary Horton				- 0	9
Sarah Wood's child				- 1	6
Meek's child, at Walford, Hallat's-Row				- 0	9
<i>Salop-street.</i> —Gonderton's child				- 0	9
Widow Lees				- 0	6
Mary Cockin, at Hazelock's				- 1	0
Widow Poolton				- 0	9
Thomas Jones				- 1	0
Ann Pixley				- 0	6
<i>Blossom's-Fold.</i> —Richardson's children, at Atkins's				- 2	0
<i>St. John's-street.</i> —Richard Spittle's family				- 4	0
Sarah Afley's child				- 1	0
Tottey's children				- 1	0

Floyd's

Weekly Allowance.

	s.	d.
<i>St. John's street.</i> —Floyd's child, at Floyd's, in Farmer's Yard	-	1 0
<i>Cribby-Island.</i> —Widow Gardiner, senior	-	1 6
Gardiner's child	-	1 0
Richard Badderley	-	1 0
Becket's children	-	1 6
Wiley's child	-	1 0
Ann Wiley	-	0 6
Fletcher's children	-	1 0
<i>Alms-houses.</i> —Widow Williams	-	0 9
Sturmy's child	-	1 0
Thomas Rawlett	-	1 0
Blakemore's family	-	1 0
Joseph Howe	-	1 6
Widow Wilkes	-	0 9
Daniel Davis's family	-	1 6
<i>Middle-Row,</i> } —Turner's children, at Stringer's	-	1 6
<i>Four-Ashes.</i> } Ann Clarke	-	1 0
<i>Town-Well-Fold.</i> —Mace's child	-	0 9

OUT RESIDENTS.

Alice James and three children, at Birmingham	-	2 3
Peter Price and wife, at ditto	-	1 0
Ann Fielding, ditto	-	1 0
Margaret Davis and two children, ditto	-	1 6
William Walker, ditto	-	2 0
Widow Thornsworth, ditto	-	1 0
Jones's children, ditto	-	1 0
James Smith and children, ditto	-	2 6
Widow Poiner, ditto	-	1 0
Thomas Wilkes, ditto	-	1 0
Guest's wife, Darlaston	-	0 6
Maria Moor and three children, Ludlow	-	1 6
Hannah Baylis, Codfal	-	0 6
Widow Medcroft, Derby	-	1 0

					Weekly Allowance.	
					s.	d.
Blew's child, Stourbridge	-	-	-	-	1	0
Widow Bolas, ditto	-	-	-	-	1	0
Price's child, Bilston	-	-	-	-	1	0
Westwood's family, ditto	-	-	-	-	1	6
Firm's child, ditto	-	-	-	-	0	6
Perry's child, ditto	-	-	-	-	0	9
Lydia Trueman, Birmingham	-	-	-	-	1	0
Mary Seabury, ditto	-	-	-	-	1	0
John Andrews and family, Bilston	-	-	-	-	1	0
John Lowe, Monmore-Green	-	-	-	-	1	0
Bratt's family, ditto	-	-	-	-	1	0
Thomas Morris's family, ditto	-	-	-	-	1	0
Robert Paine and family, ditto	-	-	-	-	0	10
Ann Cottrell, Tettenhall	-	-	-	-	1	0
Hobson's child, ditto	-	-	-	-	0	9
Harvey's children, Brewood	-	-	-	-	1	6
Sutton's child, Dudley-Wood	-	-	-	-	0	9
Taft's child, Penn	-	-	-	-	1	0
Alice Perry's child, ditto	-	-	-	-	1	0
Collins's family, Fordhouses	-	-	-	-	2	0
Whitehouse's family, London	-	-	-	-	3	0
Furnace's family, near Penkridge	-	-	-	-	1	6
Mary Bridgen, Bushbury	-	-	-	-	0	9
William Bridgen, Wednesfield	-	-	-	-	0	9
Widow Titley, Oxley	-	-	-	-	1	0
Widow Legg, Brofeley	-	-	-	-	1	0
Francis Simpson, Walsall	-	-	-	-	1	0
Paul Nightingale, ditto	-	-	-	-	1	0
Richards's child, Worfield	-	-	-	-	1	0
William Dunn's family, Worcester, soldier	-	-	-	-	2	0

A List of the Poor who receive Out-pay.

September 29, 1794.

		Age.	Fam.	Pay.	
				s.	d.
<i>Alms-houses.</i>	Widow Wilks	70		0	6
	Widow Redley	72		1	0
	Thomas Ward	76		1	0
	John Nabbs's family	foldier	2 6 mo.	2 ch.	2 0
	Widow Swatman	80		1	0
	Widow Giles	75		0	6
	Thomas Shinton and wife	71 72		1	0
	John Jordain	lame	55	1	0
	William Taylor's family	foldier	6 4 1	3 ch.	2 0
	Widow Bellamy	77		1	0
<i>Berry-street.</i>	Ann Edwards's child	3	1 ch.	1	0
	Thomas Preston's family	foldier	2 2 mo.	2 ch.	1 6
	Benjamin Hostick's family	foldier	3	1 ch.	0 9
	Rawlet's children	5 3	2 ch.	1	6
	John Allen's family	foldier	1	1 ch.	0 9
	Ann Smith's child	2	1 ch.	0	9
<i>Brick-kiln-street.</i>	Samuel Mosley	blind	13	1	0
	Thomas Fellows's family	foldier	5 4 2	3 ch.	2 0
	Michael Bate's family	foldier	1 mo.	1 ch.	0 9
	Widow Huffer's family		6 3 1	3 ch.	2 6
	J. Albatten's family	foldier	2	1 ch.	0 9
	Mary Fitcham's child		2	1 ch.	1 0
	John Price		77	1	0
	Joseph Bate's family	foldier	4 2	2 ch.	1 6
	Widow Nightingale		82	1	0
	J. Leatherbarrow's family	foldier	4 2	2 ch.	1 6
	Edward Fellows's family	foldier	6	1 ch.	0 9
	Zack. Turley		71	0	9
	James Brittle's family	foldier	6 4 1 m.	3 ch.	2 0
	Cath. Jones's child		5	1	0
	Jane Muchell's child		3	1	0
	Ann Hawkins	lame	16	1	0
	Barth. Morgan's family	foldier	6 4 1	3 ch.	2 0
	John Meriden's family	foldier	6	1 ch.	1 0
<i>Bilston-street.</i>	Widow Rudge		55	0	9
	Sarah Perry's child		5	1	0
	Ann Smith's child		5	1	0
	Onions's family		4 2	2 ch.	1 0
<i>Canal-street.</i>					

			Age.	Fam.	Pay.	
					s.	d.
<i>Canal-street.</i>	John Barton's family	foldier	2	1 ch.	0	9
	William Benson's family	foldier	4	1 ch.	0	9
	Benjamin Taylor's family	foldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
	Shale's child		2		1	0
	Widow Winkler		66		0	6
	Charles Hume	blind	50		1	0
	Widow Jones		74		1	0
	Widow Iddins		70		1	0
	John Gower's family	foldier	6 4	2 ch.	1	0
	Coleburn's child	idiot	8		1	6
	John Huge's family	foldier	4 1	2 ch.	1	6
	John Harrifon's family	foldier	4 1	2 ch.	1	6
	Wm. Mullender's family	foldier	6 mo.	1 ch.	0	9
	William Webb		73		1	0
	William Bradley's family		6 4	2 ch.	1	0
<i>Salop-street.</i>	William Ash's family	foldier	3	1 ch.	0	9
	Widow Earp		73		0	6
	Paul Bennet		72		1	0
	Thomas Jones		80		1	6
	John Northwood's family	foldier	4 2	2 ch.	1	6
	John Lane		77		1	0
	Joseph Shinton	lame	45		1	0
	Widow Jones		72		0	9
	John Griffiths		70		1	0
	John Crefswell's family	foldier	2	1 ch.	0	9
	John Watter's family	foldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
	Hill's child		4		0	9
	Widow Jones's family		6 3	2 ch.	1	6
	Widow Green's family		3	1 ch.	0	9
	Richard Dovey's family	foldier	4 2	2 ch.	1	6
	Wm. Momford's family	foldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
	John Adams's family	foldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
	Widow Reynolds		68		0	6
	John Walker	lame	50		1	0
	Joseph Earp's family	foldier	4 2 8 mo.	3 ch.	2	0
<i>Stafford-street.</i>	Tho. Tunnicliff's family	foldier	5 2	2 ch.	1	6
	Benjamin Little		76		1	0
	Ann Green's child		3 mo.		1	0
<i>Cribby-Island.</i>	J. Perry's fam. (wife sick)	foldier	3 mo.	1 ch.	1	6
	John Baddeley's wife		76		1	0
	Thomas Dyke	lame	26		1	0

			Age.	Fam.	Pay.	
					s.	d.
<i>Cribby-Island.</i>	Thomas Woodall's family	foldier	6 3	2 ch.	1	0
	Wm. Cartwright's family	foldier	6 3 1	3 ch.	2	0
<i>Four-Asbes.</i>	Ann Swan		67		1	0
	Henry Hanfon's family	foldier	2	1 ch.	0	9
	William Mathews's family	foldier	6 mo.	1 ch.	0	9
	Widow Nock		79		1	0
	John Griffith's family	foldier	6 4 1	3 ch.	2	6
	Ann Smith's child		5		1	0
	Stringers family		6 2	2 ch.	1	6
<i>Walsall-street.</i>	Widow Hamer		74		1	0
	R. Wainwright's family	foldier	7 4	2 ch.	1	6
	Gardiner's child		6		0	9
	Isaac Hadley's family	foldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
	John Horton's family	foldier	3 1	2 ch.	1	6
	Elizabeth Martin's child		4		1	0
	Thomas Birkin's family	foldier	5 2	2 ch.	1	6
<i>Dudley-street.</i>	William Watts's family	foldier	9 6 1	3 ch.	2	0
	Hannah Dalton, Red-cow-yard		63		1	0
	Francis Butler	lame	60		1	0
<i>Piper's-row.</i>	Widow Simpson		4 2	2 ch.	1	6
	Poulton's family		6 4 3 1	4 ch.	2	6
	Sarah Wood's child		1		1	0
	Elias Lamsdale's family	foldier	3 1	2 ch.	1	6
	George Southall's family	foldier	5 2	2 ch.	1	6
	Davis's child		6		0	6
<i>Horse-Fair.</i>	Jane Beard's child		1		1	0
	William Maus's family		1	1 ch.	1	0
	Widow Bond		62		0	6
	Thomas Baugh's family		6 4 3 1	4 ch.	2	0
<i>Lichfield-street.</i>	Sarah Cotterell's child		3 mo.		1	0
	Elizabeth Hurst's child		5		1	0
<i>Wheeler's-fold.</i>	John Hayes's family	foldier	6 4 3	3 ch.	2	0
	Edward Jones's family	foldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
<i>North-street.</i>	John Price's family	foldier	6 4 3 1	4 ch.	3	0
	William Willock's family	foldier	2	1 ch.	0	9
	William Jackson's family	foldier	4	1 ch.	0	9
	Widow Jeavens		76		1	0
	Benjamin Raby's family	foldier	1	1 ch.	0	9
	Coleburn's child		5		0	9
	Slater's child		6		0	9
	A groom's child, Dunstall-lane		6		1	0
					Widow	

		Age.	Fam.	Pay.
				s. d.
<i>North-street.</i>	Widow Huges	73		0 10
	Robert Bate's family		4 ch.	1 0
	Ann Patrick, at Fowler's			1 0
	Joseph Butcher	5 3 2	3 ch.	1 0
<i>Church-yard.</i>	Perks's children	5 2	2 ch.	1 6
	John Lane's family	6 1	2 ch.	1 6
	Widow Nightingale	73		0 6
<i>Worcester-street.</i>	Ann Wright, widow	80		1 0
	Widow Webb	2	1 ch.	0 9
	Isaac Perry	74		0 9
	John Roberts's family	6 mo.	ch.	0 9
	William Wood's family	7 4	2 ch.	1 0
	Widow Lowe	77		1 0
<i>Cock-street.</i>	W. Davis's family, Farmer's-yard,			
	foldier	2 1	2 ch.	1 6
	William Floyd, ditto	80		1 0
	Bouncer's fam. near the Round-			
	about			
	foldier	4 2 1	3 ch.	1 6
	Fitzallen's family, ditto	4 2	2 ch.	1 6
<i>St. John's-street.</i>	John Thomas	63		0 9
	Cooper's family	9 4	2 ch.	1 0
	John Formstone's family	5	1 ch.	0 9
	Thomas Clarke's family	2 mo.	1 ch.	0 9
	Thomas Atherley's family		4 ch.	1 0
	Thomas Davis's family	5 2	2 ch.	1 6
	Mary Handley's child	1 mo.		1 0
<i>Snow-hill.</i>	Joseph Coley's family	1	1 ch.	0 9
<i>Prince's-street.</i>	John Hodgetts	70		1 0
<i>New-street.</i>	Ann Challenwood's child	1 mo.		1 0
<i>Bell-street.</i>	Lea's family	6 4	2 ch.	1 6
	F. Watt's family	2 mo.	1 ch.	0 9
<i>Dudley-road.</i>	Samuel Batham	17		1 0
	William Fox's family	4 2	2 ch.	1 6
	F. Whitehouse's family	4 2	2 ch.	1 6
	Widow Smith	81		1 0
<i>Bilston-road.</i>	Hannah Southall	74		0 6
	Ann Sutton's family	5 3 1	3 ch.	2 0
	Richard Allen's family	3 3 mo.	2 ch.	1 6
	Ann Hill's child	3		1 0
	Widow Baddeley	75		0 10

		Age.	Fam.	Pay.	
				s.	d.
<i>Out-pay Residents at Birmingham.</i>					
Thomas Beckett's family, Snow-hill	foldier	3 1	2 ch.	1	6
Widow Smith, Livery-street		73		0	9
Daniel Davis's family	foldier	6 4 2	3 ch.	2	0
George Bayley's family	foldier	4 2	2 ch.	1	6
Thomas Webb's family, Mill-lane	foldier		1 ch.	0	9
Wainwright's family, Pinfold-street	foldier	4 3 3 m.	3 ch.	2	0
Mary Cank, widow, ditto		71		1	0
Mary Clarke's child, Inge-street		5		0	9
Alice Davis, Snow-hill		61		0	6
Ann Evans, widow, Dale-end		70		1	0
Widow Poiner, Edgbaston-street		80		1	0
Mary Pool, widow, Aston-street		70		1	0
Pitt's children, Water-street		5 3	2 ch.	1	6
Catharine Withey, Edgbaston-street		58		1	0
Truman's family, London-'prentice-street		6 4 3 1	4 ch.	3	0
Sarah Brooker		83		1	0
Widow Anslow, Edgbaston-street		66		1	0
Benfon's child, Stafford-street		5		1	0
Westwood's family, Suffolk-street	foldier	3 1	2 ch.	1	6
Price's family, Little Charles-street	foldier	3 1	2 ch.	1	6
Devey's family, Stafford-street	foldier	5 3 1	3 ch.	2	6
Randle Lewis, Navigation-street		80		1	0
Esther Grove's family, Steel-house-lane		4 2	2 ch.	1	6
John Bickley's family, ditto	foldier	2	1 ch.	0	9
Widow Avery, ditto		70		1	0

Out-Residents.

William Bishop's family, Bewdley.	foldier	6 mo.	1 ch.	0	9
Thomas Baling, near Shrewsbury	lame	42		1	0
Hannah Baylis, near Bridgnorth		77		1	0
William Foster's family, Penkridge	foldier	5	1 ch.	0	9
Thomas's child, ditto		1		0	6
Widow Uncles, near Worcester		76		0	6
Aston's child, Wednesfield		6		1	0
Widow Brindley, Tipton		71		0	6
Widow Mitton, ditto		75		0	6
Widow Aston, ditto.		70		1	0

Widow.

	Age.	Fam.	Pay.
			s. d.
Widow Charlesworth, Bradley-moor	74		1 0
Ann Williams, Wednesfield	72		1 0
Mary Phillips's child, Willenhall	4		1 0
Spittle's child, Lancashire	6		1 0
Joseph Foxley, Albrighton	77		0 9
Sarah Sadler's child, Wombourn	1		1 0
John Edward's family, Willenhall	5 3 2	3 ch.	2 0
Tonk's child, Coseley	3		0 6
Sim. Hartill's family, Compton	1	1 ch.	0 9
John Walker's family, Brewood	6 4 2 1	4 ch.	2 0
James Bird's family, Darlaston	6 5	2 ch.	1 6
Widow Morgan, Bilton	61		0 6
Allbut's family, Bushbury	6 4	2 ch.	1 6
Widow Pool's, Goldthornhill	72		0 6
Pool's child, ditto	4		1 0
Mary Barnesley's child, Chapel-ash	1		1 0
John Whitehouse and wife, Wyrley	72 73		1 0
William Bigford's family, Coseley	5 3 2 1	4 ch.	3 0
Widow Green, Penn-road	66		1 0
Jane Beeche's child, Compton	4		1 0
John King's family, Dudley	3 1 mo.	2 ch.	1 6
Ann Ford's child, near Stafford	2		1 0
Mary Coffin's child, Shropshire	3		1 0
Widow Mill's family, Wombourn	4 2	2 ch.	1 6
Catharine Sheet's child, Tettenhall	1		1 0
Bryan's child, Brofely	4		1 0
Francis Simpson and wife, Walsall	72 70		1 6
Harvey's family, Stretton	5 3	2 ch.	1 6
Thomas Daws and wife, Brewood	76 72		1 6
Johnson's family, Sedgley			1 0
Sarah Arnold's child, ditto	5		1 0
William Adney and wife, Stourbridge	78 79		2 6
Widow Bowlas, ditto	72		1 0
Billingsley's family, Billbrook	6 3	2 ch.	1 6
Shepherd's child, Cannock	3		1 0
Stokes's child, Burton	5		1 0
William Barne's family, Wednesbury	5 3 2	3 ch.	2 0
Dyke's child, Kemberton	3		1 0
Follows's family, Bishop's-castle	3	1 ch.	0 9

The work-house is an inconvenient building, with small windows, low rooms, and dark stair-cases. It is surrounded with a high wall, that gives it the appearance of a prison, and prevents the free circulation of air. There are 8 or 10 beds in each room: they are chiefly of flocks, and consequently retentive of ill scents, and very productive of vermin. The passages are in great want of white-washing. No regular account is kept of births and burials; but I am informed that whenever the small-pox, measles, or malignant fevers make their appearance in the house, the mortality is very great.

Of 131 persons, (the number of Poor at present in the house,) about 60 are children, and the rest soldiers' wives with families, and others, either infirm, old, or insane. Those, who are able to work, are employed in making hop-sacks in a work-shop, which is provided by the parish, under a manufacturer, who pays 1s. 2d. a head, for every pauper above 8 years old, that can work; for which he is entitled to their earnings, which generally amount to about £80. a year.

In the year ending in 1793, the average number of Poor in the house was 69: the expence of their food was 2s. 4½d. a week, each person. In the year ending in 1794, the average number was 101: and the expence of diet 2s. 3d. a week, each person.

August, 1795.

S U F F O L K.

B U L C A M P.

THE Poor of 46 incorporated parishes in the hundred of Blything, are maintained in a house of industry, which is situated on an eminence in the parish of Bulcamp. The expence of erection was £12,000.: the house was opened, for the reception of the Poor, in October 1766. The whole annual sum, to be paid by the parishes, (which was fixed at the average of 7 years

7 years expenditure, previous to their incorporation,) was £3084. 12s. 8d.; in 1780, half the debt was paid off, and the rates reduced one eighth, or to £2699. 1s. 1d.: in June 1791, the whole debt was discharged. The Rates have been continued at the reduced sum of £2699. 1s. 1d. In 1793, the corporation found it necessary to apply to Parliament for farther powers, relative to the binding out poor children apprentices, which cost £350. 15s.

The work done in this house is chiefly spinning for the Norwich manufacture: cloaths and bedding, &c. for the house, are also made at home. The following were the last week's earnings: an account of the annual earnings could not be procured; but it appears, that they have been about £8. a week, or £400. a year, for several weeks past.

				£.	s.	d.
Worsted spinners	-	-	-	4	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tow spinners	-	-	-	1	12	1
Semstresses	-	-	-	0	7	3
Tailors	-	-	-	0	9	0
Knitters	-	-	-	0	8	0
Weavers	-	-	-	0	7	0
Shoemakers	-	-	-	0	16	0
Total earnings for one week				£ 8	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$

Number of Paupers in the house in June, in each of the following Years; (the average number in the year must, probably, be more;) and Table of Mortality¹.

Years.	Number of Persons.		Deaths.
1782	-	297	- 87
1783	-	298	- 69
1784	-	265	- 76
1785	-	295	- 82
1786	-	143	- 70

¹ In the year 1781, a putrid fever carried off one third of the inhabitants of the neighbouring town of Bliburgh: 130 persons died in the house.

The number of Paupers admitted between Oct. 13, 1766, and Aug. 8, 1793, was 5207

The number of deaths within the same period - - - 1381

RUGGLES, Hist. of the Poor, ii. 266.

Years..

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.		Number of Persons.		Deaths.
1787	-	256	-	67
1788	-	290	-	52
1789	-	207	-	37
1790	-	192	-	18
1791	-	235	-	34
1792	-	243	-	9
1793	-	260	-	23
1794	-	270	-	37

Average of 13 years - $50\frac{1}{13}$

The number at present in the house is 40 men, 60 women, and 255 children: total, 355.

The house is very roomy and convenient. The beds are chiefly of feathers: the dormitories and other rooms are kept very clean. More work is done now than formerly; but, owing to the lowness of wages, the receipts have decreased.

The number of deaths is very great; and, I presume, rather arises from the number of old persons admitted into the house, than from any inattention towards the sick. In houses of this description, much more depends on the conduct of the governor, than the weekly committees, or the ablest code of regulations the corporation can devise. A governor and matron, who know how to blend firmness with humanity, are invaluable servants, and cannot be too liberally rewarded.

The assessments, in the incorporated parishes, vary from 10d. to 3s. in the pound.

The following are the most material of the regulations drawn up in 1767, for the government of the Poor in the house:

- 1, That the governor do admit no poor person into this house, unless such person shall produce a certificate in writing, under the hands of the churchwardens and overseers of some parish within the hundred where such person claimeth a settlement, certifying that such person hath a legal settlement within that parish, and that they are not able to maintain and support themselves; and if the officers of any parish are doubtful concerning the legal settlement of such poor person, they are to certify their doubts to the next weekly committee, and, if

- thought necessary by them, the said churchwardens and overseers are immediately to carry such poor person before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting within the said hundred, to be examined, and passed to the place of settlement, if it be found to be elsewhere.
- 2, That the governor shall in no case place any persons in the wards till they be carefully examined, washed, and cleaned, and new cloathed, if it be necessary : and in that case he is to cause the old cloaths to be well cleaned ; and if such poor persons be likely to be discharged from the house, their old cloaths are to be kept until they be discharged, and then delivered to them to wear, in exchange for the cloaths found by the house.
 - 3, That the governor and matron do keep peace and good order in the house, and permit none to fight, quarrel, or give abusive or rude language, without punishment.
 - 4, They are to keep all the able Poor to such work or employment as they are fit for, and call them to it by ring of bell at the hours following ; from Lady-Day to Michaelmas, from six in the morning to seven in the evening ; from Michaelmas to Lady-Day, from seven in the morning to six in the evening ; and they are to allow them half an hour for breakfast, and an hour and a half for dinner and play in the summer-time, and an hour for those purposes in the winter ; to oblige the children to play abroad, if the weather will permit, and to allow them a sufficient time for learning to read.
 - 5, That they make ready the provisions in a clean and wholesome manner, and see that breakfast be ready by nine o'clock, dinner at one, and supper against the workers leave work.
 - 13, The governor shall, on the Monday in every week, give an account of all provisions received and expended in the week preceding, to the committee ; and likewise of all work done at the house ; and make his complaint to them of all the persons misbehaving under him, and their several offences : and, at all times, in the committee-room, a book shall lie open, with pen and ink near it, that in case any guardian, or other person visiting the house occasionally, shall perceive any thing amiss, or can suggest any new proposal for the better conducting this undertaking, he may write his thoughts or observations therein, that the weekly committee may consider the same, and report it to the next quarterly meeting, if they think proper.
 - 14, The governor is to keep a book, in which he is to enter the admission of every poor person admitted into this house, expressing their names, age, place to which they belong, by whom sent and certified, and the day when admitted, with blank columns to be filled up with the time and manner of their being discharged.

- 15, That the matron do deliver out the soap and candle, and see all the linen washed and got up, that the beds may be sheeted once a month; and that no linen be hung to dry in any of the lodging wards.
- 16, That the nurses take care to make and mend all the linen and cloaths; and when any person dies, to deliver his or her cloaths, clean and neat, to the governor, to be laid up in the wardrobe, and also every thing else they died possessed of, belonging to the corporation, for the use of the house; and he is to deliver an inventory thereof to the next weekly board.
- 18, That no pension be allowed out of the house, unless in cases of extreme necessity, and so certified under the hand of the parishioners at a parish-meeting to be called for that purpose, and allowed of by the weekly committee.
- 19, That there be a school in the house, where all children above three years of age shall be kept till they shall be five years old, and then set to spinning, and such other proper and beneficial work as they are able to perform.
- 21, That such girls as are of a proper age be employed and instructed (as far as the matron and servants belonging to the house are capable of teaching them) in cookery, housewifery, washing, scouring, and all other work, to qualify them for service.
- 22, That the governor provide wormwood from time to time, to fumigate the rooms, which is also to be used in washing linen, and in the beds; and the matron is to care that the nurses lay it in all the bed-sheets.
- 23, That an exact account be kept, in a book, of all household goods, cloaths and linen, belonging to the work-house, &c.
- 24, That neither the governor nor governess buy or sell, or suffer any distilled liquors to come into the house.
- 25, That the following bill of fare be punctually observed by the master and mistress, until any alterations be made by the general court:

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and cheese, or butter.	Boiled beef, dumplin, and roots.	Bread and cheese, or butter.
Monday,	Meat-broth.	Pease-pottage, with beef-broth and dumplin.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Milk-broth.	Boiled beef, dumplin and roots.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Meat-broth.	Rice-milk, or milk broth.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Bread and cheese, or butter.	Boiled beef, dumplin and roots.	Ditto.
Friday,	Meat-broth.	Baked suet pudding.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Bread and cheese, or butter.	Hot cakes.	Ditto.

- 26, That the tradesmen employed in serving the house of industry do always send notice of the weight and prices of their goods, which are
to

- to be filed by the governor, as soon as he has made proper entries of the said goods in the books of the house; and if they deliver bad goods, immediate notice to be given of it to the acting directors and guardians.
- 28, That for the encouragement of those who shall discharge the business they are appointed to do, with care and diligence, rewards shall be given them from time to time, as the board shall judge of their merit.
- 30, That the governor and matron do not, upon any pretence whatsoever, suffer any poor person belonging to the house to drink tea therein, except on Sundays, and that to be at their own expence.
- 31, That the governor do, every Monday morning, lay before the weekly committee, an account of all materials sent in for the employment of the Poor, and the work done by them; and shall every quarter make out, and lay before the directors and guardians, at their quarterly meeting, a general account of the quantity and price of such materials, and of the work manufactured, with the neat profit of the same; and that no such work be disposed of without an order from the weekly board.
- 36, If any person shall purloin, sell, or pawn any of the goods or provisions belonging to the house, such person or persons shall be carried before a magistrate, to be dealt with according to law.
- 37, That the governor keep a just account of all the provisions received into the house, and duly weigh and keep an account thereof, and how many persons are provided for.
- 38, That no director or directors, acting guardian or guardians, or other person or persons, shall, at any time, without the assent and concurrence of the weekly committee for the time being, give any orders or directions relative to the employment, maintenance, relief, or management of the Poor, which are or shall be within the Poor's house, or to any other matter or thing concerning the said corporation.

This district extends 12 miles by 8, and contains 46 parishes; no account of the population could be obtained. The inhabitants are, universally, agriculturists; and are chiefly of the established church.

The prices of provisions and labour are the same as in Loes and Wilford hundreds¹; wages for spinning worsted are now little more than half what they were before the war.

In this hundred there are several Friendly Societies: their number could not be obtained; but it is said that they have, mostly, complied with the late Act of Parliament.

¹ See p. 692.

The average rent of land is about 16s. an acre. Farms here let from £50. to £200. a year: the chief articles of cultivation are turnips, barley, wheat, clover, pease, and beans. Tithes are generally taken by a composition of 4s 6d. an acre. In this hundred, there are several small tracts of waste or common lands; but they bear a small proportion to the land in cultivation.

At Oulton house of industry, near Leostoff, there are 150 Paupers. It has been built about 25 years: the original debt was £6000. Owing to the bad management of the first governors, the receipts much exceeded the disbursements; and, in 1781, the quota fixed on the incorporated parishes was advanced ten per cent. However, £2000. of the debt have been paid off: the rates, at present, are about 16d. in the pound on the rack rental.

Spinning woollen yarn, and making nets, are the principal manufactures carried on in the house. The out-payments are very heavy.

July, 1795.

M E L T O N.

THE hundreds of Loes and Wilford were incorporated in 1765: their house of industry, which stands in the parish of Melton, was finished and inhabited in 1768. Their original debt was £9200. none of which has ever been discharged; it has since been increased to near £11,000.

The quotas paid by the incorporated parishes amounted, in 1765, to £2069. 10s. 1d. a year; at which sum they continued till 1791, when, in consequence of an application to Parliament, they were raised to £2759. 6s. 1d.; and it is said, that the corporation, notwithstanding their increased income, find their expences so heavy, that they must again have recourse to the assistance of the Legislature.

The books of former governors have been kept in so careless and confused a manner, that the average number in the house, each year, and the whole number admitted each year, could not be ascertained. The present governor, however, has been able to make out the average number of Poor in the house, for a few years.

In

In 1781 there were	-	170
1782	-	220
1783	-	226
1793	-	212
1794	-	230
At present, there are	-	289, principally children.

The principal work, done in the house, is spinning of wool, or worsted : a few men are employed, out of doors, on a farm of about 30 acres ; three acres of hemp are cultivated for the use of the house : six cows and two horses are kept on the farm. The boys are employed as tailors, shoemakers, and in other handicrafts.

The earnings of the 4 last years, (exclusive of work done for the house,) were as follows :

	£.	s.	d.
1792 By wool-spinning	-	91	5 0
Out-labour	-	10	0 0
		<hr/>	101 5 0
From June 1794, to June 1795, wool-spinning	64	2	9
Out-labour	-	48	11 2
		<hr/>	112 13 0

An account of the earnings of the other years could not be obtained.

Table of Diet used in the House of Industry at MELTON.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Bread and milk gruel.	Beef, 5 oz.—dumplings, 14 oz.—and 6 oz. of vegetables for each person.	8 oz. of bread, and 2 oz. of cheese to each person.
Monday,	Bread and broth.	12 oz. of feed-cakes to each.	Ditto, ditto.
Tuesday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Ditto, ditto.
Wednesday,	As Monday.	Dumplings and sweet sauce.	Ditto, ditto.
Thursday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Ditto, ditto.
Friday,	As Monday.	Suet puddings, 14 oz. each.	Ditto, ditto.
Saturday,	As Sunday.	Bread and cheese.	Ditto, ditto.

Beer is allowed at every meal, when neither broth nor gruel are used. Children receive as much victuals as they can eat.

The assessments, in the different incorporated parishes, vary from 1s. to 2s. in the pound on the net rental.

The present governor of this house has made several very nice calculations,
on

on the expence of diet for any number of Poor : the following is the weekly quantity, which, he finds, is required, for 280 persons; of flour, 140 stone; beef, 25 ditto; cheese, 9 ditto; butter, 3 stone 7 lb.; salt, 3 stone; oatmeal, 3 pecks; beer, 6 barrels; soap, $1\frac{1}{4}$ stone; candles, 10 lb.; coals for one year, 90 chaldron; groceries, £1. a week; draperies, yearly, £320.; leather for one year, 880 lb.

Table of Mortality in the House of Industry at MELTON.

Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.
1768	10	1781	35
1769	69	1782	67
1770	22	1783	42
1771	31	1784	55
1772	28	1785	29
1773	39	1786	41
1774	45	1787	9
1775	28	1788	19
1776	16	1789	18
1777	15	1790	25
1778	23	1791	21
1779	14	1792	15 ¹
1780	52		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
13) 392		12) 376	
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Aver. of 13 years $30\frac{2}{13}$

Average of 12 years $31\frac{1}{3}$

The earnings in this house are chiefly by children; yet although more work is done now than formerly, the amount of earnings are less; as some work that produced 10d. previous to the war, is now paid only 6d. The present governor procures as much work from the neighbouring farmers as he can, because by that means his earnings are increased. He says, no disorders prevail much in the house, that are not common in the neighbourhood; and that the great number of deaths is occasioned by old people being brought thither in their last sickness: several of the paupers are

¹ The governor could not give any accurate account of the years 1793 and 1794, but supposes the number of deaths was about 30 each year.

now infected with the small-pox; they are lodged, during their illness, in a sort of hospital, which is situated 3 or 400 yards from the house. The greatest neatness prevails in the hall, and dormitories: the beds are of feathers; and are each provided with 2 sheets, 2 blankets, and a coverlet: they are placed at a proper distance from each other: some apartments, however, contain 16 or 18 beds: half the number would be better. The married people have separate rooms. The boys and girls are divided into classes of about 20 or 30; and are employed, under the superintendence of a school-master or mistress, in separate work-rooms. The house is pleasantly situated on a dry soil.

£.

The governor, (who is also committee clerk,) and his wife have	50	a year.
The surgeon, who resides in the house	-	- 70 ditto.
Out-doctor	-	- 15 ditto.
Chaplain	-	- 35 ditto.

 £ 170

The present very high price of provisions, and the lowness of wages given in the woollen manufacture, sufficiently account for the late rise of the Rates: but the reasons generally assigned for this house never having paid off any of its original debts, are the bad management of former governors, and the inattention of former committees.

I have subjoined a few of the Rules for the government of Poor in these hundreds, as they differ, in several respects, from those already noticed under accounts of similar establishments.

2, That, in all cases, (excepting those of urgent necessity,) the following

Table of Allowances be observed:—

A single man, or single woman, ill; 1s. per week respectively.

A man and his wife, both ill; 2s. per week.

A man and his wife, with one or more children, (the man being ill); 2s. per week, with an addition of 6d. per head for children under 10 years of age, if necessary.

A man and his wife with more than two children, (the woman being ill); 1s. per week.

A single woman with a bastard child; not an object of relief.

A widow woman in health, having only one child; not an object of relief.

A man

A man in health, having only three children ; not generally to be considered as an object of relief.

That no allowance shall be made for a midwife exceeding five shillings, and that no such allowance be granted, except in extraordinary cases, such as a man having more than two children, or not being in health.

- 5, That when any parish officer is called upon to apply for relief for the burial of any pauper, he shall take an account of the effects (if any) of the deceased, and state the circumstances of the case to such director or acting guardian as resides in or nearest to the parish where such pauper died, that such director or acting guardian may order, under his hand, such sum as he shall think necessary for the funeral of such pauper, and direct the parish officer to deliver such order, to the next weekly committee, provided that no more than twenty shillings be (in any case) allowed. And to prevent improper and unnecessary expences to the family or friends of the deceased, as well as imposition upon the corporation, it is directed that no sum be allowed towards any funeral, where the whole expences of it shall exceed twenty shillings.
- 8, That all paupers who now are, or shall hereafter be, received into the house, as well as those receiving quarterly allowances, be badged with the letters P

L W.

O V E R S E E R S.

- 1, That as it is the duty of every overseer of the Poor to be well acquainted with the situation, circumstances, and characters of all persons who apply to them for relief, so is it when they apply for relief for any pauper, to report the same in writing, to the weekly committee.
- 3, That, when any pauper, by accident, or sudden illness, wants any pecuniary relief between one weekly committee and another, no overseer shall grant such relief, without first applying to, and having an order in writing from, a director, specifying the sum to be allowed, such allowance being in conformity to the general rules before laid down ; which order the overseer is expected to produce to the next weekly committee, and then report in writing the case of the pauper.— That this order, as far as it respects relief to be given, cannot extend to orders made by Justices of the Peace, but that all orders of Justices of the Peace be brought to the next weekly committee.
- 4, That overseers of the Poor, when they remove any pauper or paupers to the House of Industry, are expected to make strict inquiry, whether such pauper or paupers have any annual or weekly allowance, (not arising

arising from any Friendly Society,) and report the same in writing to the next weekly committee, that proper steps may be taken to have such allowance paid to the corporation, in aid of the maintenance of such pauper or paupers.

- 5, That overseers of the poor, when they bring any children (who are paupers) to the house of industry, they are expected to obtain a certificate of the age of such children, and bring or send the same as soon as they conveniently can, to the governor of the house of industry.
- 6, That all paupers sent, by orders of removal, to any parish within the incorporated hundreds, shall be as soon as possible conveyed to the house of industry, but if such paupers cannot be removed the same day, that six-pence a day only be allowed for each pauper, unless such paupers be ill, in which case, application shall be made to the nearest director for such further relief, or directions, as may be thought necessary.
- 7, That, in the removal of paupers, 20 miles shall be considered as a day's journey ;—two-pence be allowed for a single horse ;—three-pence for a double horse, or a cart with one horse, and so in proportion per mile, all expences included : But if the distance exceeds 20 miles, or the overseer be obliged to be out all night, in such case two shillings shall be allowed for himself,—one shilling for his horse,—and six-pence for each pauper.
- 11, That overseers be required to give notice that no allowance will be granted to any person who keeps a dog, unless such person be a shepherd, or a warrener.

GOVERNOR AND CLERK.

- 1, That the governor be directed to deliver in at every weekly committee a state of the paupers in the house, the quantities of provisions in hand, received, left, and expended, together with the amount of the work done in the preceding week, according to a plan in a book ruled for that purpose, which, if approved, is to be signed and allowed by such weekly committee.
- 2, That the governor shall enter into a book, an exact account of all provisions, and fuel, sent into the house, examine their goodness, weight, and quantity, and make his report thereof to the weekly committee.
- 3, That the governor shall enter into a book, an exact account of all household goods, cloaths, linen, shoes, and other things sent into the house, examine their goodness, weight, quantity, and quality, and

- make his report thereof to the weekly committee. That he shall also deliver in a general inventory of the household goods and furniture, &c. of and belonging to the house, &c. annually, at the Michaelmas quarterly meeting.
- 4, That the governor shall receive no provision, coals, wood, or goods of any kind, without a bill of the same, to be delivered with them, signed by the respective tradesmen and merchants; and that he shall keep the same upon a file.
 - 5, That stamped weights and scales, and measures, be provided for the governor.
 - 6, That the governor shall keep a general register of all paupers that now are, or hereafter may be admitted into the house, after the manner laid down in a book ruled for that purpose; and that he shall report to every weekly committee, or at any time when required, such as are well, and fit to be discharged.
 - 7, That he shall also keep a proper register of all apprentices.
 - 10, That the governor shall see the provisions cut out, and properly delivered to the matron, that there be no waste; that no bread be cut under one day old; and that no more fires be kept in the house than are absolutely necessary.

M A T R O N.

- 1, That the matron shall employ proper nurses from among the Poor, to attend the sick, and also the infant children;—that she shall diligently inspect their conduct and behaviour with respect to the Poor under their care;—that she shall see that all the beds, furniture, wards, rooms, and sick wards, and every part of the house, are swept daily and kept clean, and that all the rooms be washed once a week in winter and twice in summer,—the bed cloaths turned down, the windows opened, and the doors locked 'till ten o'clock every morning.
- 2, That she takes care that the women and girls wash and comb themselves every morning and evening; and that the children have their hair cut close, and their heads kept clean.
- 3, That she delivers out the soap, starch, and blue, by weight, for washing the linen; and give an account, the first Monday in every month, to the weekly committee, of the quantity used.
- 4, That she sees that the washerwomen and laundresses employed do their business well, and enter into a book an account of the linen delivered, and the like account when it is clean and got up; and that every poor person have a clean shirt or shift once a week:—that the beds have clean sheets once a month; and that no linen be dried in any of the wards, but as much abroad as may be.

5, That

That the matron distributes to the nurses, for the sick poor, and the young children, such a quantity of milk, pearl barley, rice, and other necessaries, as the surgeon shall advise, and that the common diet be stopped until they are well.

- 6, That she attends all meals with the governor, and see that the provisions are fairly and duly delivered.
- 7, That the matron shall receive from the governor, cloth necessary for shirts, shifts, and sheets, and shall cut them out, taking care that they are well made, no waste committed, and, when finished, be placed in the store-room, and an account thereof given once a month to the weekly committee.
- 8, That the old linen shall be repaired and mended every week.
- 9, That she keeps an account of the number of women and girls employed as sempstresses, or in other work for the use of the house, and of what they earn by such work, and report the same once a month to the weekly committee.

CERTIFICATES.

- 1, That no certificate be granted, unless the person applying for such certificate shall produce an examination taken before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, shewing that he belongs to one of the parishes within the incorporated hundreds.
- 2, That no certificate shall be granted to labourers or husbandmen out of the hundreds, except to persons belonging to the parish of *Kenton*, and in such case not to exceed the distance of 3 miles.
- 3, That no certificate shall be granted to any tradesman, artificer, or manufacturer, exceeding the distance of 20 miles from the parish to which he belongs.
- 4, That no certificate shall be granted to any person into any corporation town.

APPRENTICES.

In apportioning Apprentices, the following Table and Rules are agreed upon, as most agreeable to the Rules of Law, and the Principles of Equity.

			Order of Apprenticing.						
	£.	No.							
Every person occupying per ann.	300	who should have 6	1st	3d	6th	10th	15th	21st	
And every person occupying	250	Ditto	5	2d	5th	9th	14th	20th	
Ditto	200	Ditto	4	4th	8th	13th	19th		
Ditto	150	Ditto	3	7th	12th	18th			
Ditto	100	Ditto	2	11th	17th				
Ditto	50	Ditto	1	16th					

That every person occupying under £50. and above *ten*, or any sum between £50. and £100. shall have one each, beginning with the highest.

That every tradesman (if judged capable) shall take one each, a male or female being appointed, as best suited to the trade.

That in all cases where more than one child is to be apprenticed to any parish, the eldest child shall be first appointed, and so on to the youngest.

That care be taken (if possible) that two girls be not apprenticed to the same person, immediately following each other.

That no child shall be apprenticed, who has not had the small-pox.

The extent of the hundreds of Loes and Wilford is about 14 miles by $5\frac{1}{2}$: the inhabitants are agriculturists, and are chiefly of the established church. The prices of provisions are: beef, from 5d. to 6d. the lb.; mutton, 6d.; veal, 5d.; lamb, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 6d.; pickled pork, 8d. to 9d. the lb.; butter, 10d. to 1s. for 20 oz.; milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint for 1d.; wheat, £4. the quarter; barley, from 36s. to 40s. ditto. Common labourers are paid from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. the day, with beer; women weeding corn, hoeing, &c. 8d. to 1s. a day; women and children who are employed in setting wheat, spinning wool, &c. earn from 3d. to 6d. a day. The average rent of land in this district is estimated at 16s. an acre. Farms are from £50. to £200. a year. All the common sorts of grain are cultivated. Tithes are principally taken by composition, which varies from 4s. to 6s. an acre. The farmer generally makes an agreement with the minister for 3, 7, or 14 years, and sometimes for the life of the clergyman. There is not much waste land in these districts.

At Tatingstone, 6 miles from Ipswich, there is a House of Industry, which was incorporated in 1765: one-fourth of their original debt has been paid off; but the corporation is now under the necessity of applying to Parliament for authority to increase the Rates. The 25 parishes incorporated, are almost unanimous in wishing to have the corporation dissolved; as they think they can maintain their Poor at less expence, and with more comfort, at home; but this measure is strenuously opposed by a neighbouring gentleman.

July, 1795.

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